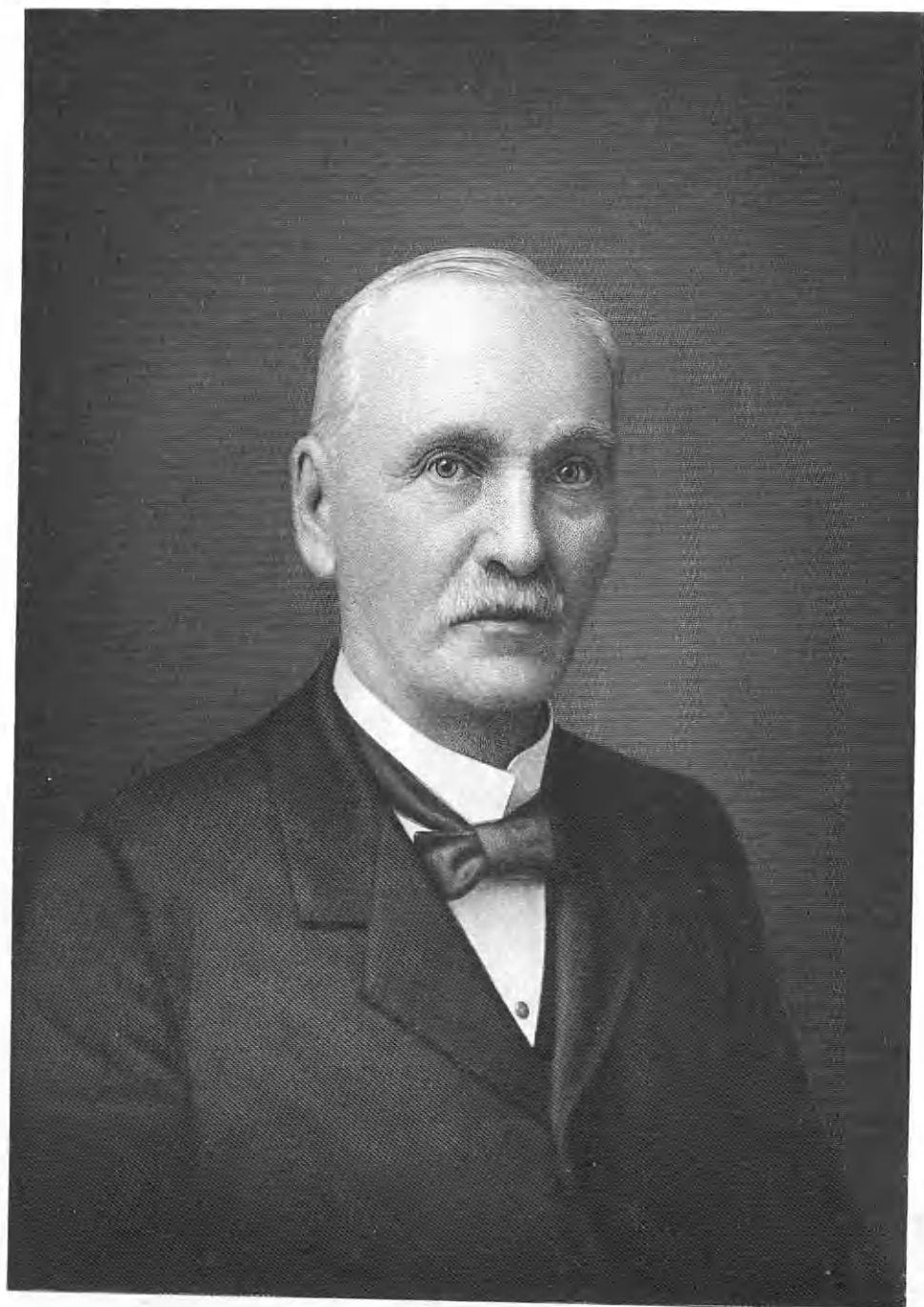




David Banning

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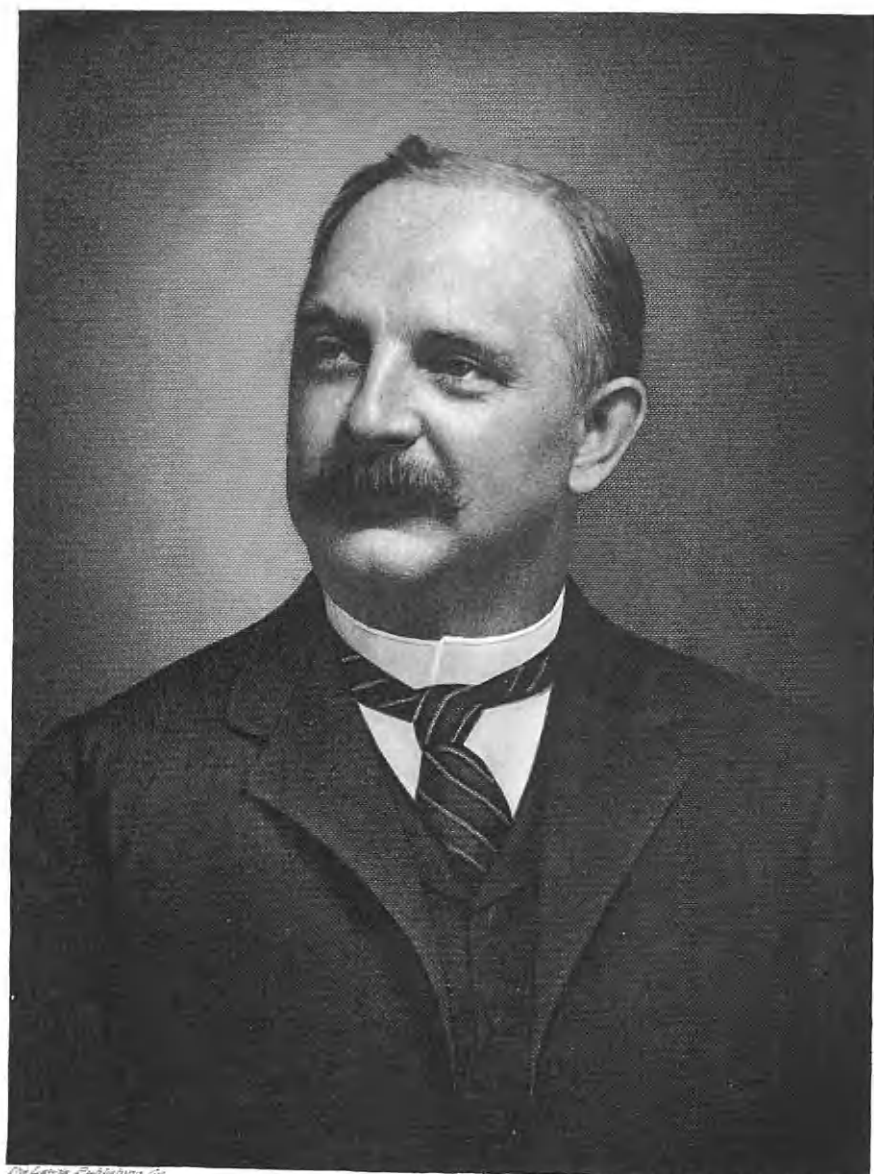
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ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

HOBBS, Perry Lynes, Ph. D.,

Scientist.

A distinguished scientist of Cleveland, Ohio, Perry L. Hobbs was one of the pioneers of that new profession which by practical application rendered chemistry an indispensable factor in modern life by applying it to industry and commerce. In that field he ranked as one of the foremost not only in this country, but in the world, and was among the first chemists in the United States to specialize and adapt scientific attainments to the real work of the world. His private laboratory was most modern and complete, and as an analytical chemist he was sought for particularly in important legal cases, as he was regarded as an authority, standing literally "at the head of his profession." Industrial organizations sought his advice as well as manufacturers and scientists. He was a leader not only in scientific attainment, but socially and in civic affairs. He possessed versatile ability, enthusiasm, optimism, energy, and a pleasant, congenial nature, and these qualities won for him the love and friendship of all with whom he was brought in contact. He loved his friends, books, flowers, music, art, and all the true and beautiful things of life. Cleveland, Ohio, was his home for more than fifty years, and there where well known he was best loved, his Masonic affiliations giving him a great deal of pleasure. Dr. Hobbs was of ancient and honorable New England ancestry, tracing from Thomas Hobbs, who was of Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1657.

(I) The great-great-great-grandfather

of Perry Lynes Hobbs, Abraham Hobbs, was a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed a constitution for the State of Massachusetts, was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature during the Revolution, and had five sons enrolled with the "Minute-Men," and two sons, Joseph and Jacob, served in the Revolution from New Hampshire.

(II) Joseph Hobbs, son of Abraham Hobbs, served six years in the Revolution from Londonderry, New Hampshire. He was in the battle of Bennington, and a pensioner of the war. He married Elizabeth Peabody, and resided in Londonderry, then Hampshire.

(III) Joseph (2) Hobbs, son of Joseph (1) Hobbs, was a soldier of the War of 1812. He married Mary Cressy, and they were the parents of Thomas Jefferson, of whom further.

(IV) Thomas Jefferson Hobbs, son of Joseph (2) Hobbs, was a millwright, draftsman and inventor, and assisted in building the first iron boat in America. He married Sarah Crosby Mayo, and they were the parents of Caleb Secum, of whom further. The Mayo family ancestry contains much that is interesting and historically valuable. Sarah Crosby Mayo was a descendant of Rev. John Mayo, the first ordained minister of the Old North Church in Boston, who delivered the Artillery sermon in 1658. Copp's Hill, the historic cemetery at Boston, received its name from its first owner, William Copp, also an ancestor. The preserver of Plymouth Rock in 1745 was Elder Thomas Faunce, and the first Pilgrim publication was issued by George Morton in London, England, in 1622, all

these being among the Pilgrim and Puritan ancestors in the Mayo branch of the Hobbs family. There were others who were members of the ancient and honorable artillery companies of Massachusetts and were soldiers of the Revolution. Among the "Mayflower" descendants were Stephen and Constance Hopkins.

(V) Caleb Secum Hobbs, son of Thomas Jefferson and Sarah Crosby (Mayo) Hobbs, was of Massachusetts birth, but from 1848 until his death was a resident of Cleveland, Ohio. For a number of years he was paymaster on the Painesville & Ashtabula railroad, then for many years a member of the Hobbs & Savage Printing Company. He was secretary of the Forest City Varnish Company, and one of the first men in Cleveland to master the art of telegraphy. He was a private in Company A, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, a private of the old Cleveland Guards, a lieutenant in the Cleveland Grays, and one of the Guard of Honor on duty while the funeral train bearing the body of the martyred President Lincoln was in Cleveland in 1865. The badge he wore, black ribbon with narrow white edging and the words "Guard of Honor," is preserved in the family. He had a great fondness for books, and left a large library of rare editions. He was a member of Iris Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and also affiliated with chapter and commandery of the Masonic Order. He was a man of sterling character, genial and generous, a lover of the beautiful in nature and art.

Caleb S. Hobbs married, at Cleveland, Ohio, April 18, 1859, Ada Antoinette Lynes, daughter of Sturges and Betsey (Lindsley) Lynes. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, March 5, 1870, leaving an only child, Perry Lynes, of whom further.

One trait runs through every genera-

tion named in the foregoing, and there is no nobler trait, patriotism. Abraham Hobbs and seven sons were patriots of the Revolution, and down through every generation to the present strong love of country may be claimed as an invariable Hobbs attribute. Mrs. Ada Antoinette (Lynes) Hobbs was a granddaughter of David Lynes, a soldier of the Revolution, who afterward was with General Anthony Wayne in his campaign against the Indians in what is now the State of Ohio. Her father, "Lawyer" Sturges Lynes, came to Ohio in 1830, and located in the New England colony that settled at Avon, Lorain county. There he became an active leader in the anti-slavery agitation, his home a station on the "Underground Railway" that carried so many slaves to liberty by aiding them to escape into Canada. Sturges Lynes was a civil engineer, and surveyed a part of the States of Michigan and Ohio.

(VI) Perry Lynes Hobbs, only child of Caleb Secum and Ada Antoinette (Lynes) Hobbs, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 10, 1861, and died at his home in Cleveland, a beautiful Colonial mansion on Euclid avenue, April 6, 1912. Being a delicate child, his mother took him on a long tour of the Pacific coast and Pacific waters, visiting Honolulu and there attending the funeral of King Kamehameha, and witnessing the coronation of the new King of the Hawaiian Islands. Mrs. Hobbs, it is said, was the first white woman to explore the volcano of Kilanea and look into its crater. On their return to Cleveland the lad, Perry L., completed his education in the public schools, then entered Case School of Applied Science, whence he was graduated B. S., class of 1886. During this educational period he issued from a small hand printing press, which he owned, a little

book, "No Sect in Heaven." While in high school he copied many important papers for his next door neighbor, Colonel Charles Whittlesly, Cleveland's pioneer historian and the first president of the Western Reserve Historical Society. That was valuable training for the boy, who also had acquired considerable reputation as a stamp and coin collector, and at about this same time he arranged the stamp and coin collection for the Historical Society.

After graduation from Case School of Applied Science in 1886, Mr. Hobbs went abroad and pursued post-graduate courses in the University of Berlin, receiving from that institution his degree of Ph. D. in 1889. For nine months he was in charge of the chemical laboratory in Berlin Agricultural College, and won from Professor A. W. Hofman, a famous German chemist, high commendation. In 1887 he took a course in bacteriology under the noted Dr. Koch, studied toxicology, and became most skilled in handling the microscope. In Berlin, he was employed to make blood analysis during two murder trials. During vacations he tramped over Germany, the Black Forest, Switzerland and Northern Italy, returning to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1889.

For the thirteen years following his return from abroad, Dr. Hobbs was professor of chemistry in Western Reserve Medical College, and during that period became widely known as an analytical and consulting chemist, specializing in microscopical investigation, legal chemistry, poison analysis, and the analysis of poisons, ores, cements, fertilizers, coals, foods, waters and so forth. In 1902 he resigned the chair of chemistry, and henceforth gave his entire time to his private business as an analytical and consulting chemist and chemical engineer. During his term at the college he had

served Cleveland as gas inspector (1894), and after 1896 he was one of the experts connected with the Ohio Dairy and Food Commission, these being among his first efforts to use chemistry as a practical aid to business. While gas inspector he won a notable suit for the city against the Cleveland (artificial) Gas Company.

His private laboratory was one of the most modern and complete in the country. Many industrial organizations sought his advice and service. His knowledge of cement won for him a wide reputation in concrete trade circles as well as among chemists. He inspected the Pacific Portland Cement Company, and advised in the operation and processes of the plant. During 1906-08 he superintended the designing, construction, equipment and early operation of the Cowell Portland Cement plant in California. He assisted in establishing one of the first sugar beet factories in the United States. He also formed the Cyan Chemical Company, making blueing and other materials from the waste of the Artificial Gas Company. Prior to his death he had been working on dairy products, making a new kind of culture for butter and cheese, and had just established at his laboratory the Dairy Ferments Company. He was also president of the Perfection Cap and Can Company of Cleveland. He was one of the first men to specialize as a chemical engineer, and his reputation was nationwide. He analyzed the dynamite used by the McNamara brothers in blowing up bridges, and he was called as witness at the trial of those charged with dynamiting the "Los Angeles Times" building. He was the chemist of the Ohio Dairy Food Commission from 1896 until his death, and was frequently employed as a chemical expert by the United States Government.

As an analytical chemist his advice and

counsel were sought, particularly in important legal cases. In fact, in all kinds of litigation involving chemical questions he was regarded as first authority. If there was suspicion that poison had caused a mysterious death; when it was necessary to know just what deleterious substance had been added to otherwise pure food; when proof was needed through the science of real chemists in some insidious criminal case; when big property interests were to be determined through the test tube and microscope, his testimony was often the deciding factor. He stood virtually and literally at the head of his profession. He was a contributor to various periodicals on scientific subjects, and his researches in organic chemistry were published in 1889 in the "Journal of the German Chemical Society."

Dr. Hobbs, in 1886, founded and was president of the Anglo-American Students' Club of Berlin. He was a charter member of the Cleveland Chemical Society, member of the Civil Engineers' Club of Cleveland, Ohio State Academy of Science, American Electro-Chemical Society, Society of Chemical Industry (London, England), American Association for the Advancement of Science, and other scientific societies. He was also a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and the Castalia Trout Club, fishing being his favorite recreation, as stamp collecting was a lifelong "hobby," his collection of rare stamps being large and valuable. His social clubs were the University and Masonic of Cleveland.

In the Masonic order, Dr. Hobbs found most congenial friends and environment. He was a Master Mason of Iris Lodge, a companion of the Royal Arch Masons, and a knight of Holyrood Commandery. He was a past officer of these bodies, and a

service rendered just one month before his passing was in connection with the annual inspection of Holyrood Commandery when, as prelate, he rendered his lines with impressive voice and perfect poise. He was potentate of AlKoran Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and during his term of office instituted the Children's Party, now an annual affair.

Such was Perry Lynes Hobbs, scientist, citizen and friend. Honesty of purpose, energetic enthusiasm, his entire life, his love, his friendship, his home, his social relations, his business affairs, all were permeated by these strong personal characteristics. He was fond of music, art and flowers, loved books, loved his fellowmen, and in nature found his best inspiration. He drew men to him and ever held them in bonds of closest friendship.

Dr. Hobbs married, April 6, 1892, Mary Everett Marshall, daughter of Dr. Isaac Holmes and Mary E. (Everett) Marshall, who survives him, the mother of three children, all born in the old Hobbs Colonial homestead on Euclid avenue, Cleveland, namely: 1. Mary Antoinette, educated at National Park Seminary, Washington, D. C., and at Dana Hall; was very active in Red Cross work during the World War period, 1917-18. 2. Katharine Marshall, educated at Vassar and Wells colleges; took an active part in World War work, preparing at Tide Over League in Boston, and served as an aide at several hospitals, teaching crippled soldiers so that they might follow useful occupations, and other reconstruction work; she is now similarly engaged among Cleveland's crippled children. 3. Perry Marshall, now a student at the University of Michigan, pursuing a mechanical engineering course; he enlisted in the Aviation Branch of the United

States Navy, June 18, 1918, attending the ground school at Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, and the flying school at Key West, Florida, was a student officer and in the service until honorably discharged, November 15, 1919. The spirit of these children of the twentieth century was the reincarnation of that "Spirit of '76" which impelled their ancestor, Abraham Hobbs, and his seven sons to take up arms for the Colonial cause.

(The Marshall Line).

Mrs. Mary Everett (Marshall) Hobbs is on the paternal side of Scotch-Irish descent, tracing to James Marshall, who came from County Tyrone, Ireland, about 1776, with his brother, Robert Marshall. Both brothers served in the Revolution with Pennsylvania troops, and James Marshall located his home in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, there remaining until 1805, when he moved to the Western Reserve, Ohio, and settled on a purchased section of land. James Marshall married Lydia Carson.

William Marshall, son of James Marshall, the Revolutionary soldier, served in the War of 1812. He married Rachel McElroy, a granddaughter of Adam McElroy, a Revolutionary soldier, and a niece of John McElroy, also a soldier of the Revolution. Rachel (McElroy) Marshall was not less patriotic than her soldier husband, for while he was in the service she planted and tended the crops with the aid of her small children, and rode on horseback all the rough and dangerous way to Pittsburgh to bring salt to the soldiers. The Marshalls were pioneers in Trumbull county, and until a church was built their home was the regular meeting place of the Methodists of that district. William and Rachel (McElroy) Marshall were the parents of Dr. Isaac

Holmes Marshall, father of Mrs. Mary Everett Hobbs.

Dr. Isaac Holmes Marshall was born at Weathersfield, Trumbull county, Ohio, September 17, 1821, died at Cleveland, Ohio, March 30, 1895, and was laid at rest in Lake View Cemetery. He attended district schools in his native township until fourteen years of age, after which he was sent to a select school in Girard, Pennsylvania, and was a student at the Academy of Ellsworth in Trumbull county, Ohio, until about 1840. Some of his early experiences were as teacher of a district school in Trumbull and Mahoning counties for five or six winters.

In 1845 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Loy, of Liberty, Ohio, and then entered the medical department of Western Reserve University under Dr. Jacob J. Delamater and Dr. I. R. Kirtland. He graduated M. D. in February, 1847, and soon after taking his diploma began the practice of his profession, at first in Milwaukee, then in Oldtown, Ohio, and finally in Cleveland with his brother-in-law, Dr. Henry Everett. On coming to Cleveland, Dr. Marshall located on Brownell street. This was the family home until 1872, when they removed to No. 1012 Euclid avenue, the house in which Dr. Marshall died after having practiced medicine for forty-five years.

He found in medicine truly a life work, and in the profession he achieved success and more than local reputation. He was especially noted as a diagnostician of eruptive diseases. He had the distinction of being the first surgeon in this country to cure insanity by castration. That successful operation was made in 1864, and is reported in "The Medical and Surgical Reporter of Philadelphia" in 1865.

Dr. Marshall served as president, as

vice-president and treasurer of the Academy of Medicine of Cleveland, was coroner of Cuyahoga county in 1863, was member of the city Board of Health from 1863 to 1875, and its secretary in 1864, was health officer from 1863 to 1867, was infirmary and city physician from 1863 to 1875, and in 1871 was appointed surgeon of the Travelers' Insurance Company. A couple of sentences from the report he made as infirmary physician, about 1864, has special interest as items in Cleveland's history:

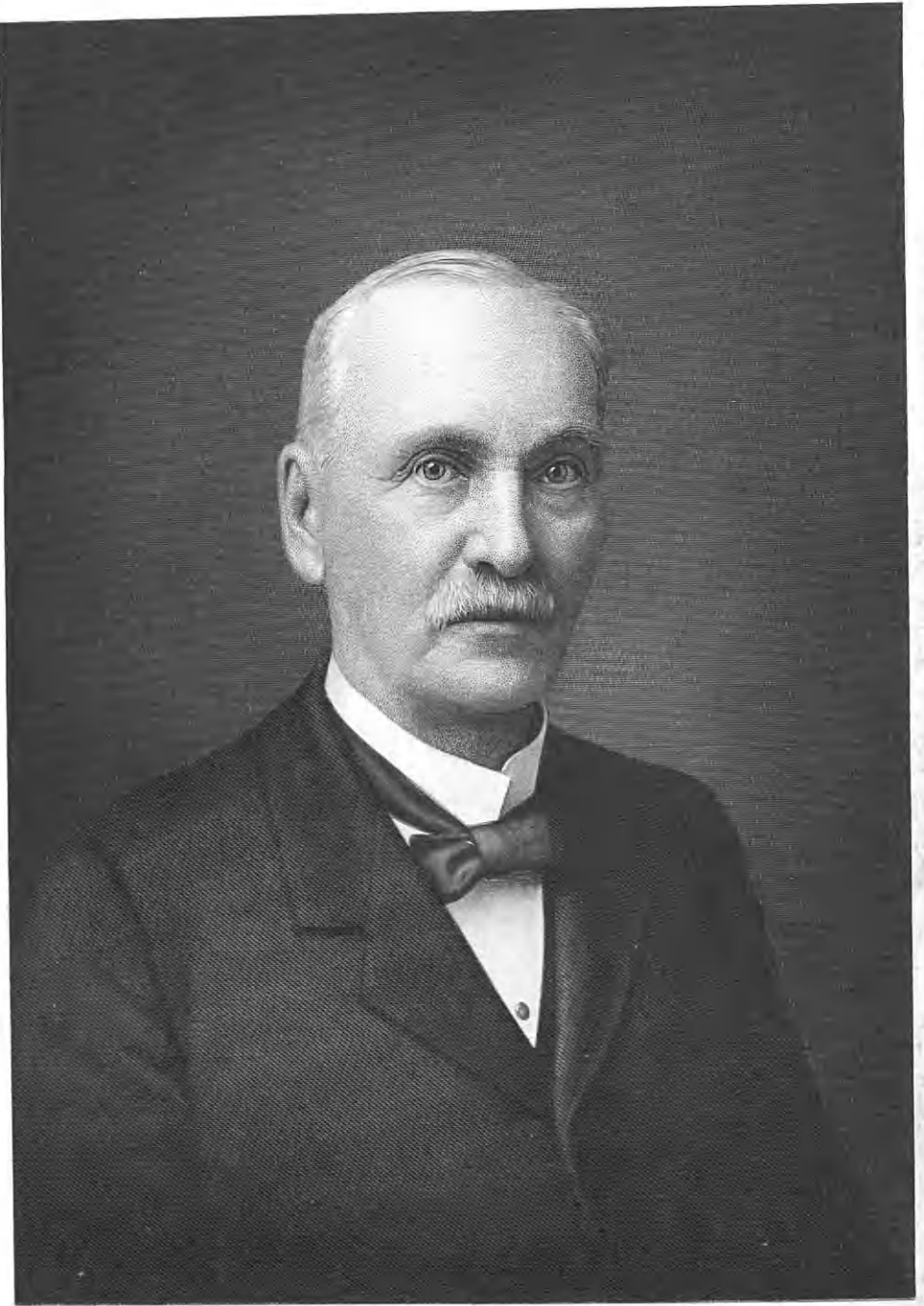
I found there had been no means of conveying patients to the hospital but in an open express wagon. Believing to carry a person through streets with smallpox endangered the public health, therefore I procured a covered wagon. Recommend the system of sewerage be perfected and urge the passage of an ordinance requiring the owners of property to make sewerage connections and to prevent families from throwing their waste water into the street, thereby keeping up a constant mud-hole and stench.

Dr. Marshall was a member of Cleveland City Council, 1859-61. In 1864 he was treasurer of the Fourth Ward Relief Association for the Benefit of Soldiers; in 1872 was president of the Mutual Savings Society, and was active president of the Fourth Ward Republican Club. He was an ardent abolitionist and one of the workers in operating the "Underground Railway" for the escape of slaves. He was a member of Iris Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and a man whose distinguishing traits were honesty of purpose, integrity and kindness.

Dr. Marshall married, October 10, 1848, Mary E. Everett, who died August 15, 1875, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Phiel) Everett, and a descendant of John Everett, of Lynn, who in 1735 located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. In the report of the committee to locate the Frontier Ports of Pennsylvania is found

this item: "Fort Everett was on the property of John Everett, a man of prominence and of the same family as Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, from whence he came." John Everett's son, Thomas Everett, was a member of the Committee on Observation for Northampton County in 1774-75-76. Samuel Everett, great-grandfather of Mrs. Mary Everett (Marshall) Hobbs, was a captain in the Revolutionary War, and for seventeen years a justice of the peace. In 1808 he moved to Liberty township, Trumbull county, Ohio, and there was a large land owner. His son, Samuel (2) Everett, was one of the first manufacturers of saleratus in this country. Soon after 1850 he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where he died in 1859, and was buried in Lake View Cemetery. He married Sarah Phiel, and they were the parents of Mary E. Everett, who became the wife of Dr. Isaac Holmes Marshall. Mary E. Everett was a pioneer Woman's Christian Temperance Union worker, and in 1869 was the first president of the Cleveland Good Samaritan Society. Dr. and Mrs. Isaac Holmes Marshall were the parents of four children: Everett; Holmes; Sarah R.; and Mary E. (2). Maxwell Holmes Marshall, only child of Everett Marshall, served overseas in the World War, 28th Infantry, 1st Division, Company D, and had the honor of going over the top, in the first line, in the first American attack in France at Contigny. He was killed in action, June 10, 1918.

Sarah R. (Marshall) Safford, who was an accomplished elocutionist and musician, a writer of note, teacher of elocution at Central High School, died at St. Albans, England, February 8, 1900. She married William M. Safford, of New York City, a writer and lawyer. They moved to England in 1897, and there Felice Mar-



David Banning

shall Safford, their only child, married Cecil Sharp, of London, who was an officer under General Haig, on duty in France during the World War. Mrs. Safford was a woman of culture and an ardent American.

Mrs. Mary E. (Everett) Hobbs was born in Cleveland, and in that city her life has been spent. She was for many years an art student, and is a lady of culture, thoroughly informed on all vital topics affecting the public welfare. She is a member of Western Reserve Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was chapter historian, 1915-17, is registrar of the chapter, and is now compiling the record of Revolutionary soldiers' graves in Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina counties, Ohio, for the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a member of the Daughters of 1812, and served that order as historian, an office she also holds in Cleveland Chapter, Service Star Legion. She is an ardent patriot by right of heritage, and a mother of patriots. Mrs. Hobbs, with her likable personality, was a most valuable war worker. She is a Republican in politics, president of the Woman's Republican League, and deeply interested in civic affairs. She was a member of the committee to establish a safe and sane Fourth of July, and took a very active part in that movement. Her children, through her, inherit additional lines of Revolutionary ancestry other than the paternal lines mentioned, also a spirit of patriotic zeal which took each one of them into war work in the recent greatest of all wars, 1914-18.

BANNING, David,

Business Man, Financier.

The name Banning is one of greatest antiquity. It is of Danish origin, apply-

ing in early times to a class called Hero Worshipers, and signifying a home or dwelling. Reference to it is found in the "Scot and Bard Songs," the earliest ballads on record, where it says "Becca ruled the Banning." This Becca was, no doubt, the hero or ruler of the Banning clan of Vikings.

The distinctive Anglo-Saxon termination *ing* has always marked the name, and in general it has suffered very slight changes throughout its many hundred years of existence and travel into different countries. Whatever changes have occurred are due to misspelling or to the natural accommodation to the languages. In Holland there appears Banningh, Banningk, Bannick, and earlier, Benningh, Benningk, and Bennick. In Denmark many Bannings live to this day, no doubt descendants of the first Bannings known, and in England there are found Bayninge, Banninge, and Baninge. Germany shows Bönning, Banninger, Baninger, Behning, Benning, while in this country is Branning, formerly De Branning, a French variety, and from Iceland come Bannon, Bannin, Branigan, and others of similar sound.

It is supposed that about the fourth or fifth century some of the Bannings migrated from their native place, now known as Denmark, to what is at present called Holland, which was but a few miles distant. Here they must have lived for nearly a thousand years before coming into prominence; at least no trace of the name has been found in history until about 1386, when Gerrit Banningh, a cloth merchant of Nienwendyk, who came from a hamlet named Banningh by the Stadt of De Venter, and finally located in Amsterdam, is mentioned as being the progenitor of the Banning families in Holland, who governed that country to a greater or less extent for nearly three hundred years.

(De Vroedschap Van Amsterdam, by Herr Elias, director of the State Archives of Amsterdam, Pub. by Vincent Loosjes, about 1895, in Haarlam, Holland, 2 vols.)

Rembrandt's famous painting, the "Night Watch," shows as the central figure Captain Franz Banning-Coq, who, although dying at an early age, made his power and influence felt in a most wonderful way. This picture is generally supposed to represent a rally of the guard at night from the guard house, which a name on the picture states, but in fact represents the members of a gun club as they are about to leave their old quarters just prior to moving into their new quarters in Singel street. This picture was painted in 1642. The name was given it when the picture was discovered many years after it had been painted, in an old attic, and the real purport of the picture was unknown, but recent discoveries establish the above statement as to its meaning. At that time it was customary for prominent organizations to have paintings made of their members in groups. Franz Banning's mother was a Banning of the noble families, and married an apothecary named Coq, from Bremen, against the wishes of her parents. Their son Franz, of his own accord, prefixed his last name by his mother's name, Banning, making it an hyphenated name.

From Holland, Franz went to Basel, where he studied law. Returning to Amsterdam he soon became an alderman, then a magistrate, and in a short time burgomaster. The King of Frankreich raised him to the nobility. He built the building now used as the King's Palace, but which at that time was the City Hall or Governor's Headquarters. He died at an early age, childless, in the midst of an already wonderful career.

Another famous painting by Van der Helst, entitled "Celebrating the Peace of

Munster, or, Conclusion of the 30 Year War," which hangs alongside of the "Night Watch" in the Royal Museum at Amsterdam, has as its central figure Jacob Banning, the Standard Bearer, which pictures the members of a gun club gathered at a banquet to celebrate the Westphalian Peace in 1648.

The Banning coat-of-arms without the supporters was granted to Pawle Banninge, of London, in 1588, by Cooke, according to the publications of the Harleian Society, although there is doubt as to Cooke having filled the office of herald at that time. This latter point is immaterial, as the arms are properly registered and recorded.

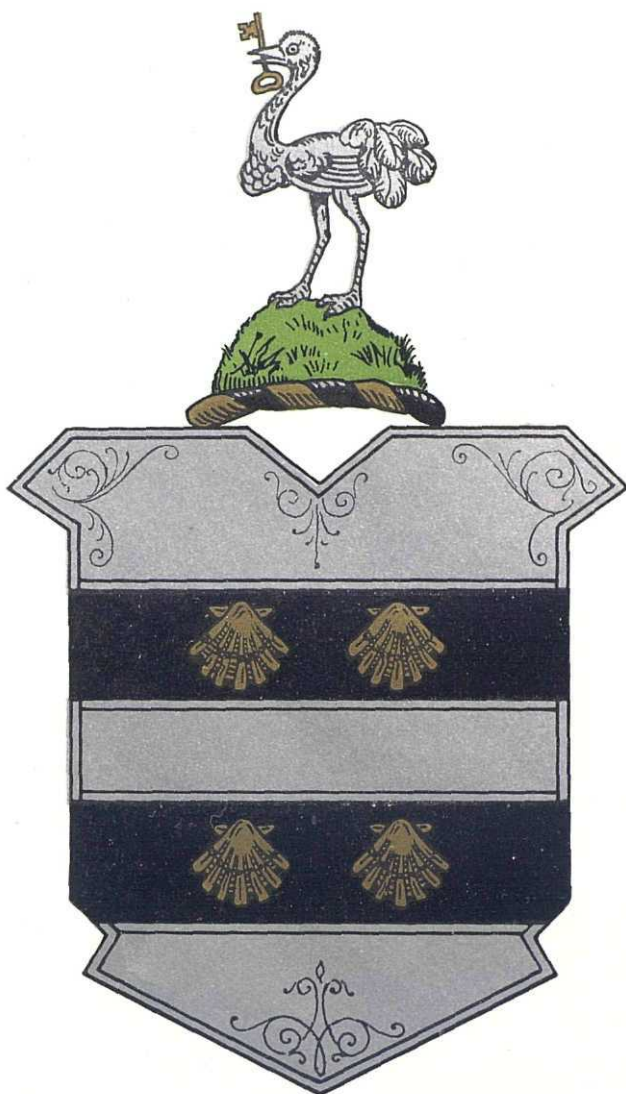
Arms—Argent, two bars sable, each charged with as many escallops or.

Crest—On a mount vert, an ostrich argent, holding in the mouth a key or.

Symbolic—There are two bars on the Banning shield, each charged with a golden escallop. The escallop was the pilgrims' ensign in their expeditions to the Holy Land. Later, when the order of St. Michael was created, the escallop shell was the armorial ensign and was then introduced into general armory by the descendants of the original members of that order. The ostrich denotes speed and endurance.

The Banning coat-of-arms may be seen on the ceiling of the throne room in the King's palace in Amsterdam to this day, as well as in church windows, on grave-stones, and in many other places. At some unknown date, probably about 1500, the Bannings went to England and settled at what is now called Banningham in Norfolk. At the present time no traces of the Bannings can be found there, but are clearly traceable to Midland and London, from which places the different branches now in existence seem to have come.

The Banning chart, of which the author is not given, but who apparently did the work for Pierson W. Banning, of Los



Banning

Angeles, California, gives John Banning as a brother of James and Richard, and names him as of Talbot county, Maryland. He was a son of "John Doe" Banning (Stephen was grandfather of John of Talbot county, Maryland). "John Doe" Banning was a son of Stephen Banning (of England in 1714). He was a son of Stephen Banning, who died in England in 1688, having married Mary —, of England. He was a son of John Banning (received the degree of B. A. from Oxford in 1620) (Subsidiary Rolls, 1642). He was a son of John Banning, of Burbage, England, in 1613. He was a son of John Banning, of Burbage, England, in 1655. He was a son of Robert Banning, of Burbage, England, in 1539, who was named as an old man in 1565.

The Bannings in England became prominent in military and social life during the sixteenth century, taking an active part in the Crusade to the Holy Land, for which a coat-of-arms was granted in London in 1588. Two Peerages also were created, both becoming extinct in the seventeenth century. The first Peerage was conferred on Sir Paul Bayning, Lord Mayor of London, who, in his Patent of Nobility, reverted to the original spelling Banning, and became Viscount Banning. His country seat was near Banningham, in Norfolk.

One branch of the family in England is about extinct, there being but one male member now living, and it is thought his only son is dead. Another branch has for many years been of local importance, having for several generations held in the family the highly coveted office of postmaster of Liverpool, besides other positions of importance in the governmental service.

Sometime in the seventeenth century Bannings came, supposedly from England, Ireland, Scotland, and elsewhere, to

America. As to the places from which they came nothing is definitely known with one exception, but some of them are thought to have come from Midland or London. It seems almost certain that the first Bannings in America came from England, Ireland, Scotland, as the given names are English, or at least more common in England than elsewhere, e. g. Edward, James, John, and Samuel. Sometime prior to 1678 an Edward Banning settled in Talbot county, Maryland, which was but a few years after Lord Baltimore was granted a charter for colonization purposes by the King of England. About 1700 there is record of a James Banning being in the same county that Edward Banning came to. About this same time two other Bannings are known of in or near Lyme, Connecticut, by name Samuel and John Banning. These last three, by tradition, are supposed to have been brothers, which, if a fact, makes it more than likely that they were sons of Edward Banning, of Talbot county, Maryland. Some forty odd years later a Benoni Banning settled in Talbot county, Maryland. He came from Dublin, Ireland, to which place his father is thought to have come from Scotland or England but about 1790 John Banning, who was born August 15, 1760, in Stafford, England, came to Philadelphia. His son Daniel lived in Pittsburgh or Philadelphia, but of his descendants nothing is known.

There is in Los Angeles county, California, and in Pennsylvania, a town named Banning, and in California a military camp by that name.

Some years after James Banning, and about the time Benoni Banning was known of in Maryland, there appeared Bannings in Delaware. It is not unlikely that they may have come from those in Maryland, as these two States are geo-

graphically one, but if they did not, it is possible that they migrated from Holland, where there were so many Bannings. From the names of some of their descendants, it is contended that they are of Dutch origin, and as Delaware was early settled by the Dutch, this may be the case. From the Delaware Bannings there have come two branches, one a branch in California, and a branch now in Delaware and Philadelphia. There is a strong likelihood that Phineas Banning was a brother of Benoni Banning, and his brother James, who came to Talbot county, Maryland.

This family was originally of Neyland in Suffolk. Richard Bannyng or Bayning dwelt at Dedham about the end of the fifteenth century. His son Richard married Anne, daughter and coheir of Robert Raven, of Creting St. Mary's in Suffolk,¹ and had Richard of Dedham, who married Anne, daughter of John Barker, of Ipswich, by whom he had Paul (Andrew, a very eminent merchant in Mincing lane, who died without issue 21 December, 1610, aged 67. See under Powers in Little Waltham). Paul Bayning was a citizen and alderman of London, and one of the sheriffs of that city in 1593.² He accumulated a very great fortune by merchandizing, so advantageous was trade even in its infancy, that Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir Andrew Judde, Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charter-house, and our two brothers, Paul and Andrew, raised immense and incredible riches thereby. These two have a monument erected to their memory in the chancel of the Church of St. Olave, Hart street, by which it appears that Paul died 3 September, 1616,

aged 77.³ He had two wives. The first was a daughter of a Mowfe, of Needham, or Creting in Suffolk, by whom no issue is recorded. His second wife was Susan, daughter and heir of Richard Norden, of Miftley (remarried after his decease to Sir Francis Leigh, Knight and Bart.⁴ He died October 1, 1616, and was buried in St. Olave's Church, above mentioned, leaving his only son and heir, Sir Paul Bayning, Knight, then aged upwards of thirty. He was created a Baronet 25 November, 1612, constituted sheriff of Essex in 1617, advanced to the title of Baron Bayning, of Horksley, in Essex, February 27, 1627-8, and to the further dignity of Viscount of Sudbury, in Suffolk, the 8th of March following. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Glemham, Knight, by Anne Sackville, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Dorset, by whom he had Paul, his son and heir, and four daughters: Cecily, married Henry Pierpont, Viscount of Newalk, eldest son of Robert, Earl of Kingston; Anne married Henry Murray, Esq., one of grooms of the bed-chamber of King Charles I, afterwards created, 17 March, 1673, Viscountess Banning of Foxley;⁵ Mary, first to William Villiers, Viscount of Grandison, second to Christopher Villiers, Earl of Anglesea, third to Arthur Gorge, Esq.; and Elizabeth to Francis, Lord of Dacre,⁶ created, September 6, 1680, Countess of Shepey. He died at his house in Mark lane, July

¹She died in 1623. Sir Francis Leigh, of Kings Newnham in Warwickshire, was created in 1628 Lord Dunsmore, and in 1644 advanced to the title of Lord of Chichester. He died in 1655. He had no issue by his said second wife.

²They had three daughters: Elizabeth, married (first) Randolph Egerton, of Bentley in Staffordshire, major-general of the horse to King Charles I, and lieutenant-colonel of King Charles II's own troop of guards, who died in 1681; her second husband was Charles Egerton, Esq.; Mary was married, in 1673, to Sir Roger Cradshaigh, of Heigh, in Lancashire; Jane was married to Sir William Bowne.

³She took to her second husband David Walter, of Godstow in Oxfordshire, Esq., groom of the bed-chamber to King Charles II, and lieutenant of the ordnance, by whom she had no issue.

⁴His great-grandfather, John Raven, of the same place, married the heiress of ——— Blonhold, of Mendham in Suffolk.

⁵Stow and Strype's Survey of London, Vol. II. Ibid., Vol. I, p. 329. He new-built Bentley Hall, which was undoubtedly much improved by his successors.

29, 1629, possessed of a very large real estate, as appears by the following particulars: "The maner and almost the whole parish of Little Bentley: Dikeley hall, Stones, Sheddinghow, Old hall, New hall, Abbots, etc., in Maningtree, and parishes adjoyning: The maner of Hampstalls, in Weeks: The maners of Great Horkesley, Boxsted, River-hall, etc. The maner of Small-land-hall, alias Marshes, in Hatfield Peverell: The maner of Powers, and Shepcote, in Little Waltham: The maner of Great Lees with Lyon-hall, and other great estates there: In Woodham Ferrers, the maner of Champions, an estate called Burrs, Ilgars, and Latchleys: The maner of Gingjoyberd-laundry, alias Blunts in Butsbury, and Stock: Half the maner of Farnham. And other estates and woods, in Tendring, Thorpe, Roding-Beauchamp, Willingale Doe, Fifield. The rectories of Bradfield. And the advowsons of the Churches of Little Bentley, Great Lees, Stock, Mistley, Bradfield, in Suffolk. The maner and rectory appropriate of Laxfield: The maner of Rumborough: Divers lands, tenements, etc. in Laxfield aforesaid, Creting, Needham, Barking, Aspall, Thorndon, Thwaight, Houlton, Aldringham, Wiffet, Rumborough, Speck-hall, Credston, Westhall, Hallesworth, Leiston, Knoddishill, Theverton, Kellis-hall.—In Hertfordshire. Tenements and lands at Huxworth, with the advowson of the church. Inquis. 6 Caroli, September 4, n^o 158. He also had an immediate personal estate of £153 15s, viz. in debts £136,751 15s, and in ready money £17,000, without the jewels, plate, and household stuff."⁷ His widow was remarried to Dudley Carleton, Viscount of Dorchester. His son and heir, Paul, Viscount of Bayning, was born in 1616, paid the King £18,000 for the fine of his wardship, and for charges about the same, £185.

⁷Steward's accounts, penes me.

He died at Bentley hall, June 11, 1638, and was buried in a vault in this church. By his Lady Penelope, only daughter and heir of Sir Robert Naunton, Knight, Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, and once Secretary of State (remarried afterwards to Philip, Earl of Pembroke), he had two daughters, Anne, and Penelope, born in November, after his decease. Anne, the eldest, was married to Aubrey de Vere, the twentieth and last Earl of Oxford, of that most noble and ancient family. Her large fortune was a reasonable and necessary supply and recruit to the estate of that family, which had been greatly impaired and almost ruined by the passionate extravagances of his ancestor, Edward, Earl of Oxford, in Queen Elizabeth's reign.⁸ But by this Lady, who died in September, 1659, he had no surviving issue.⁹ Penelope, the youngest daughter, was married to John Herbert, Esq., youngest son of Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; remarried to John Wentworth, Esq. She died in 1657, without issue.

This estate became the property of the Earl of Oxford and his Lady (Newcourt, Vol. II, p. 52). They caused to be pulled down the stately and magnificent seat of Bentley hall, which had been erected by Paul Bayning, Esq., in the reign of King James I, and sold the materials, where-with many houses in Colchester and elsewhere are still adorned.

Phineas Banning came from England and settled in Dover, Delaware, where his son, John Banning, was born in 1740, and there died February 15, 1791. John Banning was a member of the Council of the State of Delaware from 1777 until his death; treasurer of Kent county; military treasurer; town commissioner; member

⁸See Dugdale's Baron, Vol. II, p. 453, and Vol. I, p. 199.

⁹This Earl of Oxford died in Downing street, Westminster, 12 or 13 of March, 1702-63.

of the Council of Safety, and member of the first electoral college, casting Delaware's vote for George Washington as president of the United States. In the Revolution he was one of the foremost patriots, "contributing liberally both in money and services to organizing and establishing the State government of Delaware, and is said to have been considered the 'banker of the State.' When the Continental army was disbanded, and the soldiers had nothing but the depreciated script, it is said that he stood on the steps of the old Academy of Dover and gave them hard money for their notes, thus trying to redeem his nation's credit." He married, in 1766, Mrs. Elizabeth (Alford) Cassius, daughter of Philip and Charity Alford. She was a woman of great beauty; "indeed, a gentleman of note said she was the most beautiful woman he had ever seen in Europe or America. * * * Sarah Banning, her daughter by her second husband, who married Hon. Henry Moore Ridgely, was highly educated and accomplished, and inherited much of the mother's beauty. When Mr. Ridgely was in the United States Senate they were spoken of as the handsomest couple in Washington society." Mrs. Banning married (third) Dr. William McKee, many persons and families of prominence being represented among their descendants.

For examples of the sheer power of indomitable wills, fierce courage, and unconquerable persistence in the moulding of careers out of the untried resources of virgin fields we must turn to the Great West and Middle West. No other section of our country has given us such shining examples of work of strong men, true in coping with the almost overwhelming forces of nature and circumstance. The history of the Western Reserve is one of romance and achievement incomparable

with that of any other part of the country. "Self-made, self-reliant, sturdy and rugged men have been its product, and it is to these men that the upbuilding and development of the West into the important factor in the world's work which it is to-day is due." To every man who has contributed a share toward the great task of bringing the West out of a vast wilderness, teaming with opportunity, yet offering untold resistance before it was harnessed to the uses of man, is due a deep gratitude and thankfulness, which can be no more adequately expressed than in preserving for later generations the story of his work and achievement.

Since the opening of the Western Reserve to settlers, the family of Banning has been prominent. The late David Banning, one of the prominent business men and financiers of the city of Cincinnati during the latter and middle decades of the nineteenth century, was a descendant in the third generation. The date of the founding of the family in America is not known, nor has it been ascertained whether or not the progenitor of the family in Ohio was the first of the line in America. The family is of ancient and historic Danish origin. The presence of the final syllable "ing" indicates a mixture of the original Danish blood with the Anglo-Saxon.

(I) The founder of the Banning family of Ohio, grandfather of the late David Banning, was a pioneer of the rugged, adventure-loving type familiar to the history of the Western Reserve, and was one of the first settlers in the State of Ohio. He was the father of Ashel, mentioned below.

(II) Ashel Banning, son of the founder, was identified with the growth of the locality in which the town of Vernon, Ohio, is now situated. He was the owner of large land holdings, and was a farmer



Crosby

and prominent citizen. He married Deney Crosby, and was the father of the following children: David, mentioned below; Jerry W., deceased; Timothy, deceased; Mary A., deceased, who became the wife of Benjamin Peabody; Converse, deceased; Stoddard, of Geneva, Ohio, now deceased; Malinda, married Newton Robens, and is now deceased. The Crosby coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Sable, a chevron ermine, between three rams passant, argent.

Crest—A ram as in the arms.

Motto—Liberty under thy guidance, the guidance of the lamb of God.

(III) David Banning, son of Ashel Banning, was born in Vernon, Ohio, April 11, 1819. He spent his childhood in the healthy atmosphere of his father's large farm, and received his education in the local district schools. He was a boy of studious tastes, a constant reader, and constant searcher after knowledge, and these characteristics remained with him during his long life. After completing the decidedly inadequate course which the public schools offered, he continued his education during his spare hours at home and at work. David Banning secured his first employment in a general store in his native town operated by Stoddard Stevens, and here he acted in the capacity of clerk for a few years. Leaving the employ of Stoddard Stevens, he spent a period in the employ of the Federal Government.

David Banning's connection with the city of Cincinnati dated from the year 1847, when the city gave but faint indications of the splendid future which was before it, and the great proportions to which it would grow. He watched carefully the steady growth of its great industries and commercial enterprises, playing a quiet but effective part in the great work. His arrival in Cincinnati antedated

the laying of the first railroad in that section of the State. Shortly after his coming to the city he entered on his first business venture, forming a partnership with his brother, Jerry W. Banning. The two embarked on a commission business, with their headquarters located on Walnut street, between Front and Second streets. The business met with a high degree of success, and after a short period the partnership was dissolved, the two brothers thenceforward conducting their operations separately.

Mr. Banning immediately organized another business which for a period of twenty-five years he continued to direct. From comparatively obscure beginnings, through the business talent and constructive policies of management of Mr. Banning, the business grew rapidly to large proportions, and occupied a position of importance among the largest enterprises of its kind in the city of Cincinnati. He was eminently fitted for business life, and the handling of large affairs, by reason of his ability to judge clearly and quickly the relative merits of any proposition brought before him, his breadth of vision, and his persistence, once his decision to act had been taken. He was a business man of the self-made type, a man of broad tolerance and human understanding, a leader who was instinctively obeyed. He invited and received the confidence of his employees, many of whom he advised, and many of whom he aided toward independent business ventures. He inspired easily confidence and support, first through the marked and well known honesty of his dealings, and second through the success of all his undertakings. David Banning was known throughout the city of Cincinnati and the larger commercial cities of Ohio as a man of the strictest integrity. Although not connected actively or officially with the public life of the city of

Cincinnati, Mr. Banning was nevertheless a factor of importance in the city's growth and development. He was looked to as one of its foremost citizens, and accorded a place as such. He was connected in executive capacities with many of the large commercial and financial enterprises of the city, and was for thirty-two years a member of the board of directors of the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati, his connection with that institution dating from its founding, in which he took an active interest.

David Banning married, in Erie, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1847, Asenath C. Bradley, born in 1824, a daughter of Dr. M. Bird Bradley, of Waterford, Pennsylvania, one of the foremost physicians in the State. Mrs. Banning was a member of one of the old Colonial families of that region of the State of Pennsylvania; she died in Cincinnati, November 13, 1909. They were the parents of the following children: Charles, deceased; Blanche, deceased; Kate, who resides in Cincinnati; Starr, deceased; Harry, deceased; William, twin of Harry, deceased.

Mr. Banning was a Republican in political affiliation, and kept well abreast of the times, though he took no active part in the political life of the city. He was active, however, in social and fraternal interests. The name of his friends was legion, and his death, which occurred in Cincinnati, March 8, 1901, was the cause of deep-felt and wide-spread grief.

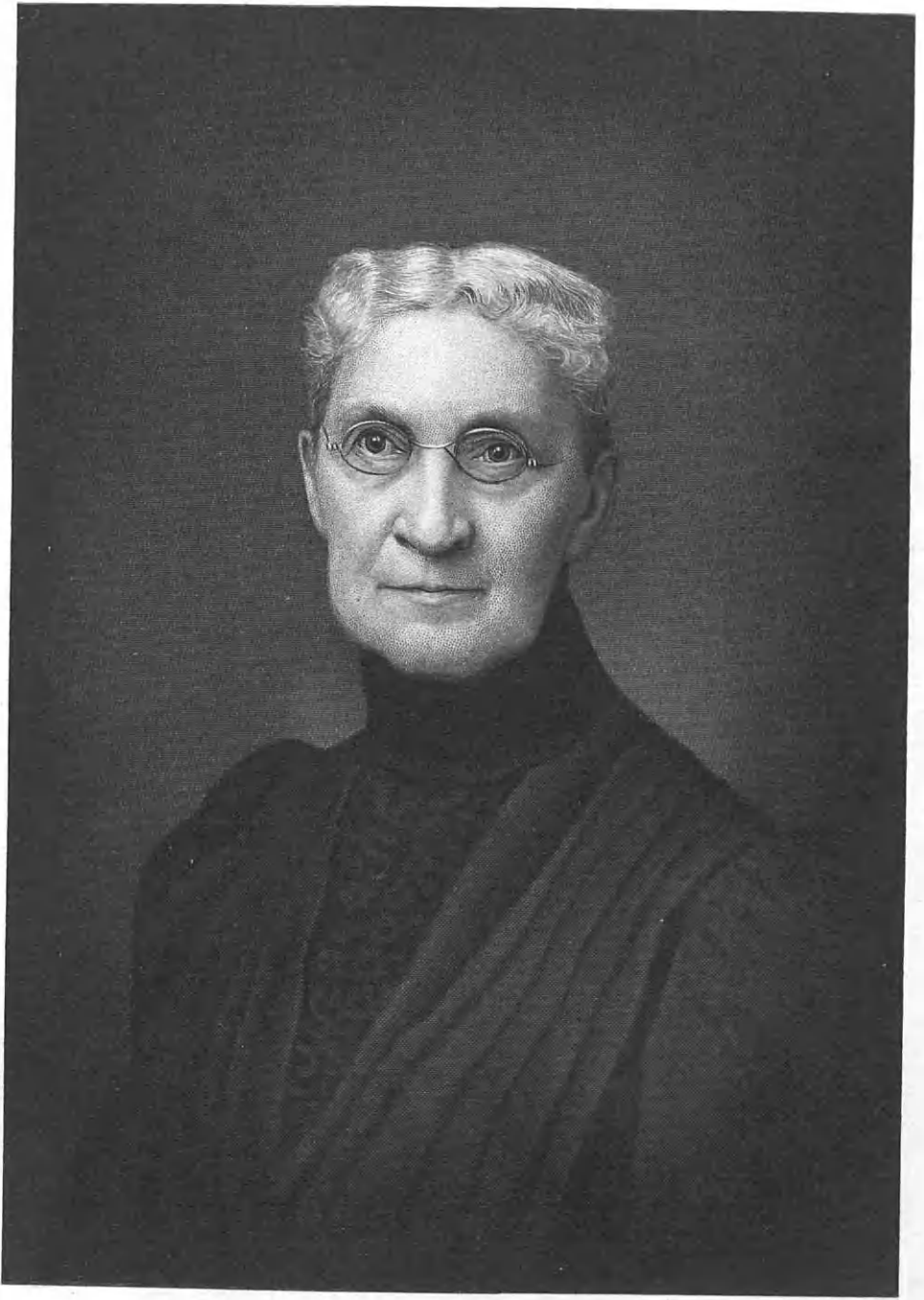
(The Bradley Line).

The first mention of the name Bradley is found in England in the year 1183, on the occasion of the feast of St. Cuthbert in Lent, when Lord Hugh, Bishop of Durham, caused all the revenues of his district to be described. This document, called the Survey of Bolton, mentions one Roger de Bradley as holding forty acres

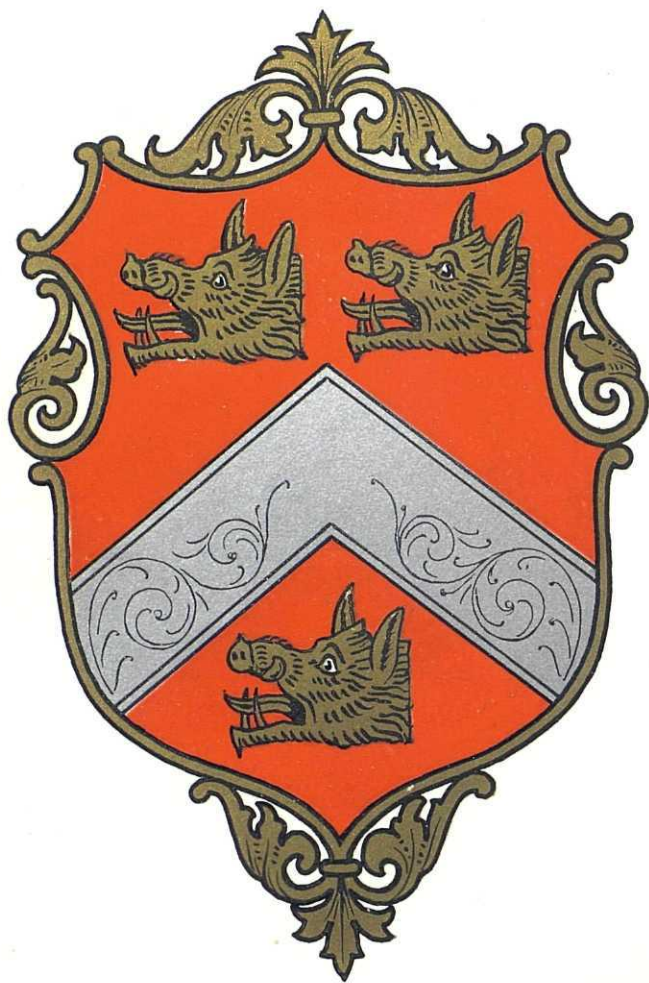
at Bradley. There are numerous townships bearing the name, which signifies literally the broad field, in Cheshire, Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Southampton, and Staffordshire, the latter containing 3,376 acres. There are also great and small parishes of the name in Suffolk, and Lower and Upper Bradley in Kildwick, Yorkshire.

The family in England has been one of first importance for several centuries. In 1437 there is mention of the Bradleys of Bradley. The Herald's Visitation for the County of York, 1563-64, mentions, in the Normanton pedigree, the marriage of Arthur Normanton to Isabel, daughter of Sir Francis Bradley. John Bradley was bishop of Shaftsbury in 1539. In 1578 Alexander Bradley resided in the see of Darham, and about the same time Cuthbertus Bradley was curate of Barbarde castle. Thomas Bradley was doctor of divinity and chaplain to King Charles I, and afterwards prebend in the Cathedral Church of York, and rector of Ackworth. His son, Savile, was a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and another son, Thomas, a merchant in Virginia.

There are several distinct branches of the Bradley family in the United States, the founders of which came from England. The first Bradleys in the American Colonies are said to have come from the market town of Bingley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. About the beginning of the seventeenth century William Bradley was born in Bingley. According to tradition handed down in different branches of the family, he was a friend of Cromwell, and the "History of Bingley, England," states that he was a major in the Parliamentary army, and removed to New Haven, Connecticut. William Bradley resided for a time in Branford and Guilford, later removing to New Haven,



Asenath C. Banning



Bradley

where he took up his residence in what is now North Haven and had large landed interests there. He was the first landowner in the village. Founders of other branches of the Bradleys are Francis Bradley, ancestor of the Fairfield family, and Daniel Bradley, founder of the Haverhill, Massachusetts, Bradleys.

"Burke's Armory" gives fifteen coats-of-arms for the name Bradley. The arms borne by the Connecticut Bradleys and the descendants of William and Francis Bradley throughout the country are:

Arms—Gules, a chevron argent between three bears' heads couped or.

Symbolic—The shield is red—red in heraldry denotes boldness, daring blood and fire—"a burning desire to spill blood for God and Country."

Silver stands for purity, justice and peace.

The chevron represents the rafters of a roof and was often given to ambassadors and eminent statesmen as a reward for the protection (as under a roof) they gave their king and country. The bear symbolizes a well armed, undaunted and courageous warrior, who resists his enemies bravely and never thinks of flight, the same as the bear, who will fight to the bitter end.

These arms are engraved on a silver tankard owned by the granddaughter of the first William Bradley, of New Haven. They are the same as the armorial bearings "Confirmed by the Deputies of Camden, * * * to Francis Bradley of Coventry, grandson of William Bradley, Co. York Her. Visitation."

The descendants of these original Connecticut Bradleys are now found throughout the United States. Influential branches have been settled for over a century in Pennsylvania. The late Dr. M. Bird Bradley, one of the foremost physicians of Waterford, Pennsylvania, was a member of the prominent New England family of the name. Dr. Bradley, in 1827, was one of the organizers of the first Protestant Episcopal church of Waterford, Pennsylvania, and one of its first offi-

cers. His daughter, Asenath C. Bradley, became the wife of the late David Banning.

HOGGE, John,

Old-School Financier.

Without exception John Hoge was Zanesville's greatest financier, his very large fortune, self acquired, a tribute to his ability and keen insight into affairs financial. During the years of his activity it was often stated that he could not name without reference a list of the companies in which he was an officer, not only in Zanesville, but in cities East and West he was connected heavily with large corporations, both as stockholder and director. His real estate holdings included valuable properties in New York City; Columbus, Ohio; Seattle, Washington; and in cities between. He was personally known to leading financiers from coast to coast through his many and varied interests. He was known as a conservative in the business world, having no sympathy with wild speculation, his investments all being made after investigation had proved their desirability. He never married and for nearly thirty years lived alone in a mansion of the olden style in which he was born. He was a lover of the beautiful and surrounded himself in his home with many art treasures, but had no ambition to form a "collection" merely for the sake of its possession. He had no diversions, finding his sole pleasure in grappling with hard problems and overcoming obstacles to the plans he had formed. He never owned a carriage, horse or automobile for his personal use, and he never traveled except on business missions. When he learned that he was fatally stricken, but that death was not imminent, he faced the

inevitable with characteristic Spartan-like courage. He wasted neither time nor energy in useless treatments, but went about his business as before. To those who called upon him at his office he gave no intimation of a knowledge of his condition, nor were inquiries as to the condition of his health welcome. His life was a well ordered routine, and he lived it to the end along the lines he had himself prescribed and so far as in him lay did not permit his condition of health materially disarrange the rigorous schedule of his days.

Mr. Hoge was one of the last of the financiers of the old school. His fortune was not the result of a series of fortuitous circumstances, but of a keen insight almost uncanny. He was a remarkable judge of men and affairs, and all his investments were made on absolute conviction that facts justified them and he was nearly always right. No man in Zanesville was ever so closely identified with so much of the commercial, manufacturing and industrial life of the city, and he proved his loyalty in a great emergency. When stockholders of the American Encaustic Tile Company planned to erect a modern factory to cost a million dollars to replace the small factory on the Marietta road, the eastern interests sought to have the plant removed to Newark, New Jersey, John Hoge stood firmly for Zanesville, won over the opposition and eventually the plant was built on North Linden avenue. Millions have since been spent on enlargement and improvement and Zanesville has the distinction of having the largest encaustic tile plant in the world, as well as all the advantages of wealth and population which that fact entails.

John Hoge was a son of Israel Hoge, who was born in Frederick county, Vir-

ginia, August 25, 1802, died at the home of his son, John, in Zanesville, Ohio, on North Sixth street, in 1883, in his eighty-first year. He married (first), May 26, 1829, Elizabeth Thompson, of Winchester, Virginia, who died leaving a son A. C. Hoge, who at the time of his father's death was living in Leavenworth, Kansas. Israel Hoge married (second), September 5, 1834, Betsey Ann Doster, of Zanesville, Ohio. Prior to his second marriage Mr. Hoge had moved to Zanesville, where with William Thompson he engaged in the drug business as Thompson & Hoge. Mr. Thompson retired from the firm and was succeeded by David Magennis, that partnership continuing until 1839, when Israel Hoge was appointed postmaster of Zanesville, under President Van Buren, he holding for nine years under Presidents Van Buren, Tyler and Polk. An old plate from which the following label was printed has been unearthed that shows lucifer matches were first produced in the West and that Thompson & Hoge were pioneers in their sale:

IMPROVED

Lucifer Matches

which instantly ignite on being briskly drawn through sand paper.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail at

THOMPSON'S & HOGE'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse, Zanesville.

Israel and Betsey Ann (Doster) Hoge were the parents of three children, born in Zanesville, Ohio, at the family home on North Sixth street: James Doster, of whom further; Roberta, died, unmarried, June 24, 1880; and John, the principal character of this review, who died in Zanesville at the age of seventy-six years.

Israel Hoge descended from that William Hoge who came from Berwickshire, Scotland, near the close of the seven-

teenth century, to escape religious persecution. On the same ship was a Mr. and Mrs. Hume, with a daughter Barbara, between whom and William Hoge an attachment sprang up. Her parents died on shipboard and later Barbara, then a girl of fifteen, became the wife of William Hoge. They settled first in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and later in the Cumberland valley of Pennsylvania, where in 1734 their eldest son, John, founded the village of Hogetown. In the church founded by him there exists an old communion set of hammered pewter and a pulpit Bible, gifts of different members of the Hoge family. From the son, John, descends the Hoge family of Pennsylvania, which includes many men of prominence and position, lawyers, judges, bankers and clergymen.

In 1735 William Hoge, although advanced in years, removed to Frederick county, Virginia, and there made his home, living to be ninety years of age. He gave land for the church school and burying ground for the old Opequon Church, the first place of worship in the valley of Virginia, and there William Hoge was buried. All the sons of William and Barbara (Hume) Hoge, except John, moved with their father to Virginia; William married a Quakeress, George moved further South; and James, a self-taught theologian, who was twice married and left several sons, among whom was Alexander, a member of Congress, and of the Virginia convention which ratified the Constitution. Such was the family from which sprang Israel Hoge, father of James Doster and John Hoge, of Zanesville, Ohio. The family in England bore arms as follows:

Arms—Argent, three boars' heads, proper.

Crest—A fir tree.

Motto—*Dat gloria vires.*

James Doster Hoge, eldest son of Israel Hoge and his second wife, Betsey Ann (Doster) Hoge, was born at the family home on North Sixth street, Zanesville, Ohio, November 3, 1835, died at his home in the city of his birth December 9, 1904. He attended private schools until fifteen years of age, then became a Western Union messenger boy, and at the age of eighteen was expert as a telegrapher. At the age of nineteen, he was sent to New Concord, Ohio, to install the telegraph office in the station of the then newly built Central Ohio railway, and a few months later performed the same service at Cambridge, Ohio, and there remained perhaps two years. At that time messages were read from the tape, but the young man found that method slow and was soon taking by sound, being one of the first "sound" telegraphers in the United States, and was rated a "master" in both taking and sending. Anson Stager, who was superintendent of the Zanesville division of the Western Union when James D. Hoge first became an employee, later became president of the company, and they were ever warm friends.

About 1858 James D. Hoge was appointed manager of the Western Union office in Zanesville and so continued for about twenty-five years. He then resigned and was appointed manager of Zanesville's first electric lighting plant, but a year later he sustained a severe electric shock which compelled his retirement. After a prolonged illness he recovered sufficiently to accept the position of associated press operator at the office of the Zanesville "Courier," and remained in that congenial post and as "exchange" editor until his last illness. He was one of the most expert telegraphers of his day and while an impairment in his hearing was sometimes

a handicap, he never lost his delicate and characteristic touch as a "sender."

James D. Hoge married, March 17, 1858, Anna M. Slack, who survived her husband with two children, one a son, James Doster (2), who settled in Seattle, Washington, where he attained prominence as a financier, being president of the Union Savings & Trust Company of that city, and president of a bank at Cape Nome, Alaska. The only daughter of James D. and Anna M. (Slack) Hoge, Bessie (Betsey), married Frederic J. Grant, of Zanesville, Ohio, and resides at No. 519 Cooverse street, in that city.

Mr. Hoge was a man of genial, kindly nature, even tempered and not easily perturbed, concerning himself with the vital affairs of the moment. He was devoted to those he loved and quietly content with his lot without any ambition to be a leader. He was deeply sympathetic, quick to render assistance, and many a young man owes his start in life to the quiet, but helpful influence of James D. Hoge.

John Hoge, youngest son of Israel Hoge and his second wife, Betsey Ann (Doster) Hoge, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, and there died in June, 1917, aged seventy-six years. He attended city schools until reaching the age of fifteen years, then became a telegraph boy, but quit to become a worker at the Schultz Soap Works in Zanesville, receiving as his first wages twenty-five cents daily. He was related by marriage to William Schultz, and in time the boy, John Hoge, was admitted to a partnership. William Schultz died in 1866, Robert D. Schultz succeeding to his interest, he and John Hoge continuing as Schultz & Company. Within a few years the products of the Schultz Soap Works were introduced and selling readily all over the United States. Mr. Hoge

invented many new brands of soap, created novel advertising plans, traveled many years for the company and "sampled" many cities from door to door with their most famed product "Star Soap."

Under his guiding influence the company prospered, the business was extended, and Hoge became a potent name in Zanesville affairs. He was deeply in sympathy with his home town, sincerely loved the place and its people, and he made many sacrifices for the welfare of the community. In 1879 Schultz & Company, influenced by John Hoge, purchased the historical Zane home, at the corner of Fifth and Main streets. Mr. Hoge saw the possibilities of a good investment in a row of business offices and an opera house on Fifth street, the result being an opera house of rare beauty. The magnificent stone front building, with its perfectly appointed gold and coral halls which are yet the scenes of brilliant social functions, is a monument to Mr. Hoge, and while Schultz & Company strained their resources before the opera house was completed, it was paid for without the aid of a mortgage.

John Hoge became a foremost figure in everything pertaining to Zanesville's business life. He was for years president of the Zanesville Electric Company, the first commercial lighting plant in the city and in its time one of the most perfectly appointed plants in the United States. He was president of the Courier Publishing Company; director of the United States Printing Company, of Cincinnati; director of the Central Ohio, now a part of the Band Ohio railway system; director of the Zanesville & Ohio River railway, also now a part of the Baltimore and Ohio, and a director of the now Ohio River & Western railway.

For many years he was foremost in the



Duane H. Tilden

banking corporations of Zanesville and held an interest in nearly every manufacturing enterprise of the city. Perhaps his heaviest holding was in the Encaustic Tile Company, of which he was president for many years. He was president of the Brown Manufacturing Company, makers of wagons, plows and farm machines, and president of the Griffith & Wedge Company, builders of the famous Ohio Corliss Engines, and foundrymen, making boilers, pottery machinery and castings. He was interested in the Zanesville Coffin Company; for many years was an officer of the First National Bank, of the People's Savings Bank, of the Guardian Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and of the Homestead Building and Savings Company, these institutions all sterling in character and real factors in the upbuilding of the city.

Changes wrought by time and circumstances forced a change in Mr. Hoge's real estate holdings. The sale of the soap works and the death of his partner, Robert D. Schultz, caused a division of property, but Mr. Hoge retained in Zanesville the Clarendon Hotel, the homestead on Sixth street, in which he died, a portion of the Sturtevant building and other equally valuable property. He was a man honorable and upright, loyal to his friends, and one of the kindest and gentlest of men. He was genuinely mourned by a very wide circle of friends. His nearest relatives are a nephew, James D. Hoge, of Seattle, Washington, and Mrs. Frederic J. Grant, widow of Frederic J. Grant, of Zanesville.

TILDEN, Duane H.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

When just in the full prime of his splendid powers, Judge Duane H. Tilden, who

for nearly four years graced the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, of Cleveland, Ohio, was called by the Great Judge, and his very successful career was quickly ended. There were several wonderful traits which he possessed, not rare but not too often found in men. He never posed, hated sham and always kept his head. As an attorney he was more anxious that justice should triumph than that he should get a big fee. Many a client will remember him as a wise, friendly counsellor, who kept him out of needless and expensive litigation. He was honorable in all things, upright, just and generous—a man to love and trust. Above all his other social qualities was his gift for making and keeping friends. His genial nature, and his dry, wholesome but never caustic wit rendered him a delightful companion, while the sterling quality of his manhood held men to him while life lasted.

Judge Tilden was a direct descendant of Colonel George Tilden, one of George Washington's aides, the family settling in Portage county, Ohio, with the opening up of that section to settlers. Another illustrious member of this family was Samuel J. Tilden, Governor of New York State, whom the special electoral commission in 1876 decided, by a vote of eight to seven, could not receive the electoral votes of three Southern States, although he had undoubtedly carried those States, but the election returns first rendered gave those States to Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican candidate. The Electoral Commission decided that they could not go behind the returns from a State legally certified to, and the votes of these States were counted in the Electoral College for Hayes. Thus a President was elected by one vote, not in the Electoral College, but in the specially constituted

Electoral Commission, of fifteen members, eight voting for the decision which gave three States to Hayes, seven against it. At this distance there seems little doubt that Governor Tilden was elected, as all State officers elected in the disputed States were on the Democratic ticket. Governor Tilden was a cousin to Henry Clay Tilden, a farmer of Portage county, Ohio, and father of Judge Duane H. Tilden, to whose memory this review is offered.

Henry Clay Tilden married Lucinda Hopkins, a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the Society of Friends, the only member of that sect in that historic group of men whose names are affixed to that immortal document now hidden from view and sacredly preserved as the most precious of this nation's treasures. Thus in Judge Tilden met the Puritan and the Quaker, the soldier and the statesman, these forming an ideal man, brave and just, strong and gentle, a true man at his best in the home circle.

Duane H. Tilden, son of Henry Clay and Lucinda (Hopkins) Tilden, was born at the home farm in Portage county, Ohio, and there attended the district schools. He early decided upon a profession, and largely through his own efforts he began a four years' course at Hiram College, whence he was graduated, class of 1884. Upon leaving college he secured a teacher's position in a Windham (Ohio) school, later was appointed principal, remaining there until 1887. During those three years in Windham, he had pursued courses of law study, and in 1887, after due examination, he was admitted to the Ohio bar, and in the fall of that year he located in Cleveland, and began practice at the Cuyahoga county bar. His pleasing personality, dry humor and serious

purpose won him friends from the beginning of his professional career and his rise was rapid. In November, 1902, just fifteen years after his admission to the bar, he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, where he served for nearly four years, when, much regretted by all, he resigned, and then continued his law practice until his death. He was a just and upright man, striving only that justice might issue triumphant from his court. He carefully and earnestly sought for the right interpretation of the law, but if either justice or the law must for the moment suffer a partial eclipse, Judge Tilden always favored justice being kept in view. As a lawyer he was painstaking and devoted to a client's interest, but he would not take an unworthy case. Honest, sincere, modest and simple in his tastes, all who had an opportunity to really know him regarded him with love and trusted him implicitly.

In educational, civic and social movements, Judge Tilden bore a part, serving Hiram College, his *alma mater*, as trustee; Cleveland Law Library as trustee and president; and in the Civic League he did quiet but effective work of great value in Cleveland's municipal life. He was a member of the Nisi Prius Club, a lawyer's organization; the Masonic order; New England Society, and the Union and Shaker Heights clubs. In all these he was active, useful and interested.

Judge Tilden married, June 5, 1889, Mary Moffet, born in Wooster, Ohio, daughter of Rev. Robert and Lucy (Green) Moffet, her father a minister of the Disciples of Christ (Christian) Church, and a descendant of Colonel George Moffet. Rev. Robert Moffet was born in Indiana in 1834, was a graduate of Betheny College, Ohio, class of '59. He married Lucy Green, born near Akron, Ohio, in 1838, daughter of Allen and Mary

(Bennett) Green, her father a pioneer minister of the Disciples of Christ Church in that section of Ohio. Both Rev. Robert Moffet and his wife were students under James A. Garfield, later president of the United States, and the second to fall under an assassin's hand. Rev. Robert Moffet was a power and well known among the members of his church in the early days, and a true man of God. Two children were born to Judge and Mrs. Tilden: Gladys Hopkins, married Arthur Hartwell Burt, of Cleveland, and they have a daughter, Mary Tilden Burt; Robert Moffet, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Judge Tilden died at the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan, February 23, 1921, having gone there for the benefit of his health. He died suddenly, in his sixtieth year. Mrs. Tilden survives her husband, and resides in Cleveland, Ohio, at No. 1830 East Ninety-seventh street.

DANIELS, Rev. Eugene Davidson, D. D.,
Clergyman, Lecturer.

As a minister of the Gospel, Rev. Eugene D. Daniels won many to his Master's cause, and so long as he lived he continued a devout and eloquent preacher of the "Word." He was, perhaps, more widely known as a lecturer, his repertoire consisting of lectures of several kinds, literary, patriotic, religious, and popular. An educated and talented man, broad, liberal, progressive, a thorough gentleman in all that the word implies, his marked ability, splendid oratory, captivating, convincing speech, rendered him readily able to adjust himself to his environment and to both entertain and instruct an audience, naturally, being especially attractive to cultured, cultivated people. His greatest literary lecture was "Strife and Rest in Shakespeare's *Tempest*," a scholarly

exposition of marked artistic and literary merit. His lecture on "Poe and His Raven" was a masterly psychological analysis of that great poem, "The Raven," a scholarly interpretation that could only come from a gifted mind. Other lectures were: "The Body and Soul of Art," "History and Symbolism of the American Flag," "The Mission of America," "The Safety of a Nation," "The Bible as Drama and Story," "The Everlasting Religion," "Universal Brotherhood," "Coöperation, the Kingdom of God," "Banana Skins," and "Scape Goats."

Eugene D. Daniels was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 4, 1846, and died in Lakewood, Ohio, October 19, 1921, son of William Clark and Nancy (Chamberlain) Daniels. His father was a shoemaker, who gave his son all the early educational advantages possible and taught him his trade. The wages the lad earned were invested in books and in further education, and even before leaving home to enter the army he was far in advance of other youths of his years and was known in the neighborhood as being remarkably well informed.

In 1863, at the age of seventeen, he enlisted in the band of the First Division, Second Army Corps, First Brigade, Army of the Potomac, and served during the remaining years of the war. He escaped all injury and sickness of a serious nature and returned to his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, with an honorable discharge. He at once resumed his studies and solely through his own efforts financed his college course, receiving his A. B. at graduation. Later he finished theological study and was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, although his parents were Baptists. He became a member of the Michigan Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and under the itinerant law

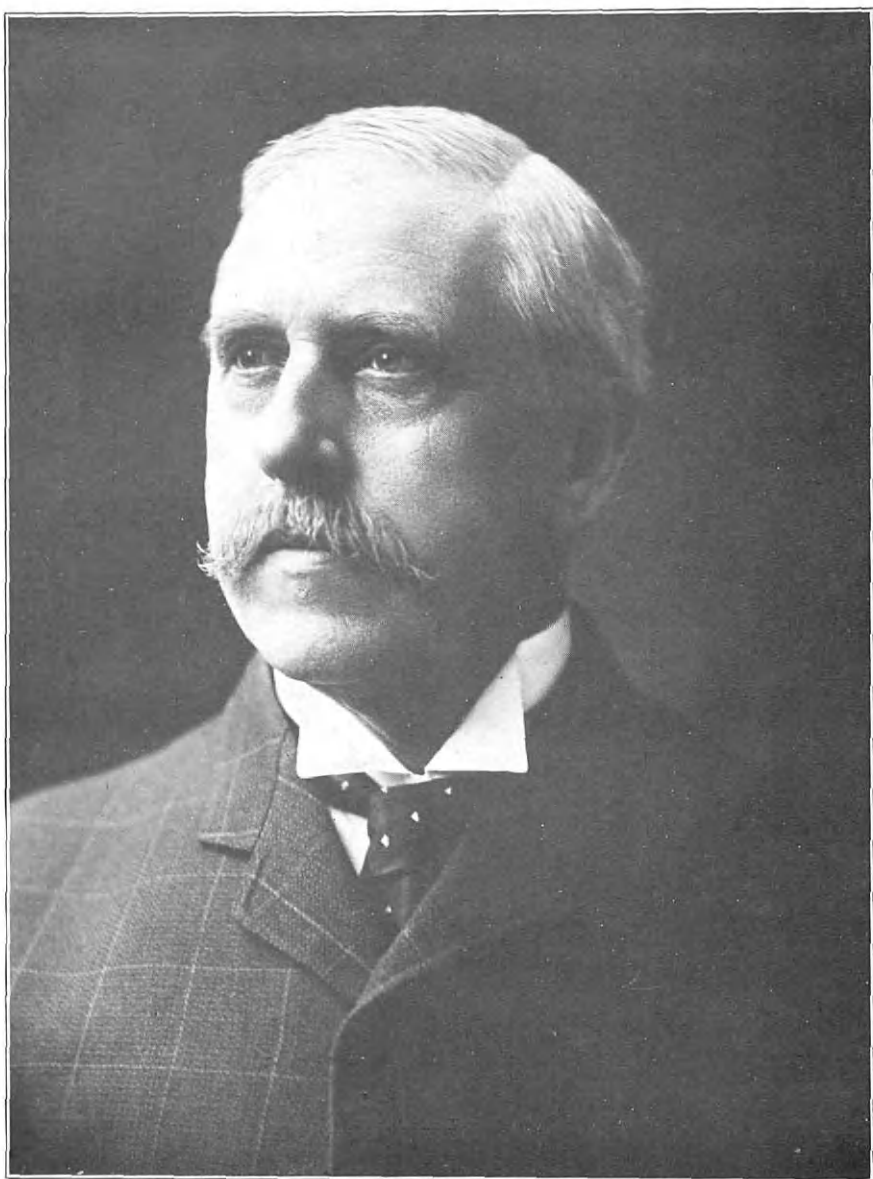
of that church he was assigned to several churches of that faith at stated intervals.

Later Dr. Daniels retired from the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and embraced the faith of the New Jerusalem Church, and in 1884 he was ordained a minister of that church. The same year he was settled over a church of that denomination in Toronto, Canada, and later was pastor of churches in Washington, D. C.; Laporte, Indiana; Berlin, Ontario, Canada (now Kitchener). At the last-named place he retired from the ministry, and henceforth his home was in Cleveland, Ohio. In Laporte, Indiana, he was engaged to write a history of Laporte county, which work is a classic and stands to-day as a memorial of the esteem in which he was held by the community. Until the stroke which rendered him helpless, Dr. Daniels was very fond of the sports of winter and was an enthusiastic golfer. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the Grand River Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was president of the Canadian Association of the New Jerusalem Church, and was tenderly cared for by devoted members of his church and by his faithful wife during the period of several years when, helpless and practically speechless, he was dependent upon his attendants for everything. He is buried in the family plot at Laporte, Indiana.

Dr. Daniels married (first) Annette Morse, and they were the parents of two children: William H., of Dallas, Texas; and Isabel, who married Stanley P. Harris, of Springfield, Ohio. Dr. Daniels married (second) Ella Graves, of Massachusetts, and they were the parents of five children: Cara, who married Robert W. Test, and now resides in Baltimore, Maryland; Mercer E., who resides in Chi-

cago; Lillian, a resident of Kitchener, Ontario, Canada; Stella, a resident of San Antonio, Texas; Ella, married Frederick H. Schneider, and resides in Kitchener, Ontario.

Dr. Daniels married (third), November 26, 1914, at Lakewood, Ohio, Mrs. Nellie (Ashley) Husmann, widow of Dr. Dietrich C. Husmann, a prominent physician of Cleveland, Ohio, and daughter of Dr. Carlton D. Ashley, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, and Cleveland, Ohio, her mother Harriet (Sikes) Ashley, this ancestry of Scotch-Irish blood. Dr. Carlton D. Ashley was born in New York State, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1903, a son of Dr. Rufus Ashley, also a physician. Mrs. Harriet (Sikes) Ashley died in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, in 1874, when her daughter, now Mrs. Daniels, was a girl of eleven years. Dr. Daniels and Mrs. Nellie (Ashley) Husmann were married at Lakewood, Ohio, while Dr. Daniels was pastor of the Kitchener (Canada) church, and soon after, he retired from the ministry and located in Lakewood, Ohio. After a short illness Dr. Daniels was stricken with paralysis, and from January 12, 1915, until his passing, he was helpless and unintelligible in speech save to Mrs. Daniels, who was devoted to him. Notwithstanding this affliction and great trial, Mrs. Daniels was very happy that she could minister to the needs of this servant of God, who had spent his life in the service of others, and into his life she brought sunshine and comfort. In that sick room there was real romance and love. A woman of strong mentality, coming from a race of professional men, Mrs. Daniels has been prominent in church, charity, musical and woman's club work, her present membership being with the Church of the Redeemer, of Lakewood, and she takes a deep interest in its work.



Alfred Arthur

ARTHUR, Professor Alfred,**Master Musician, Composer.**

Professor Alfred Arthur spoke the "Universal language" and did it so well that a city listened when he spoke, and when his wondrous voice was stilled, the creations of his genius carried to music students and music lovers the messages of harmony and movement that in life he taught. A musical genius, he possessed with his talent the quality of appreciation of the responsibility its possession entailed and he used it to the limit for the benefit of music lovers of his own and future years. His compositions will long live and his fame always shine among the brightest of the artists of the musical world. His genius was versatile, and a list of his compositions, operas, songs and hymns, and a series of vocal studies, cover a wide range. His last work, "Elementary Harmony," was compiled just the day before his voice was added to the harmony of the skies, thus rounding out a life perfect in its record of usefulness and blessing.

While Professor Arthur's memory is enshrined in the hearts of music lovers and all who ever listened to his operatic productions and his recitals, there is a more tangible, though not more enduring, monument erected by himself and to which he gave more than thirty years of his life to perfect—the Cleveland School of Music. Watching the difficulty with which many of the ambitious music students of Cleveland tried to acquire a musical education at home, and noting the great number that completed their studies in other cities, Professor Arthur determined that it was possible and necessary that a school of music be established in Cleveland that should embrace the different branches of musical art with competent instructors in all these branches.

Being intimately acquainted with both musical and educational affairs in Cleveland, he gave the undertaking careful study and finally found the money and the courage to organize the school whose thirtieth birthday he lived to celebrate.

Alfred Arthur, son of and last of the children of Hamilton and Margaret (Hanna) Arthur to survive, was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1844, and died at his home, "Kirtland Cove," Lakewood, Cleveland, Ohio, November 20, 1918. In 1848 Ashland, Ohio, became the family home, and there he grew to youthful manhood and obtained his education. He early developed musical talent and was but a lad of sixteen when in June, 1861, he enlisted as a musician in Company G, 23rd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel, later President, Rutherford B. Hayes; William McKinley, later a martyred President of the United States, belonged to the same company. Private Arthur served throughout the entire Civil War period, becoming leader of the brigade band. He was mustered out of the service in 1865, but he was never mustered out of the 23rd Regiment, and for a number of years preceding his death the regimental reunions were held at his home. He took a deep interest in his regiment and the famous men on its roster, a close friendship always continuing between Professor Arthur and his two presidential comrades, Messrs. Hayes and McKinley. He was barely twenty-one when the war closed, and then his professional study of music began under private instructors in Boston, and in the regular classes of the Boston Conservatory of Music, going thence to the Boston School of Music, where he rose to high rank among the students and was graduated with honors. His instructor in vocal music was B. F. Baker, under whom he

developed the pure, rich tenor voice which charmed his listeners. George Howard was his piano instructor, and in brass instruments he was taught by Matthew Arbuckle and Henry Brown. He was a student in harmony and composition under Julius Eichberg, of the Boston Conservatory of Music, and perhaps no student of music had more capable instructors. In Boston he played with different orchestras, and for two years was tenor soloist at the Church of the Advent.

In 1871 Professor Arthur located in Cleveland, Ohio, as a voice teacher, his first public appearance being as a member of Trinity Cathedral Choir, where he quickly attracted attention. His first professional position as choir master was with Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, and from that time he never lacked engagements or students. Through his efforts the Cleveland Vocal Society was formed, that society flourishing for years under his direction. In speaking of this society, Professor Arthur when near the close of his life said:

Two years after my arrival in Cleveland there was organized the Cleveland Vocal Society for the purpose of presenting to Cleveland audiences large and worthy choral compositions. It grew from an organization of forty to one of two hundred and fifty voices, including the auxiliary societies for the May festivals which the Society introduced to Cleveland. We were careful in selecting our additional members and finally had an organization that included about eighty of Cleveland's best vocalists.

Among the big choral works which we introduced were Verdi's "Requiem," Berlioz's "Requiem," and Mozart's "Requiem." We also gave Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah," Rubenstein's "Tower of Babel," which work required three separate choruses. These works and many others we gave were conclusive proof of the musical benefits Cleveland was then enjoying. We were also one of the American Singing Societies instrumental in bringing Max Bruch to the United States in the early eighties for the purpose of conducting his own works, new in those days, and he led our society in his work, "The Lay of the Bell."

The Cleveland School of Music was founded in 1884 by Professor Arthur after careful study of the musical situation. From that time until his passing the school was under the personal direction of its founder, who was president and a director. To the school he gave thirty years of his life and he gave it national and international reputation. There were few musical schools in its class and none that surpassed it as a source of musical learning and instruction. Professor Arthur acquired one of the truly great musical libraries of the country, and to its treasures every student of the school had access.

But Professor Arthur's fame rests not alone on his quality as a leader, instructor, vocalist or founder of a music school. There is an imposing list of splendid compositions upon which his fame might well rest were all else forgotten. Among the greatest and most widely known are these: Studies—"Progressive Vocal Studies for Soprano or Tenor;" "Seventy-nine Vocal Studies for Low Voices;" and "Technical Exercises in Singing and Vocal Culture for Soprano or Tenor Voices." Voice—"Seventy-four Lessons in Voice Training;" "Forty Vocal Art Studies for Soprano and Tenor;" "Elementary Theory;" and "Elementary Harmony" (finished the day before his death). Operas—"The Water Carrier;" "The Roundheads;" "Cavaliers;" and "Adaline." Songs—"Memory's Dream;" "Song of the Opal;" "Tell It, Silver Throat;" "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes;" and "Yesterday." In sacred music two hymnals, widely used, evidence his grasp upon that branch of musical composition. These are: "The Evangelical Hymnal;" and "Spirit of Praise."

In his remarks previously quoted he gives the names of the works given during the five musical festivals given by the

Vocal Society in the years 1879-81-83-85-1887. He failed with characteristic modesty to say that he conducted these festivals and that they drew large and delighted audiences from all parts of the United States, and that it was his genius that inspired and his ability that brought these festivals to a successful finish. He founded the Bach Society of Cleveland, Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church Choir, which he conducted for twelve years, then founded the Sacred Music Society of Pilgrim Congregational Church, which he conducted for ten years. In religious faith he was a Congregationalist, a member of the Pilgrim Society, and of many city, State and National organizations devoted to music. Cultured and refined, his tastes were quiet and he was happiest in his home. He was a Republican in politics, but music was his life, his recreation, his business and his art.

Professor Arthur married, December 12, 1871, Kate S. Burnham, of Delaware, Ohio, daughter of John A. and Harriet (Davison) Burnham. Four children were born to Professor and Mrs. Arthur: 1. Ada Burnham, deceased. 2. Alfred Franklin, who succeeded his father as director of the Cleveland School of Music and is worthily fulfilling his trust. He married Jessie Larkin, of Cleveland, and they are the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth Burnham Arthur. 3. Eugene, deceased. 4. Edwin Denison, of Cleveland, residing at home. Mrs. Arthur survives her husband, her home at No. 13,850 Lake avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.

LOWMAN, Dr. John Henry,

Eminent in Medical Science.

The late Dr. John Henry Lowman, a prominent physician of Cleveland, Ohio, achieved a reputation of which any man might well be proud. The profession of

medicine is one which, if it be conscientiously followed, involves an enormous amount of self-sacrifice, and it is a source of the greatest blessing to others. So heavily should these considerations weigh, that it would be difficult to imagine a return from the community to its physicians that would make or balance the debt its owes them for all the good received. Hard work, loss of sleep, and a constant demand upon one's powers of sympathy are the physician's offerings to humanity. All these are the essential things that a true and worthy physician brings with him, a true and worthy physician such as the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this tribute, and whose death left a vacant place in so many hearts. Few if any of the many brilliant men who have added to the lustre of the medical profession of Cleveland have exercised a wider influence for the good of the institution of medical learning than Dr. John Henry Lowman. Being a man of great sagacity, quick perceptions, sound judgment, noble impulses and remarkable force and determination of character, he commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. It is unnecessary to add that as a physician he was held in the highest estimation by his fellow-citizens, and the record of his daily life was filled with evidences of this fact. In all professions, but more especially the medical, there are exalted heights to which genius itself dares scarcely soar, and which can only be gained after long years of patient, arduous and unremitting toil and inflexible and unfaltering courage. To this proud eminence we may safely state that Dr. Lowman rose. He devoted his life to his chosen profession, and was deservedly crowned with its choicest rewards.

Dr. John Henry Lowman was born in Cleveland, Ohio, October 6, 1849, a son of Jacob and Minerva (Peet) Lowman. His

ancestors, who had been among the earlier settlers of Cleveland, were of a substantial, intelligent stock, and were important factors in laying the foundation of the well recognized superiority of their beautiful city. Leading members of the Methodist community, the example of their high ideals was a basic element in the development of Dr. Lowman, in whom all of their traits of personal uprightness and of public-spirited citizenship were conspicuously reproduced. From his father he inherited strong traits of industry, perseverance, and earnestness; from his mother, the fine sense of humor, love of the beautiful, for art and for music, which so distinctly characterized him. In all of his attributes he was of the best type of the able, cultivated, loyal American.

Dr. Lowman's early life was spent in Cleveland, and his early education was gained in the public schools of that city and at Meadville, Pennsylvania. Entering Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, he received the degree of A. B. in due course in 1871, and in 1874 was given the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In the autumn of 1871 Dr. Lowman returned to Cleveland and began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. G. C. Weber, who was recognized as the head of the medical profession in the State. Dr. Weber was a man of remarkable ability and training, and his strong personality impressed itself upon his pupil and remained with him a lifelong inspiration.

In 1873 Dr. Lowman graduated in medicine from Wooster University and at once became interne in the Charity and Maternity hospitals of Cleveland. Having completed his term of service in these institutions in 1874, he obtained a regular position in Charity, now the City Hospital, of New York City, where the extraordinary superiority of his mind and

character instantly made themselves felt. He early manifested an unusual interest in the diseases of the throat and chest, and as soon as possible allied himself with the late Dr. Clinton Wagner, at the Metropolitan Throat Hospital. Dr. Wagner was then the leading instructor in laryngology and rhinology. He had organized his hospital in 1873, on returning from abroad, where under Dr. Morell Mackenzie and others he had attained unusual experience and proficiency. It is said that Dr. Lowman was the first of that long series of well equipped specialists who owed the foundation of their knowledge of laryngology to that great pioneer.

It became evident to Dr. Lowman that with the immense clinical resources presenting themselves at Charity Hospital, in no place could the study of laryngology be carried on to better advantage. Almost every conceivable form of disease of the upper air passages was to be found in some department of that vast institution. After much effort, Dr. Lowman, although an interne, succeeded in gaining the permission of the medical department and of the Commissioners of Charities to have a ward set aside for the special care of laryngeal cases. Into this he gathered a large array of patients suffering from all of the phases of tubercular, specific, malignant, and other forms of laryngeal disease in wide variety.

Graduating from Charity Hospital, Dr. Lowman at once returned to Cleveland. His entrance into practice there was signalized by his immediate acceptance at the hands of the very best elements of his home community. Amply equipped with a general foundation, it was Dr. Lowman's intention at this time to specialize in laryngology, but in 1876 he was appointed professor of materia medica and therapeutics in Wooster University.

This position he held until 1881, when an effort was made to consolidate the medical school of Wooster University with the Cleveland Medical College, which in turn became the medical department of Western Reserve University.

In 1877 Dr. Lowman received the *ad eundem* degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and the same year was appointed one of the visiting physicians to Charity Hospital and to Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, continuing to hold the latter until his death. During his thirty-eight years of service in the Western Reserve University the following professorships were held: From 1881 to 1899 he was professor of materia medica; for the following five years he was professor of medicine; following this he was made professor of internal medicine and clinical medicine and ethics. This position he held until the time of his death, thus completing forty-two years of active service in the splendid institution which his wisdom and loyalty had done so much to develop. Dr. Lowman was always interested in furthering the progress of medicine. When, in 1889, the histological department of the medical school needed microscopes he collected the necessary funds for equipping the laboratory.

Notwithstanding the demands of a very large and important practice, Dr. Lowman succeeded in keeping thoroughly abreast of the times in the medical world and also succeeded in originating and developing various socio-medical institutions and associations of far-reaching value. In 1902 he visited the most prominent tuberculosis sanatoriums and institutions in France and Germany, and in 1905 attended the International Congress on Tuberculosis held in Paris. Upon his return he conceived and founded the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Cleveland, an

association that later became responsible for the development of the Municipal Department of Tuberculosis and the Warrensville Sanatorium. In the up-building of the Anti-Tuberculosis League he again showed his clear conception of the problem and his good judgment of the methods of its solution by drawing together, as members of its board of trustees, representatives of the various groups which were already working through well equipped organizations for the improvement of Cleveland's educational and social conditions. Thus he accomplished the important work of establishing an enduring relationship between these representatives themselves and of making the local tuberculosis movement from the start a powerful coöperative alliance. The Anti-Tuberculosis League of Ohio counted him as one of its founders and he became its first president. In 1913 he was made president of the National Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. His quickness in seizing an opportunity for the betterment of the community and willingness to give liberally of his time and counsel is well illustrated by the following incident, related by an associate and friend:

On a Tuesday, toward the end of 1905, he learned of the development abroad of prophylactic tuberculosis clinics for family members, especially for children of all parents attending the regular tuberculosis clinics. On the following Saturday I had the pleasure of opening with him the first prophylactic family clinic in this country. So it also was with the further enlargement of infant welfare activities in Cleveland. He immediately recognized that most of the essential parts of such an organization were already present in the city and needed only to be correlated. At his suggestion, a meeting was held at his home, with representatives of the Milk Fund Association, to discuss the possibility of this newer coördination. As a result, the Infants' Clinic of the Milk Fund Association and the Visiting Nurse Association

was formed in July, 1906. Later, in December, 1906, through the efforts and interest of Dr. Edward F. Cushing, this was enlarged and incorporated as the present Babies' Dispensary and Hospital.

Dr. Lowman followed Dr. Cushing and Dr. Powell as the medical member of the executive committee of the Babies' Dispensary and Hospital, and held this position until his death. He was also chairman of the staff of the Lakeside Hospital, and visiting physician at this institution from the time of its beginning. He was one of the founders of the Cleveland Medical Library, now a flourishing institution of acknowledged usefulness.

The resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the Broadway Savings and Trust Company give evidence of his usefulness to institutions other than medical, and of the wonderful love and respect that his associates bore toward him. Originally organized at his suggestion, he was from the first a cherished and honored member of the board of trustees of the Cleveland Museum of Art. The published resolutions of this admirable institution emphasize his real and positive value to it.

In 1893 Dr. Lowman again visited Italy as one of the vice-presidents of the Roman International Congress of Medicine. His first impressions of Italy were gained in 1891, and the beauties of that wonderful country were a revelation to him and an effective stimulant to his already well developed esthetic enthusiasm. The three basic principles of his whole philosophy of the relation of the physician to the community were: The family instead of the individual; prevention instead of cure; and coöperation throughout the whole field of remedial agencies; principles indeed frequently held, but not often carried out, and still less frequently appearing so consistently and continuously in the work of one man.

Dr. Lowman married, in 1891, Isabel Wetmore, a lady of distinguished parentage and of remarkable, broad opportunities of education. It is seldom that the union of two such brilliant minds results as happily as did this one. A more perfect wedded life could not be imagined. Eminently congenial, cultured, and broadly hospitable, their home was the center of a wide circle of intellectual influence. Their three fine sons were brought up as only such parents can rear children, worthy of themselves. All offered their services to their country at the beginning of the World War. John, the eldest, became flight commander of the American Aviation Detachment in Italy. The second, Henry, was promoted to an officership in the American Aviation Corps, while the youngest, Shepard, was attached to the United States Marine Training Camp at Paris, South Carolina.

Ever unsparing of himself, the strain of unremitting devotion to his professional and philanthropic work began to tell upon Dr. Lowman, and for several years his health had become distinctly impaired, although his activities were not allowed to lapse. His reputation as an authority upon the subject of tuberculosis had become international, and when the necessity arose for sending a commission to study the conditions of that disease in Italy, Dr. Lowman was appointed to the medical directorship of it. Although physically unfit for the hardships and uncertainties of such a task, he at once accepted and, as a major of the American Red Cross, started with the other members of the commission to Europe, going by the way of Paris, where he spent a few weeks in necessary work. He arrived in Rome at the height of the epidemic of influenza, and was shortly taken ill with that disease. Although not sufficiently recovered, as events proved, he was urged

by his superior officers of the Red Cross to return home as soon as possible. Relapsing on the voyage, he reached New York City in a serious condition of illness, and two days later, on January 23, 1919, passed away. Perhaps with increasing infirmity the end might not, in any case, have been long postponed.

An intimate friend and medical co-worker said of Dr. Lowman: "Intimate with him from his early manhood, I have never known a stronger, finer, or more rounded character." While he was devoted to medicine, he was an incessant reader in the highest and best fields of literature, a versatile linguist, and one whose excellent memory enabled him to carry with ease those things which he especially treasured and enjoyed. As a conversationalist, he had few equals. As a writer, his style was pure, elegant, and vigorous. He possessed a keen perception of the best in music and in art. Some of his sonnets, written at a particularly happy period of his life, challenged the attention and admiration of the best literary critics, and had he devoted himself to poetry it is likely he might have become as well known in that department as in medicine.

No one in any walk of life ever failed to appreciate the friendliness of his nature and the transparent superiority of his character. From the most wretched Charity Hospital outcast to his closest associates at home and his most distinguished acquaintances abroad, his sincerity, purity, and unselfishness were plain to all. In the words of a patient who had enjoyed his friendship and his professional care: "He was one of the greatest influences and finest souls I have ever known, a true physician." Dr. Livingstone Farrand, an associate with Dr. Lowman in organizing the national forces against tuberculosis, speaks of him as

"one of the best and finest men that the medical profession in America has known. Of all the many physicians with whom I have been associated in the last fifteen years, I know of no one toward whom I felt the same sense of personal attachment as well as of admiration." Another, of even longer association in the same work, writes: "He was about the best man, always and at all times, that I ever knew. There was a real wealth of cheer, of friendliness, of thoughtfulness for others, of sympathy with all that was tender and gentle and good in the very tones of his voice; and as I think of him the recollection of his bright personality, of the confidence that strengthened so many in difficult places, of his constant unselfishness, cheer, and encouragement, there seems a radiance in his memory which overcomes the darkness of the shadow, and I am comforted because of what he was."

From the Secretary of War came this eulogy: "I write to express by personal sympathy and my official gratitude for the unselfish service which cost Dr. Lowman his life. Throughout my life in Cleveland Dr. Lowman was one of the greatest influences for better and wiser things in public affairs, and when the world's great test came he could not help sacrificing himself to minister to the stricken and suffering. Surely he died a soldier's death after living in the best sense of the words a soldier's life."

His war record is typical of his whole life. All that he had, all that he was, he gave to the very limit of his ability for the benefit, the uplifting, and the protection of others. How rich were his gifts this scanty outline of but a small proportion of them gives little idea. Loyal, modest, unselfish in every relation of life, no soldier at the front ever showed greater heroism or met with a more fit-

ting end. A true man of noblest spirit, he was before all else an incomparable friend.

On Sunday afternoon, June 1, 1919, at four o'clock, there gathered at the Amasa Stone Memorial Chapel of Western Reserve University many friends and associates of Dr. Lowman, gathered there in a public Memorial Meeting to the memory of this distinguished gentleman. Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of the Western Reserve University, said in part: "We are assembled in this place to commemorate the service of a scholar, a physician, and a friend of humanity, who was a professor in the Medical School of this university more than two score years, John Henry Lowman." The beautiful memorial services included organ selections by Charles Clemens, prayers and benediction by the Rev. Dr. Thomas McWilliams, and addresses of commemoration by Dr. William Thomas Corlett and Professor Samuel Ball Platner. In closing, Dr. Platner said: "A soldier of his country—a glorious service; and yet more, a true soldier of the cross. For we hear from the battlefield, from the lips of another soldier in all the glow of youthful devotion, what seems to me the noblest tribute of all: 'Those who knew the doctor must believe that there is a God.' Could more be said? A human life convincing evidence of the divine."

HART, George Franklin,

Financier, Progressive Citizen.

The city of Cleveland, Ohio, honors the memory of many men whose activity in one branch or another of human effort has tended to contribute toward the sum of human happiness. George Franklin Hart, whose passing marked the summer of 1922 with sorrow, was one of those men. Endowed with rare capacity for

accomplishment, he chose the world of banking and finance as his field of business endeavor at the outset of his career, and beginning at the very bottom of the ladder, rose by his own efforts to the highest office in the gift of the institution with which he was long connected. This achievement was the more remarkable in that he won no success on the failure of another. No man was ever more thoughtful of the welfare of those about him, or more eager to reach a helping hand to those with whom he came in daily contact. Generous of his time and means, the one or the other, each as it would do the more good, it was his ceaseless industry, his unremitting diligence which placed him in the position of the man whom the world needs, and when yet scarcely past the flower of manhood, he was removed from the circle which yet needs him.

James Herbert Hart, Mr. Hart's father, for many years a resident of Michigan, came to Laporte, Indiana, about 1884, and took up the duties of station agent at that point, in the employ of the New York Central railroad, with which he had for some time been connected. Only a few years later, in 1888, he died in Laporte, and was buried there, his career closing while he was still in his prime, leaving his children to make their own way in life, with only his honored memory and their mother's love to guide them. He married Mary Stillwell, who survived him until recent years, passing away at the home of a son, Harry Hart, of Cleveland.

George Franklin Hart was born in Allegan, Michigan, December 25, 1872, and was the eldest son of James Herbert and Mary (Stillwell) Hart. As a boy he attended the schools of his native place, and being only twelve years of age when the family moved to Indiana, he completed his common school education



Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Clark Hart.

The Lewis Publishing Co.

there. Possessing a brilliant mind, he looked forward with the keenest anticipation to the satisfying of his studious tastes by a liberal education, and had begun his higher studies when the death of his father threw him upon his own resources. The young man turned at once to meet the emergency courageously, took a business course in Laporte, covering the work as rapidly as was compatible with thoroughness. He then secured a position with the banking firm known as A. P. Andrew, Jr., & Son, in Laporte, in the capacity of errand or office boy. His duties included the sweeping out of the office and the care of the furnace, which compelled him to rise before dawn during the winter months. In the decade during which he was identified with this firm Mr. Hart rose to the position of cashier, then, as no further opportunities of advancement lay before him there, he resigned and came to Cleveland. This was in February, 1900, and with his record of usefulness at Laporte, he secured a position as teller in the Guardian Savings and Trust Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, with which institution he was connected for more than twenty-one years. To say that he was one of the effective forces in the progress of that bank would be to state a truism, for he gave to it the best efforts of a great mind and heart, and in his rise to its vice-presidency, through the various departments and grades of responsibility, was co-incidental with the progress of the institution to a high position in the world of finance. On October 15, 1921, Mr. Hart resigned from his position as vice-president of the Guardian Savings and Trust Company, to accept the presidency of the Prospect-Fourth Savings and Loan Company. This company was incorporated by a select group of the leading figures in the financial world of Cleveland, Mr. Hart

being one of the founders. Less than a year after his taking up the duties of president of this institution, on July 12, 1922, the hand of death closed the brilliant and useful career of George Franklin Hart. No biographer can offer as fitting eulogies as those which were received by his sorrowing family from the associates who knew him in his daily life. The board of directors of the Prospect-Fourth Savings and Loan Company sent a letter as follows:

Mrs. George F. Hart,
1039 Maplecliff Drive,
Lakewood, Ohio.

MY DEAR MRS. HART:

At the meeting of the Board of Directors on Monday, the one subject discussed was the untimely departure of your husband, who was our President. I sincerely hope it will afford you some consolation to know how sincere were the expressions of praise and how deep the sense of loss.

Some of the Board Members had known him for years and others only in the few months of his connection with this company, but all united in voicing appreciation of his genuineness, his good fellowship, his kindly regard for others and his splendid qualifications for his chosen work. While the blow to our institution is severe, the prevailing sentiment was that of bewildering personal shock at the loss of a true friend, coupled with keenest sympathy for yourself and your daughter.

This letter is written at their direction, after motion duly made and carried. Hoping that your sorrow may be lightened through knowing that it is so widely and generously shared. I am,

Sincerely yours,

W. F. HENNESSY,
Secretary for the Board of Directors of
the Prospect-Fourth Savings & Loan Co.

Mr. Hart's other affiliations of a business nature included the presidency and directorship of The Investment Company, also of Cleveland, and at a meeting of the board of directors of this concern that body passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of The Investment Company has learned with deep grief of the death of George F. Hart, who served as Director and President of the Company for many years,

and whose relationship and guidance were of inestimable value to the company, now therefore, be it

Resolved by the Board of Directors of the company that, in the death of George F. Hart, our beloved President, The Investment Company has suffered an irreparable loss; that the members of the Board mourn deeply the demise of a true friend and splendid advisor and a lovable associate, be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Directors extend to the widow and family of the deceased its deep and heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions shall be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Passed at the meeting of July 20, 1922, by the Board of Directors.

THE INVESTMENT COMPANY,

By Wm. H. Evers,

Vice-president.

Mr. Hart was a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, of the Cleveland Chamber of Industry, of which he served as director; and of the Lakewood Chamber of Commerce, of which he served one term as president. Through these bodies he was ever alert to the privilege of contributing toward the advance of any worthy movement, the civic welfare of the city of his adoption being very close to his heart. While a consistent supporter of the Republican party, however, he declined any opportunity for personal honor in the way of political office. Fraternally he was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his social affiliations included membership in the Cleveland Yacht Club, the Hermit Club, and the Cleveland Athletic Club. His benevolences and charities were broad, but it was rarely indeed that he permitted them to become generally known. He was, however, a cordial worker for the support and encouragement of the Visiting Nurse Association, of Cleveland, and had for years served as a member of their board of trustees. At the first regular meeting of the

association following his death the secretary was instructed to send his family the following letter:

August 5, 1922.

MY DEAR MRS. HART:

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Visiting Nurse Association a beautiful tribute was paid to the memory of Mr. Hart.

This Association has suffered a great loss in the death of one whose unfailing interest and willingness for service made him so invaluable a member of the Board of Trustees, and we wish to express to you our deepest sympathies in your own loss.

Most sincerely,

KATHARINE C. BROOKS,

Recording Secretary.

George Franklin Hart has left an indelible impress upon the records of the city of Cleveland, and it is eminently fitting that his name should be perpetuated in the permanent records of his country. His was a well-rounded life; business, the social circle, charity, the home, the church, all shared his interest, his thought and his devotion. He was a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Lakewood, and at the time of his death was one of the vestrymen, and, although he was never ostentatious in his expressions of religious convictions, his faith in God was a very real and very dear influence in his life. He is gone, but the work which he did and the acts of brotherly kindness which were a part of his daily life live after him and will keep his memory fresh in the hearts of all who knew him for many years to come.

Mr. Hart married, on October 17, 1894, Sarah Whiting, daughter of Dr. Samuel C. and Emily (Caddington) Whiting, of Laporte, Indiana. Dr. Whiting's career was begun in Vincennes, Indiana, but he practiced for many years in Laporte, and until one year before his death, which occurred in Cleveland, in 1897. Mrs. Hart's mother survived her husband for

nearly twenty-five years, passing away at the home of her daughter on February 28, 1922. Mr. and Mrs. Hart's only child, Helen Cornelia, became the wife, on August 8, 1921, of Ralph A. Lind, who is identified with the Prospect-Fourth Savings and Loan Company, of Cleveland, of which Mr. Hart was president. Mr. and Mrs. Lind make their home with Mrs. Lind's mother, Mrs. Hart, at the beautiful residence made sacred by long and tender memories of him who was the honored head of the house, and whose name is now cherished by all who were wont to gather in his home.

FENIGER, Ben,

Lawyer, Realtor, Philanthropist.

The career of Ben Feniger, lawyer and realty dealer, is one of absorbing interest to the student of humanity, and teaches a lesson to every boy struggling for an education and a chance to rise in the world. He began at the bottom, selling papers and shining shoes, while also attending school in Cleveland, and eventually became a lawyer and a large owner of residential property on Cleveland's east side. Mr. Feniger never forgot the hard path he traveled in youth, and he was one of the men who founded the Newsboys' Protective League, which operates to help and protect every newsboy in Cleveland. He did not stop with aiding to found the league, but until the time of his passing he was a member of the board of directors and deeply concerned for its welfare. He was a son of Herman and Esther (Schwartz) Feniger, eldest of their five sons and their second born child, the family consisting of three daughters and five sons.

Ben Feniger was born in Dormand, Austria-Hungary, November 8, 1879, and died at his home No. 12732 Euclid avenue, East Cleveland, Ohio, March 10, 1922.

He was eleven years of age when, in the fall of 1890, the father came to the United States with his eldest daughter and son, Ben, they coming to Cleveland, Ohio, where relatives of the family resided. The lad attended the old Mayflower School on Thirty-first street and Orange avenue, and made rapid progress, although he was a newsboy, bootblack and lamplighter all those early years. But he placed an education above everything else, and he passed through the grades and into high school within the shortest, possible time. He not only supported himself during this school period, but added his own savings to the savings of his father and sister, until the mother and five other children had been brought from Hungary, all this having been accomplished within one year.

In high school Ben Feniger not only continued his earnings, but won the Central High School honors, which gave him a four years' tuition in the University of Chicago, of which he availed himself after graduation from high school. But he could not spare the time for the full scholarship course, and after a year and a half at the university he returned to Cleveland and completed his courses at Western Reserve University, finishing law studies there with the graduation class of 1904. He was one of the "bright young men" attracted by Mayor Tom L. Johnson, and was appointed police prosecutor under Newton D. Baker, then city solicitor. But at the end of the Johnson administration he disagreed with the party organization and later became an ardent Republican, and in 1920 Mr. Feniger organized the first Warren G. Harding League in the country, following President Harding's nomination at the Republican convention. He organized it on the evening of June 20, the day of the nomination, and the league took an active part in the fall campaign. In practice he

was a partner in the law firm of Feniger & Kastriner, and practiced in all State and Federal courts of the district.

He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland and East Cleveland; Independent Aid Society, and for fifteen years secretary; Cleveland Bar Association; was one of the founders of the Legal Aid Society; a founder and a trustee of the Newsboys' Protective League; trustee of Euclid Avenue Temple; trustee and for two years president of the Jewish Infants' Orphan Home, and had been a director of the Hebrew Relief Association. During the war period, 1917-18, he was one of the "four-minute" men speakers for the Liberty loans. He was one of the early officers of the Hungarian Benevolent Social Union, one of the largest foreign American organizations in Ohio. His club was the Highland Park Country.

Ben Feniger married, February 26, 1907, Blanche Shiffman, daughter of Bernhard and Kate (Lerner) Shiffman. The family home is the house once the property of Colonel Louis Black, on Wadena and Euclid avenues, East Cleveland, Mr. Feniger purchasing it from the widow of Colonel Black, one of the men to whom the boy, Ben Feniger, sold papers in the early days. To Mr. and Mrs. Feniger two children were born: Dorothea Dale, born December 21, 1907, now (1922) attending Shaw High School; and Abraham Lincoln, born June 10, 1915, named through the great admiration the father had for the life and character of the first martyr president.

JOHNSON, Rev. George, D. D.,

Clergyman.

The best eulogy of a man is his life, bearing its own testimony to whatever nobility there was in his character, and

to whatever devotion he showed in the performance of the duties and responsibilities committed to him. So the voice which speaks most eloquently of Rev. George Johnson is the record of those years, thirty-six, which he spent in the active ministry of the Evangelical Association of North America, first in the pastorate and later and for a greater length of time in general official position. It made no difference what particular task it was which the church asked him to perform whether he found himself in the pastorate or in charge of the financial interests of educational institutions or the vast interests of the missionary society as its secretary-treasurer; he always made the particular work of the hour his supreme concern, whose interests he guarded zealously and conscientiously. In whatever sphere of activity he found himself, he labored with untiring energy, magnifying his office and being actuated by the highest ideals.

Rev. George Johnson was the third child of Joseph and Frederika (Geiger) Johnson, his parents both born in Weiler, Schondorf, Würtemberg, Germany. Joseph Johnson was a soldier of Germany, sent into Schleswig-Holstein in 1848, when the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein made an ineffectual effort to liberate themselves from Denmark with the aid of the German States. In 1853 Joseph Johnson and Frederika Geiger came from Germany to the United States, unacquainted with each other, met in New York City and later were married. They resided in New York City until 1861, Joseph Johnson, in the meantime, becoming a legal citizen of the United States. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and upon the expiration of his term reënlisted, joining Company I, Sixteenth Regiment, New York Calvary, serving



Reverend George Johnson, D. D.

with that command until the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned to New York City, where his wife and children had had four years of hard work and anxiety. Soon after the war the family moved to Iron-ton, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and in 1876 moved to Caledonia, Kent county, Michigan, where Joseph Johnson had two brothers, Michael and Charles. The family settled on a small tract of land, where a house was built of logs, which were cut by the father and eldest son. There Joseph Johnson lived, prospered, and passed away at the age of seventy-four, his wife dying at the age of seventy-six. They were members of the Lutheran church, honorable, self-sacrificing, God-fearing people. Their children were: Christina, who married Rev. L. V. Soldan; Margaret, who died at the age of sixteen years; Charles G., who died in Colorado in 1897; George, to whose memory this review is dedicated; Elizabeth, who died in Michigan in 1885; Kate, who married Theodore Hutt; Lillie, who married Daniel Schantz; and Carrie F., who married Francis Mochmar.

George Johnson was born in New York City, December 7, 1861, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, February 1, 1920, and was buried in Lake View Cemetery. In 1865 the family moved to Iron-ton, Pennsylvania, where the lad George attended school until 1870, when he began working as breaker boy at the coal mines during the summer months. He attended the public school about four months in each year until 1876, when the family joined Michael and Charles Johnson, brothers of Joseph Johnson, in Caledonia, Kent county, Michigan, arriving on July 19. George Johnson was then a lad of fifteen and acquainted with hard work. He helped his father cut the logs and rear the first family home, a well ventilated log

cabin, but a home. He worked around among the farmers of the neighborhood, particularly "Uncle Charlie" and "Mother" Cook, an English couple, big-hearted Christians, whose exemplary lives led the lad to right thinking.

It was at this period that religious influences began affecting his life. He attended the Leighton Sunday school of the Evangelical Association, and in 1879 was converted during a revival, as was Hannah E. Weber, daughter of a farmer of the neighborhood, she later becoming his wife. With his conversion came a longing for the ministry, but he resisted the call of the Spirit until 1883, feeling that his scanty education was a bar. However, in 1883, he yielded, and without any plans, journeyed to Naperville, Illinois. His stay at the school there was very short but profitable, for he learned the magnitude of the task he had assumed and how illy he was prepared for it. He persevered however, studied, read and worked, and barely existed at North Western College.

The Leighton Church having recommended him to the ministry, the Michigan Conference in 1884 granted him a license to preach and assigned him to Byron Mission, in Livingston county, Michigan, consisting of three meeting places, Byron school house, Cohoctah Church and Conway, all country places. He was unused to preaching, but he had a deep, personal, religious experience and that, with the zeal and enthusiasm of youth, carried him through. His continuation at North Western College depended upon his success and he put forth every effort. People came to hear him preach, liked him and came again. There were several conversions in the congregations, and the young man, with his mouse-colored pony and open buggy, became well known as he drove the circuit.

That year he extended his missionary work, and for a year preached three times on Sunday for the mission and on the next Sunday three times in churches thirty miles away. The following year he was transferred to the Petoskey Mission in the extreme northern part of Michigan, and while there was married. From that mission he was transferred to Woodland circuit, thence to Jackson, to Buchanan, to St. Joseph's, all in Michigan. In 1896 he was asked to travel and solicit funds for North Western College and Union Biblical Institute. He at first refused, but continued pressure from the trustees finally caused him to yield, and for twelve years, 1896-1908, he continued in that work, during eight of those years being treasurer of both institutions, but during the entire period continued his connection with the Michigan Conference of his church.

During the General Conference held in Milwaukee in 1907, of which he was a member, he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Evangelical Association of North America, was reelected at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1911, at Los Angeles, California, in 1915, and in 1919 at Cedar Falls, Iowa, his term of service continuing until his passing in 1920. In 1911, when the Superannuation Fund was established by the General Conference, he was appointed treasurer. He was a member of the Home and Foreign Missionary boards and regularly attended their annual meetings in New York City, from 1908 until his death being a member of several important committees. He was a member of the General Conferences of 1903, which met in Berlin, Ontario; of 1907, at Milwaukee; of 1911, at Cleveland, Ohio; of 1915, at Los Angeles, and of 1919, at Cedar Falls, Iowa. He was a member of the Sons of Veterans and of Calvary Church of Cleve-

land, Ohio, that city his home for several years. His funeral was attended by thirty ministers of the Evangelical Association, Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, general secretary of the Superannuation Fund, and long his colleague, preaching the funeral sermon.

Dr. Johnson married while on the Petoskey Mission, in Northern Michigan, April 14, 1886, Hannah E. Weber, of whom he wrote: "Patient, gentle and tender, she has been my loving joy through privations and hardships for many years. She has been a good, loving and tender mother to our children." Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson: 1. Lila May, who married Harry Graunke, and has four children: Lucille, Merle, Verne and Lloyd, the family living in St. Paul, Minnesota. 2. Lloyd George, who died in 1892, in Jackson, Michigan. 3. Lola Bernice, who married Clinton Phare, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they have the following children: Dorothy, Betty and Roberta. 4. Lois Margaret, who married Edwin Kennedy, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they have one child, Jane Helen. 5. Claudius George. 6. Charles Bertrand. 7. Esther Doris. Mrs. Johnson survives her husband, her home at No. 9612 Steinway avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, S. E. She is a daughter of Joseph and Magdalena (Kraft) Weber, her father a school teacher until 1865 in Waterloo, but in 1866 he came to Leighton, Michigan, where he died in 1894. His wife, Magdalena, died in 1900. She was born in Canada, the Webers originally a Pennsylvania family of German ancestry.

CHILD, Carlos Oscar,

Merchant, Financier.

At Higganum, a village of Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the banks of the Connecticut river, twenty-three miles from Hartford, Carlos Oscar Child first

saw the light. He traced descent from Jeremiah Child, born in Swansea, Rhode Island, in 1645, a freeman, a landowner and a man of influence. A descendant, James Child, a shipbuilder, came from Swansea to Haddam, Connecticut, in 1765. He married Hannah Kelley, and they were the parents of James Kelley Child, grandfather of Carlos Oscar Child, to whose memory this review of an honorable, upright, useful life is dedicated. James Kelley Child was born in Haddam, Connecticut, and was a shipbuilder. He served on a privateer during the Revolutionary War, but was captured by the British and confined on a prison ship, the old "Jersey," anchored in Wallabout bay, New York harbor. He fell ill and was discharged, in a supposedly dying condition, to find his way back to Connecticut with his younger brothers, boys of not more than sixteen. He married Prudence Brainerd, and among their children was a son, Hezekiah Child, also a ship builder, who settled at Higganum, Connecticut. He was a captain of the Connecticut militia, a member of the Congregational church, and a Republican after the birth of that party in 1856. He married Concurrence Seward Wilcox, daughter of Moses and Huldah (Lord) Wilcox, of Killingworth, Connecticut.

Carlos Oscar Child, son of Hezekiah and Concurrence Seward (Wilcox) Child, was born in Higganum, Connecticut, November 5, 1827, died in Painesville, Ohio, in July, 1903. He attended Brainerds Academy of Haddam, Connecticut, but when sixteen years of age journeyed West, locating the same year in Painesville. This was in 1843, and until after his marriage in 1851, he was associated in business with his uncle, Aaron Wilcox. He developed strong business ability and after his marriage enlarged his business activities. He was associated with C. L.

Boalt and Frederick Wilkes in the operation of the Northwestern Iron Furnace Company, in Mayville, Wisconsin, but later returned to mercantile life and engaged in the hardware business in Painesville. He became one of the influential men of his city and held a high place in public estimation. He was for years president of the First National Bank of Painesville, one of the old and solid financial institutions of the Western Reserve, the present bank building having been erected in 1834. He was a man of sound judgment and high principles, scrupulous in his life and most useful in church and town affairs.

In politics he was a Republican, and in religious faith an Episcopalian, serving St. James' Church as senior warden. Lake Erie College (formerly Seminary), Painesville's superior educational asset, was one of the objects of his interest, and he served as secretary of its board of trustees. He was president of the Board of Trade, and Painesville had no more loyal, helpful friend than he.

Carlos Oscar Child married, in December, 1851, at Painesville, Mary Gillett, born July 4, 1831, died in Cleveland, Ohio, in April, 1907, daughter of Isaac and Julia (Morley) Gillett. Isaac Gillett is the subject of a special review in which his life and deeds are preserved for future generations. Mr. and Mrs. Child were the parents of three children: Albert Gillett, born August 3, 1855, died in October, 1871; Agnes Julia, married Wilm Knox; and William Addison, a graduate of Kenyon College, Ph. B., A. M.; married Helen Harvey.

This record is of a life which covered a period of seventy-six years, 1827-1903, sixty of which were spent in Painesville. Carlos O. Child came to that then small town at the age of sixteen years, and left it the honored citizen and business man.

His wife was born in Painesville, where she was married at the age of twenty years, and together husband and wife made the journey of life for fifty-two years, when his strong arm was withdrawn and she was left alone. Four years later they were reunited, but they yet live in the hearts of the many who were their privileged friends.

GILLETT, Isaac,

Merchant, Manufacturer, Legislator.

When Isaac Gillett came to Painesville, Ohio, in 1822, he was a young man of thirty-four years, accompanied by his bride, Julia (Morley) Gillett, born in New York State. Isaac Gillett was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, a descendant of a Huguenot family early settled in Boston. He was of true pioneer quality, a man of keen, practical mind, strong morally and intellectually, broad of vision, with a firm faith in the future of the State of Ohio. To his faith he added works, and nothing so proves his broad vision as the fact that in 1825, but three years after his coming to Painesville, he bought ninety rods of land, paying the astonishing price of \$350 per acre. That land now lies along Washington street. In 1826 he built a substantial brick house on his purchase and again astounded his neighbors by bringing workmen from Columbus, Ohio, paying them the almost unheard of price of one dollar per day. The energetic, clear-headed pioneer prospered in his mercantile, manufacturing and farming enterprises, and became the owner of several farms near Painesville, one of which is now owned by his grandchildren. His farm adjoined Lake Erie College, extending back to the county line, and was bequeathed to his widow and children, with the stipulation that it should not be sold during the lifetime of

any of his children. Seventy years have elapsed since his passing, but his work can never pass away. He was one of the men who in the early days attempted to develop an iron industry from native bog ores, and he established one of the first brass foundries in Painesville. He strove in every way to open new avenues of industry which should bring greater prosperity to the then little town with which he had allied his fortunes. What is now Gillett street was the original road leading to his farm and will ever retain to the locality some recollection of the man who nearly a century ago laid out the road.

Isaac Gillett was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in the year 1788, and died in Painesville, Ohio, in 1849. He was educated in Massachusetts schools and later journeyed Westward, teaching school near Auburn, where in 1822 he was married. The same year he located in Painesville, Ohio, where he died twenty-seven years later. In partnership with Simon Healy, and later with his brother-in-law, Lewis Morley, he conducted a general exchange and mercantile business, his business foreshadowing the modern general merchant, produce dealer and commission merchant. His operations included the purchase of farm and dairy products, livestock and fruit, these being disposed of in Eastern markets. In return he furnished the settlers of the rapidly developing section of Painesville with manufactured articles for farm and home and with such foods as they could not produce. One of the products of the section which he shipped out in quantities was peppermint oil, for which he had a constant demand from the East. He prospered abundantly, became a large landowner and one of the leading men of the town.

He grew in wealth and influence with the years, until finally his friends made

him their candidate for the Legislature. He ran on an anti-Masonic platform and was elected. He was also elected a delegate to a Universal Peace Congress to be held in Paris, France, but peace advocates were in as great minority then as now and the proposed Congress was not held in Mr. Gillett's day. It, however, illustrates the willingness of the old pioneer to join with any movement tending to the betterment of the people. He never recovered from the shock given him by the death of his eldest daughter in 1842, and although he survived her seven years, he was never strong, a second stroke of paralysis causing his death at the age of sixty-one.

Isaac Gillett married, near Auburn, New York, Julia Morley, born in New York State, died in Painesville, Ohio, daughter of Thomas and Penelope (Remington) Morley. Mr. and Mrs. Gillett were the parents of six children, one of his sons dying in infancy. The other children were: 1. Juliet Eliza, born in 1824, died in 1842, just budding into womanhood. 2. Albert Isaac, was appointed paymaster on Admiral Foote's flagship "Benton," but died in 1862, on board the hospital ship "Red Rover," never reaching his post of duty. 3. Jane Ann, born in May, 1829, educated at Willoughby Seminary (now college), Painesville, (the predecessor of L. E. Seminary); married Frederick Wilkes. 4. Mary, born July 4, 1831, educated at Willoughby Seminary and Steubenville Seminary; married Carlos O. Child, and their daughter, Agnes Julia, married Wilm Knox, a Cleveland architect. 5. Agnes, born in 1836, educated at Miss Hall's School, Pittsfield, Massachusetts; married C. G. Boalt.

Such in brief was the life work of one of those rugged, energetic, forceful pioneers, who in the early years of the nineteenth century came to the Western

Reserve of Ohio, began the development of its natural resources, and founded a race of hardy, intellectual, moral men and women, whose descendants are proud to announce that theirs is a "pioneer family."

KNOX, Wilm,

Architect.

Through an imposing line of Scotch sovereigns in intricate genealogical table the family of Knox is descended, the name taking distinct form when Adam de Dunbar, son of Uchtred de Dunbar, married Sybilla Steward, daughter of Walter Steward, Lord High Steward of Scotland. He received with her baronies in Renfrewshire, i. e., Knox, Renfurley, and Griff Castle and, having left Dunbar and taken up his residence at Knox, came thenceforward to be known as Adam de Knox. He was succeeded by John de Knox, of that ilk, and Renfurley. Descendant in this line was John Knox, the famous reformer, and a numerous progeny in Scotland.

This record is a memorial to a member of the family of Scotch birth, Wilm Knox, whose active life was spent in the United States, and who attained prominent and responsible place in the profession of architecture. To his associates in Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Knox was known as an eminent architect, a gentleman of cultured tastes and talents, and a citizen whose influence was ever on the side of right and progress.

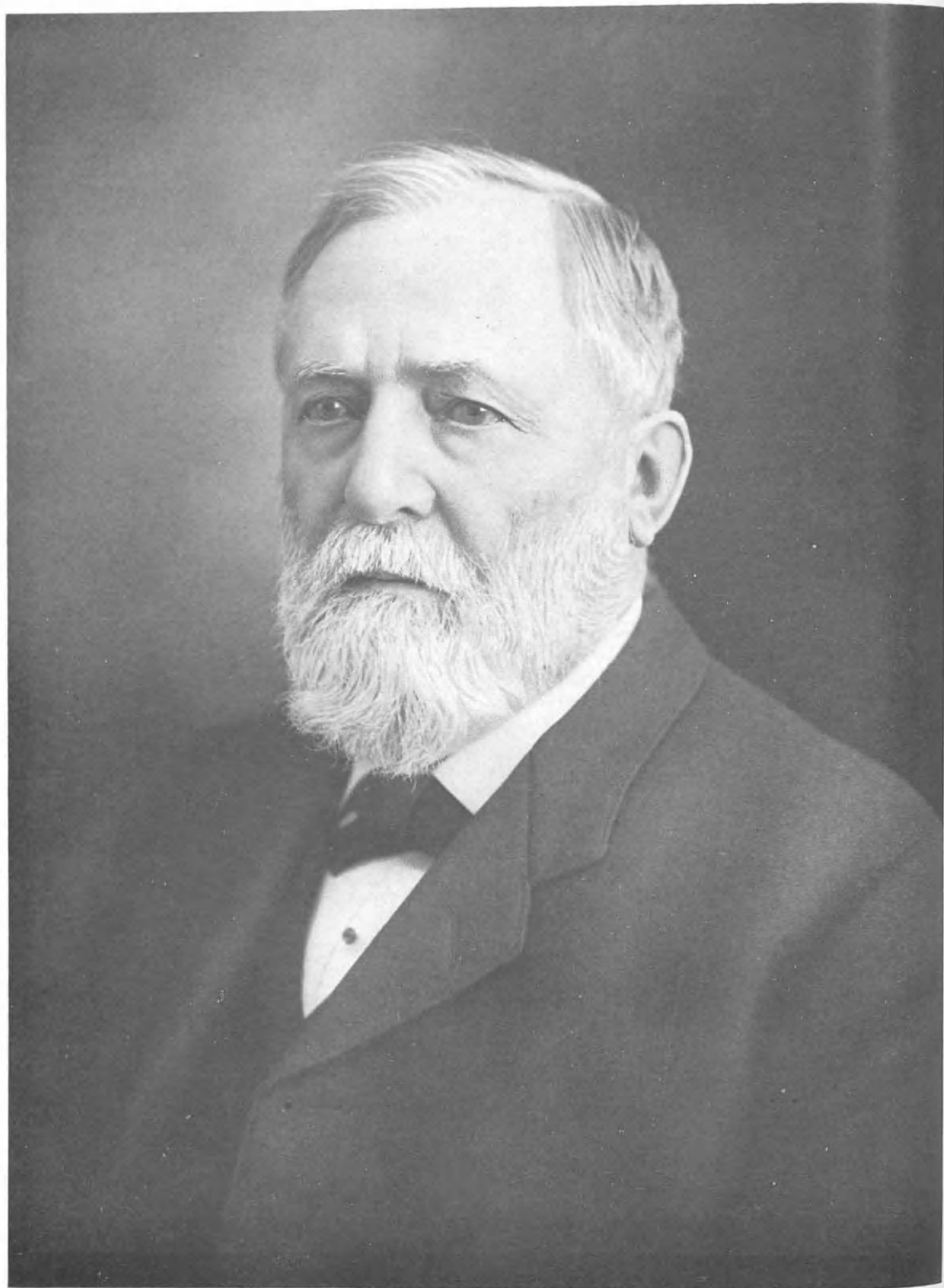
Wilm Knox, son of Thomas and Margaret (Neilson) Knox, was born in Scotland, January 20, 1858. The spelling of his given name is the Scotch form of the English name William. He was one of a large family, whose parents died when he was quite young, and one of his brothers, Dr. David Knox, is at this time (1920) a noted surgeon in his native land. In

early youth Wilm Knox, having obtained a general education, entered the office of John Moffett, which later became Moffett & Aiken, a well known firm of architects of Edinburgh, Scotland, and here he received his first training in the work that became the line of endeavor of his whole life. He was subsequently admitted to a junior partnership in the firm.

Mr. Knox's coming to America was not planned as a definite leave-taking of the land of his birth, but was intended as the beginning of a tour around the world. Crossing the Atlantic ocean he proceeded as far West as Chicago, Illinois, where his professional attention was attracted by the modern developments in structural iron work. Up to that time his experience and activity had been in solid masonry construction, as it was the time when the building of lofty edifices and skyscrapers was in its infancy. Perceiving the great future in this line of work, Mr. Knox decided to remain in Chicago to study thoroughly this branch of his profession, and in furtherance of this end entered the office of Burnham & Root, architects of national reputation. In this office he became acquainted with J. H. Elliott, also associated with the firm, and Mr. Knox and Mr. Elliott later formed a professional partnership and opened offices in Toronto. Their operations in this city were attended by excellent success, and numerous large buildings of Toronto were erected in accordance with their plans, among them the Confederation Life building. Both architects had previously done work in Cleveland as representatives of Burnham & Root, in the construction of the Society for Savings building, and after several years in Toronto they returned to Chicago, and for one year were associated in the office of Henry Iver Cobb, assisting that architect in his work on buildings used during the World's

Columbian Exposition. At the conclusion of this work Mr. Elliott went to Minneapolis and Mr. Knox returned to Cleveland, although it was not long before Mr. Elliott again came to Cleveland, and from that time until Mr. Knox's death they were professional associates without interruption. Their first office, after the renewal of their partnership relations, was in the Mercantile Bank building, and they later removed to the Rockefeller buildings, of which they were the architects. Mr. Knox and Mr. Elliott were architects of many of the best known metal reinforced buildings of their day, and among the buildings which are, in a sense, monuments to their progressive and professional standing are: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' building, the Hippodrome, the Rockefeller building and the Annisfield building. Mr. Knox was an able master of all of the architectural lore that could be gained by deep study of and familiarity with the best architectural and artistic effort of past times, and in addition was an original and resourceful designer. His work was of a distinct type, free from imitation, and embodying an absolute knowledge of scientific principles as well as excellent taste and judgment.

While in Scotland Mr. Knox was interested in military affairs and held the rank of captain of the Royal Scotch Reserves, his commission signed by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. His favorite relaxation from professional and business responsibilities and cares was in the collection of rare books and etchings, and he was a member of the Rowfant Club of Cleveland, an organization established to further work of this kind. Mr. Knox was also president of the Amateur Etching Club of Cleveland, and was himself an artist of unusual talent. His paintings, which are mostly water scenes, bear the



Judge Edward W. Mathews

mark of real talent; he also etched cleverly and faithfully, a number of his copper plates being preserved by Mrs. Knox. Mr. Knox's associates in professional and artistic pursuits remember him as a gentleman of kindly manner and bearing, splendidly well informed on the subjects which most interested him and distinguished him throughout his life for spotless integrity.

Wilm Knox married, in Painesville, Ohio, July 30, 1891, Agnes Julia Child, daughter of Carlos Oscar and Mary (Gillett) Child. Her father came to Ohio from Higganum, Connecticut, the family having been founded in New England early in the Colonial period, the members thereof, especially noted in ship building, in which line James K. Child was particularly well known. Carlos Oscar Child was a leading citizen of Painesville; president of the National Bank of Painesville for many years; senior warden of St. James' Episcopal Church, and a trustee of Lake Erie College, in whose halls, among the benefactors of the institution, his portrait now hangs. Painesville, Ohio, was indebted to him for service faithfully performed over a long period of years. He is best characterized as a gentleman of the old school, and while the qualities of such a gentleman are hard to define, those who have had the privilege of meeting such appreciate the attributes of mind and manner that the name implies. Wilm and Agnes Julia (Child) Knox were the parents of: Carlos Child, Beulah Gillett and Margaret Neilson. Mr. Knox died at his Cleveland residence, October 12, 1915, after a life which, while comparatively short, was filled with earnest endeavor and real accomplishment. Mrs. Knox retains the Cleveland residence, but spends the summer season at her old home in Painesville, Ohio.

MATHEWS, Judge Edward William,
Lawyer, Jurist, Business Man.

The life of Judge Edward William Mathews which began on the Isle of Guernsey, the second largest of the Channel Islands, February 7, 1832, terminated in its eightieth year in Cambridge, Ohio, February 11, 1911. He was a son of Edward W. (1) and Margaret (Blampied) Mathews, his father dying the year his son was born, being stricken by the cholera (then epidemic). Mrs. Mathews had a daughter by her first marriage, and twenty months after the birth of her son she brought him to the United States, accompanied by her daughter, then seventeen years of age, and other relatives. They located in Cambridge, Ohio, where about 1840 Mrs. Mathews married a third husband, a Mr. Burt. Cambridge was a village of but six hundred population when the Mathews family settled there, and it was in that village that the lad, Edward W., gained his first school instruction, and later became one of the prominent men of his day. The elder half-sister, who came to Cambridge with her mother and the latter's young son, married, in Cambridge, John Mcchaffey, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1813, but from an early age a resident of Cambridge. When Mrs. Mathews married a third husband, her son, Edward W., went to live with his sister, Mrs. Mcchaffey, who gave him a good home and a sister's loving care.

Such were the conditions under which Edward W. (2) Mathews began life in a land far from the isle of his birth. He attended public schools and the village academy, obtaining a good English education. He began the study of law in the offices of Matthew Gaston, one of the pioneer lawyers of Cambridge, and there he obtained his first legal learning. At

the age of eighteen, in 1850, he joined a party of gold seekers, taking the overland route to California. He returned two and one-half years later *via* the Isthmus of Panama, having experienced great hardships, but he had been successful in finding gold, which he brought home with him. Upon returning to Cambridge with his gold, the young man, in company with E. R. Nyce, bought a drug store and later bought a second store at Cumberland, Ohio, Mr. Mathews taking charge of the second store and for two years making his home in Cumberland. Mr. Nyce was in charge of the Cambridge store and also served as the village postmaster, a position later filled by Mr. Mathews.

In 1859 Edward W. (2) Mathews decided to complete his law studies, so entered Cincinnati Law School, receiving his diploma at the completion of his course in 1860. He then returned to Cambridge and began the practice of law, having as a partner his former preceptor, Matthew Gaston. Later that partnership was dissolved, and for several years Mr. Mathews was a law partner with J. W. White, a later-day member of Congress from Ohio. A still later partnership was with W. S. Heade, the firm Mathews & Heade continuing until 1898, when the firm was enlarged by the admission of Edward W. (3) Mathews, the firm then becoming Mathews, Heade & Mathews. In 1904 Mr. Heade withdrew, father and son continuing in successful practice until the death of the senior member of the firm, although he had long been practically retired.

Judge Mathews gained his title in 1884, when, under appointment of Governor Hoadley, he sat on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas and served out an unexpired term. He was a candidate for the judgeship, but was defeated by a narrow margin by his Republican opponent, the

district being naturally Republican and Judge Mathews an ardent Democrat and loyal party man. He was an able lawyer, strong in defense and presentation, and most effective in argument. As a jurist he displayed a spirit of fairness and knowledge of the law, which proved his judicial quality and gained him the respect of the bar he presided over.

In the business world Judge Mathews was a power in the upbuilding of Cambridge, being associated with General A. J. Warner in promoting building and in the operation of the Cleveland & Marietta railroad, Judge Mathews serving as the road's attorney from its organization until 1909, when he severed his connection. His real estate interests in Cambridge were very large, and he caused the erection of many business blocks and other buildings, private and public in their uses. He served Cambridge as postmaster, mayor, councilman and school director. He was an Ohio delegate to the National Democratic Convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for President, and was an earnest worker for the advancement of the interests of his city.

At the organization of the Central National Bank of Cambridge, Judge Mathews became a member of the board of directors, and on the death of Mr. Hutchinson, succeeded him in the presidency, holding until his own death in 1911. He was wise in leadership and, as in everything which he undertook, was a successful financier. He was a member of the Masonic order, holding the thirty-third and highest degree of American Masonry.

Judge Mathews married (first) in 1860, Mary Amelia Haynes, and they were the parents of two children: Minnie Laura, who died at the age of three years; and Edward William, Jr., who became his father's law partner and now resides in

Columbus, Ohio. He married Martha Secrest, and they are the parents of four children: Martha Spriggs, Catherine Haynes, Edward William (3), and Robert Green. Judge Mathews married (second) Annie Means, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Ackerson) Means, her parents of Scotch-Irish descent, her father a farmer. Benjamin Means died in Washington, Pennsylvania, his wife surviving him until 1909, passing away at the age of eighty-three. Mrs. Mathews taught school in Washington prior to her marriage, and now survives her husband, retaining the old Mathews' home at No. 902 Wheeling Road, Cambridge, one of the city's landmarks. Two children were born to Judge and Annie (Means) Mathews: Margaret Amelia, widow of D. D. Benedict, of Omaha, Nebraska, and now living in Chicago, Illinois; and Gertrude M., who married William M. Hannan, and resides at the old home in Cambridge, her widowed mother's companion.

DAVIS, Harry Lyman,

Governor of Ohio.

The rise in political life that is so noticeable in the career of Governor Harry Lyman Davis is based upon sterling character and a wonderful faculty of making friends and holding them. The people of his home city made him mayor of the city for four years, and from that office he passed to the governor's chair. He was not born to these honors, nor to a circle of influential friends who could make his way easier. On the contrary, he was a rolling mill worker when thirteen years of age and obtained his education in the public schools and in night business college. But he was of the right mettle, and the steel he made was not of better quality than the character he there

built up. He won the highest regard of his fellow-workers, and when the time came to show their appreciation, every man who knew him became his supporter, and since 1910 he has been one of the foremost figures in Cleveland and Ohio politics.

Harry Lyman Davis, son of Evan H. and Barbara D. Davis, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 25, 1878. He attended city public schools until reaching the age of thirteen, then became a wage-earner, completing his education through self-study and night schools. He entered the rolling mills at Newburgh, Ohio, a lad of thirteen, and there continued until becoming a solicitor for the Bell Telephone Company. Later, he organized the Davis Telephone Adjustment Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, of which he was vice-president and general manager. He had become widely known in his city among the voters of the city as a clear-headed young man, sound in his Republicanism, but without the taint of offensive partisanship. In 1910, at the age of thirty-two, this son of the people made his entrance into political life as a candidate for the responsible position of treasurer of the city of Cleveland, was elected, and served during the years 1910-11. In 1912 he was appointed national organizer for the Loyal Order of Moose and spent a year in the services of that order, founding many new lodges and greatly adding to his own already wide acquaintance and popularity. From 1913 to 1915 he was engaged in the general insurance business as a member of the firm Davis & Farley, and during the years 1916 to 1920 was mayor of Cleveland, being once reelected. His administration won such favorable comment that he was made the nominee of his party for governor and was elected for the term of 1921-1923. In all these positions he has met the expectations of

his friends and supporters, and he has proved a wise choice. Governor Davis is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce; the Baptist church; and the Cleveland Athletic, Automobile and Advertising clubs.

Governor Davis married, July 16, 1902, Lucy V. Fegan, of Cleveland, Ohio, their home being at No. 4167 East 97th street, Cleveland, Ohio.

BONNELL, William Scott,

Manufacturer, Financier.

With the death of William Scott Bonnell, February 5, 1921, the city of Youngstown, Ohio, lost one of its prominent men and one of its most sympathetic, kindly, and helpful citizens, one whose business ability placed him among the leaders in financial affairs, whose sincerity and uprightness of character endeared him to the hearts of a host of friends and associates, and whose many benefactions won him the lasting gratitude of the many who found him a strong friend in time of need. A self-made man, he won his way from the position of time-keeper in the Brown, Bonnell & Company plant to that of secretary of that organization, and later transferred his interests to the Mahoning Valley Iron Company, of which he was first secretary, and then vice-president.

The Bonnell family in America is of English origin, being descended from the Bonnells of Bradford, Yorkshire, England, where for three centuries a saddlery and harness business was handed down from father to son. Several coats-of-arms were borne by various branches of the Bonnell family, those of the Bonnells of County Derby and of County Warwick being similar, as were those of the family name in other areas, Counties Berks and Middlesex, and in London and Ulster, all containing the crosslets and

the lions. As the Bonnell family of Derby was originally of Flanders, it is probable that all of the name in the localities mentioned were originally of Flanders.

Arms—Or, semée of crosses crosslet and a lion rampant sable.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant sable.

John and Elizabeth (Gomersal) Bonnell of Bradford, Yorkshire, England, engaged in the saddlery and harness business, were the parents of children, among whom were three sons: Joseph Fearnly, to whom the saddlery and harness business descended; John, who stayed in England; and William, of whom further.

William Bonnell, son of John and Elizabeth (Gomersal) Bonnell, was born in Yorkshire, England, June 10, 1810. As his people were in modest circumstances, and the saddlery and harness business of the father went to the brother Joseph, he learned the trade of the wool dyer. Finding, however, that his trade did not procure the wherewithal for the support of his family, consisting of a wife and three children, he resolved to come to America, where, he had been told, the way to competency was easy. He did not find the road to success as easy as he had anticipated. In 1841 he settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, but found no work at his trade there, and so determined to become an iron worker. Removing to Newcastle, Pennsylvania, he found a position and quickly became interested in his new line of activity. He was promoted to the position of bookkeeper and soon won the confidence of men of capital. In 1854-55 he, in association with Joseph, Thomas, and Richard Brown, all practical iron men, organized the Brown, Bonnell & Company concern and purchased a small and unsuccessful plant which had been built at the branch of the canal, at Youngstown, in 1843. The total capacity

of the plant when the new firm began operations was only seven tons per day, but from this small beginning was developed one of the largest iron manufacturing plants in the country. In 1875 the business was incorporated, with Joseph Brown, president; Henry O. Bonnell, treasurer; and William Scott Bonnell, secretary. After living to see his industrial venture develop far beyond his utmost expectations, and after having held for twenty years a leading place in Youngstown industrial circles, William Bonnell died, May 25, 1878. He was a faithful and sincere member of the First Presbyterian Church of Youngstown, which he served as elder for many years.

William Bonnell married, in England, September 18, 1834, Sarah A. Scott, daughter of George and Sarah Scott, of England, who traces her ancestry to Sir Walter Scott (see Scott early genealogy and arms). William and Sarah A. Scott Bonnell were the parents of eight children: Sarah Jane, born in England, who married G. H. McElevey; Eliza A., who married J. H. Bushnell; Henry O., who died January 16, 1893; William Scott, of whom further; Caroline H., who married John C. Wick; Mary, who died at the age of three years; Elizabeth, who married Myron C. Wick; and Martyn.

William Scott Bonnell, son of William and Sarah A. (Scott) Bonnell, and first of the family born in America, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 12, 1842. The years of his early boyhood were passed in Newcastle, Pennsylvania, to which place his parents removed when he was about three years of age, and part of his boyhood days were passed in New Haven, Pennsylvania. When he was twelve years of age his parents removed to Youngstown, where, in the public schools, he completed his much interrupted school training at the age of fourteen years. At

that early age he began his business career as a clerk in the store of H. B. Wick & Company. Later he secured a position as time-keeper with Brown, Bonnell & Company, iron manufacturers, of which concern his father was one of the partners. He was anxious to learn the business thoroughly, and so effectively did he apply himself to the new line of activity that he had soon thoroughly mastered the roll-turning branch of the business. He then learned the details of one department after another, and through various promotions was advanced until, at the time of his father's death, when the business was incorporated, he became secretary of the corporation, having risen from the position of time-keeper to that of secretary in eight years.

In 1879 the Brown-Bonnell plant was sold, and Mr. Bonnell, with several associates, formed the Mahoning Valley Iron Company, and purchased the Valley Mill. Of this organization Mr. Bonnell was first vice-president, which official position he held up to the time it was taken over by the Carnegie interests. In addition to his responsibilities and interests in the connections already named, Mr. Bonnell was a member of the board of directors of the Mahoning National Bank, which for ten years he served as president and of which he was first vice-president at the time of his death. He was also for a long time interested as a stockholder and director in a number of local industrial concerns.

Politically Mr. Bonnell gave his earnest support to the principles and the candidates of the Republican party. He was well known in club circles, being a member of the Youngstown Country Club, the Youngstown Club, and the Poland Country Club, and took a deep interest in the welfare of the community in which he lived. He was a leading member of the First Presbyterian Church, as was also

his wife, and gave his hearty support to a great number of private and public charities. Along with a business acumen that was little short of genius, he possessed a keen sense of justice and a kindly consideration of others, which greatly endeared him to friends and associates and which quickly won for him the friendship of new acquaintances.

William Scott Bonnell married, September 12, 1867, Lucretia H. Wick, daughter of Hugh Bryson and Lucretia (Winchell) Wick, who was born in Youngstown, June 22, 1843, and died January 11, 1922. Mrs. Bonnell was greatly loved and admired in Youngstown as a woman of deep and warm sympathy, possessed of rare tact and large abilities, and devoted to the welfare of others. Outside her immediate family circle perhaps her greatest interest was the First Presbyterian Church of Youngstown, and it is said of her that "no woman in the city was more widely known, none more thoughtful of others or more helpful in every need, and none more fully exemplified in word and deed the life of the Master. She forgot herself, therefore will never be forgotten. She looked well to the ways of her household, and her wise judgment and her practical ability made of her house a home in the truest sense. All upbuilding civic movements had her sympathy." As a charter member of the Ladies' Reading Circle, she was one of a band of friends who walked together in close affection for more than forty years. Perhaps no better tribute could be given than that with which the "Vindicator" of January 15, 1922, closes: "Into how many lives this beautiful character has thrown a gleam of sunshine; what far-reaching threads of influence she has spun, and who, perhaps unknown to her, will rise up and call her blessed, Eternity only shall make manifest." In September, 1917, Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell celebrated

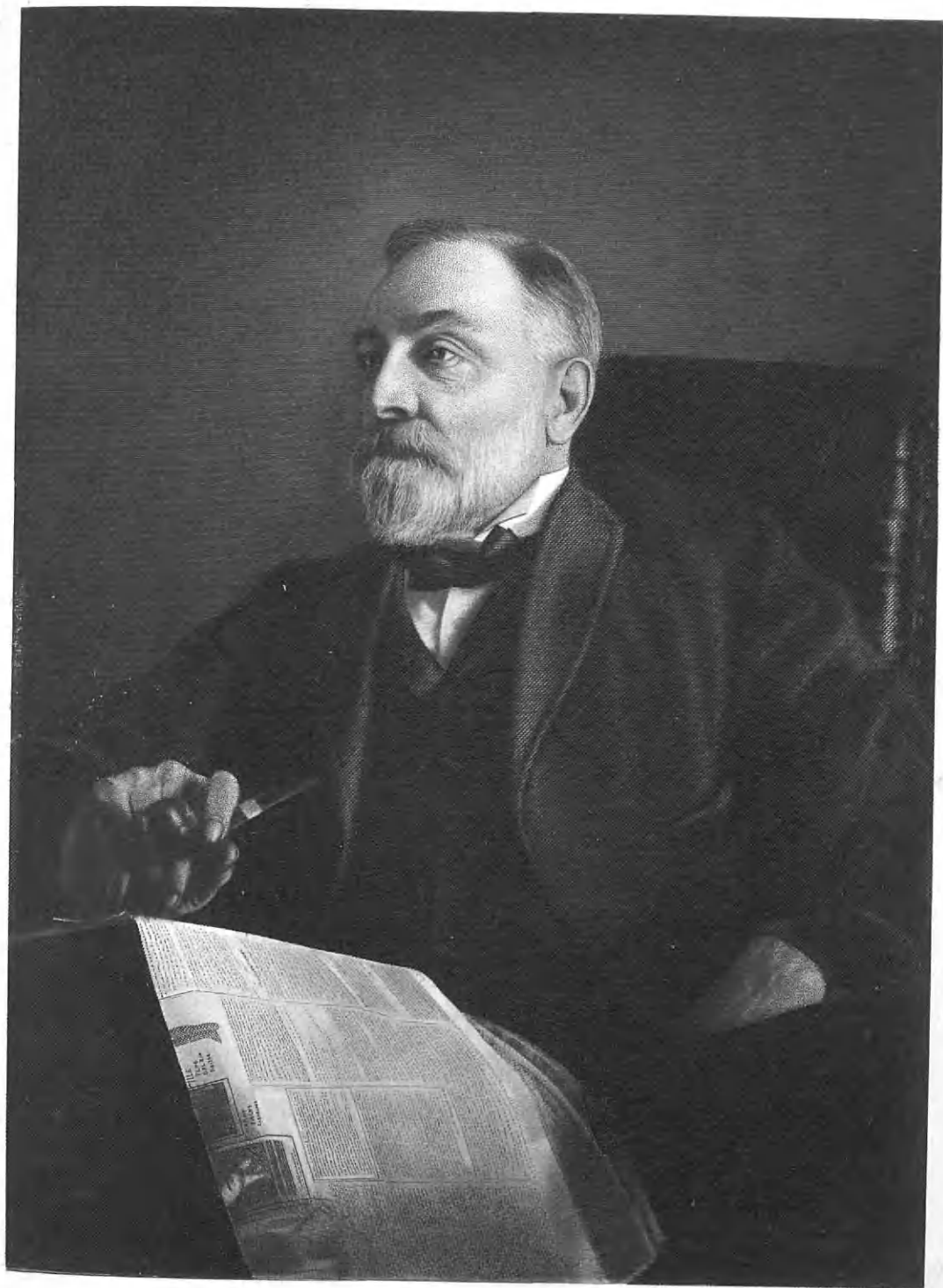
their golden wedding, at which time many friends and loved ones united to do them honor. Both are buried in the Oak Hill Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell became the parents of three children, two of whom preceded them to "the home beyond the grave." The three are: 1. Emily Cree, who married October 22, 1903, Perry Burnham Owen, a native of Youngstown, Ohio, born September 11, 1867, now secretary and a member of the board of directors of the Union Safe Deposit Company of Youngstown. Mr. Owen is the son of John M. Owen, and received his education at the Rayen High School and in Duff's Business College in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Shortly after leaving college he identified himself with the Girard Iron Company, of Girard, Ohio, where he remained until 1909, when he became manager and assistant secretary of the Union Safe Deposit Company of Youngstown. In 1911 he became secretary and a member of the board of directors of that concern, and he is regarded as one of the capable and energetic business men of the city. 2. Bessie, died in infancy. 3. William Wick, who was born January 20, 1875, and died July 27, 1916. He married Julia Ford Garlick, daughter of Henry Manning Garlick, the latter a prominent banker of Youngstown and a member of one of the old families of that town. William Wick and Julia Ford (Garlick) Bonnell became the parents of one child, Sarah Cree, who married Henry Spencer Smith, Jr., and lives in Pasadena, California. They have one son, Henry Spencer Smith (3).

BROWER, Norman Vaughn,

Journalist, Former State Senator.

The active years of the life of Norman V. Brower were spent in journalism, he having during his career been owner,



A. S. Brower

editor and publisher of several papers and city editor and chief editor of other papers. He was one of the "boys in blue" who answered President Lincoln's call in 1861, and was but little over legal age when he emerged from the conflict four years later, unscathed, but with impaired health, although he lived to the good age of seventy-four. He was a man of deep intelligence, thoroughly in earnest, and very highly-regarded both as journalist and citizen.

Norman Vaughn Brower was born in Constantine, Michigan, February 27, 1843, and died in Mt. Clemens, Michigan, where he had gone for treatment, January 16, 1917. When he was very young his parents moved to Mishawaka, Indiana, where his education was begun. Later he was a student at Notre Dame Academy, but his course was interrupted by the outbreak of war between the States of the Union. Although but eighteen years of age, he enlisted, in August, 1861, in the Ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and after four years of arduous and efficient soldierly service he was honorably discharged, October 20, 1865, in Indianapolis, Indiana, the city of his enlistment four years earlier.

On his return home the young veteran did not long ponder over an occupation, but on October 22, 1865, bought the Mishawaka "Enterprise," a weekly newspaper, which he owned and edited for five years in Mishawaka, Indiana. He sold this newspaper property in 1870, and located in Davenport, Iowa, as city editor of the Davenport "Gazette," a daily paper with which he was connected two years. At the time of the Chicago fire in 1871, which occurred while he was with the "Gazette," he covered that great news story himself and gave it to the readers of that newspaper. In 1872 he purchased the "Ceraagorta Republican" of Mason

City, Iowa, a journal of which he retained ownership and control for four years. In 1876 he sold the "Republican," and became city editor of the "Times," of Dubuque, Iowa, and two years later editor-in-chief. After two years in Dubuque in that responsible position his health failed and he became a landowning farmer of Hancock county, Iowa. However, for two years, he was editor of the South Bend, Indiana, "Register." That was in 1880, and for eight years he remained in quiet farm surroundings, devoting himself to the upbuilding of his health. In 1888 he was lured again into public life, becoming State Senator from the Forty-third Senatorial District of the State of Iowa. He served one term so efficiently that he was reelected, serving two terms of two years each. Two years prior to the expiration of his term, Senator Brower visited North Madison, Ohio (the former home of his wife), and there decided that when his term of office expired he would make North Madison his home, although he had been of the opinion that the Ohio climate did not agree with him. True to his decision he did return, bought a ten-acre tract on the North Ridge road, and there resided until his passing in 1917.

For forty years, 1877-1917, Mr. Brower was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Grand Army of the Republic. It was his wish that his comrades of the "Army" conduct his funeral services according to the ritual of the order, and that flowers be omitted and their place be filled by an American flag, all of which was done as he requested.

Mr. Brower married, February 27, 1866, Martha E. Johnson, of North Madison,

Ohio, whom he met while she was visiting in Mishawaka, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Brower had no children, but in January, 1872, they adopted a baby girl, Maud, of Mason City, Iowa. Mrs. Brower survives her husband, and resides at the old home on North Ridge road, Madison, Ohio.

WRIGHT, Rev. William E., A. M., B. D.

Clergyman, Served in Spanish War.

As rector emeritus of Christ Church, Geneva, Ohio, and honorary canon of Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, Ohio, Rev. William E. Wright was entitled to an impressive, dignified ceremonial of the celebration of the communion for the family and friends, but it came as a surprise that the services took on a semi-military aspect, for few knew that the dead priest was a military chaplain and held rank in the Knights Templar. So, as his body lay in state in the church during the morning hours, a guard of honor furnished by the Geneva Rifles was on duty; the casket was draped with the American flag; the final hymn, led by the cornet, was a psalm of Christian joy and peace; the Knights Templar conducted their beautiful service under the trees on the lawn, and as a fitting close to the "life's long day of a Christian soldier who had faithfully served church and nation," the Geneva Rifles, Ohio National Guard, fired a salute and the bugler sounded "taps."

Canon Wright was literally a champion of the Faith, a good soldier of the Cross, sound in his theology and in his convictions. Loyalty marked his life—loyalty to his church, to his country, to his friends and to his diocese. Born in the Emerald Isle, where he spent the first fourteen years of his allotted seventy-seven, he became a priest of the Protestant Epis-

copal church in 1866, and for forty-eight years he served in holy orders.

William E. Wright was born at Skibbereen, Ireland, December 14, 1837, and died in Geneva, May 16, 1914. His brother, Joseph Wright, came to the United States before the other members of the family, William E. coming with his parents in 1851, and for a time was in company with his brother, a civil engineer engaged in Erie Canal and New York Central railroad engineering. For a time William E. was cabin-boy on the little steamer, "Maid of the Mist," which made little trips up under the spray of the falls at Niagara, carrying venturesome passengers. But finally the family settled on a farm the father bought at Pilot, near Kankakee, Illinois. He obtained a good preparatory education, then entered Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, and was a junior there when war broke out between the North and the South in 1861. The Southern students left the college, and after they returned to their homes, the Union students drilled on the college campus, William E. Wright being their drill master. He was graduated from Kenyon College, A. B., 1862, salutatorian, later receiving from his *alma mater* the degree of A. M. From Kenyon he passed to the Nashotah Theological Seminary, at Nashotah, Wisconsin, whence he was graduated B. D., class of 1866. On Trinity Sunday, the same year, he was ordained a deacon, and in November of the same year, at St. John's Church, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, he was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church by the Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D., first bishop of Wisconsin, and assigned to missionary service in that State; he also had a parish at St. Mark's, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. For more than a quarter of a century he was engaged in pastoral work in Wisconsin, chiefly in Wausau, in the

diocese of Fond du Lac, of which diocese he was one of the founders, and for fourteen years was a member of its standing committee. In 1898 he began a term of service as chaplain of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, Michigan Infantry, during the Spanish-American War, on duty in Cuba.

His service from ordination to chaplain, 1866-1898, was as assistant to Rev. Fay Derlin, rector of Trinity Church, Janesville, Wisconsin, was in charge of Monroe Mission, Berlin, Wisconsin, where he built a church in 1870; in Wau-pun and Wausau, Wisconsin, twenty years, 1873-1893; then for a time was rector of St. Chrysostom Church, in Brooklyn, New York. He was rector of St. Andrew's Church, Big Rapids, Michigan, for six years, then in June, 1899, became rector of Christ Church, Geneva, Ohio, remaining with Grace Church as rector and rector emeritus for nearly fifteen years, until his death, being also examining chaplain for the bishop, and honorary canon of Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, Ohio,—“his rich and ripe scholarship effective in the work being done at Kenyon College.”

During his absence with the Thirty-fourth Michigan Infantry in Cuba, Chaplain Wright and his sons kept up a most interesting correspondence, these letters having been compiled by his daughter Eleanor.

Canon Wright was a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Geneva Lodge, No. 334, Free and Accepted Masons (past master); Geneva Chapter, No. 147, Royal Arch Masons (past high priest); Columbian Commandery, No. 52, Knights Templar, of Ashtabula, Ohio (past eminent commander); thirty-second degree member of Valley of Grand Rapids (Michigan) Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Saladin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the

Mystic Shrine, oasis of Grand Rapids; past grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, Free and Accepted Masons, and past grand chaplain of Grand Chapter (Wisconsin) Royal Arch Masons. Canon Wright was buried at Nashotah, Wisconsin, although a Celtic Cross stands to his memory in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Geneva, Ohio.

Rev. W. E. Wright married, at Dela-field, Wisconsin, June 26, 1866, Harriette Emily Tylston (H. Emily T.) Pares, who survives him, and resides at No. 44 West Main street, Geneva, Ohio. Eight children were born to Canon and Mrs. Wright, as follows: Eleanor Victoria, of Geneva, Ohio; Louis Kemper, a sketch of whom follows; Edward Benson, of Portland, Oregon, who now resides in Geneva, but was a soldier in the Regular Army for six years, serving several years in the Philippines; Victor Tylston, of Geneva, Ohio; Harry Birmingham, died young; William Edward (2), of British Columbia; Archibald Robert, of Portland, Oregon; Hilda Birmingham, married J. L. Craine, of Geneva, Ohio.

At a vestry meeting of Christ Church, Geneva, Ohio, held May 31, 1914, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

WHEREAS: It has pleased Almighty God to take to Himself the soul of Rev. W. E. Wright, M. A., B. D., Canon of Trinity Cathedral, examining chaplain of the diocese and rector of Christ Church for nearly fifteen years.

Be it Resolved, That we desire to put on record our utmost appreciation of his faithful life and ministry, and to extend our tenderest sympathy to his wife and children.

Mr. Wright's untiring devotion to the church was manifested to all who knew him. His zeal did not abate with advancing years. He loved the church and her sacraments as life itself. His strong convictions made him a strong and unyielding character. He loved principle more than popularity, conscience more than expediency. He was honest, kind, brave, scholarly, and versatile, and

will be remembered as "a man who never turned his back but marched breast forward." He will be missed from the church and its councils and from the town of Geneva, where he was much beloved and respected. Now, he rests from his labors, but his works keep following him. We pray that his works may live and bloom and fruit for time to come, that they will give increasing strength and splendor to the church and will be conserved in a nobler humanity.

Resolved that one copy of this minute be forwarded to his family and another to the church papers.

J. WATKINS, Rector,
R. W. MUNGER, Senior Warden,
C. G. CHAFFEE, Clerk of the Vestry.

WRIGHT, Louis Kemper, **Business Man.**

From youthful manhood, Louis Kemper Wright took a keen interest in community affairs, and with honest, upright purposes worked for the advancement of the public good. He was thrown upon his own resources at an early age, being the second child and eldest son of a large family, and right manfully he rose to every emergency. One of the great works which he accomplished was the development of the Marathon County (Wisconsin) Agricultural Society, while serving as its secretary during the decades 1896-1906. He persistently urged the improvement of dairy cattle, and strongly urged the claims of Northern Wisconsin as an ideal dairying section. He was the moving spirit in bringing the conventions of the Dairymen's and Buttermakers' Association to the city of Wausau, and accomplished a great deal for the Wisconsin dairy farmer which will endure.

Louis Kemper Wright, eldest son of Rev. William E. and Harriette E. T. (Pares) Wright (see preceding sketch), was born in Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, November 8, 1868, and died in Wausau, Wisconsin, November 1, 1909.

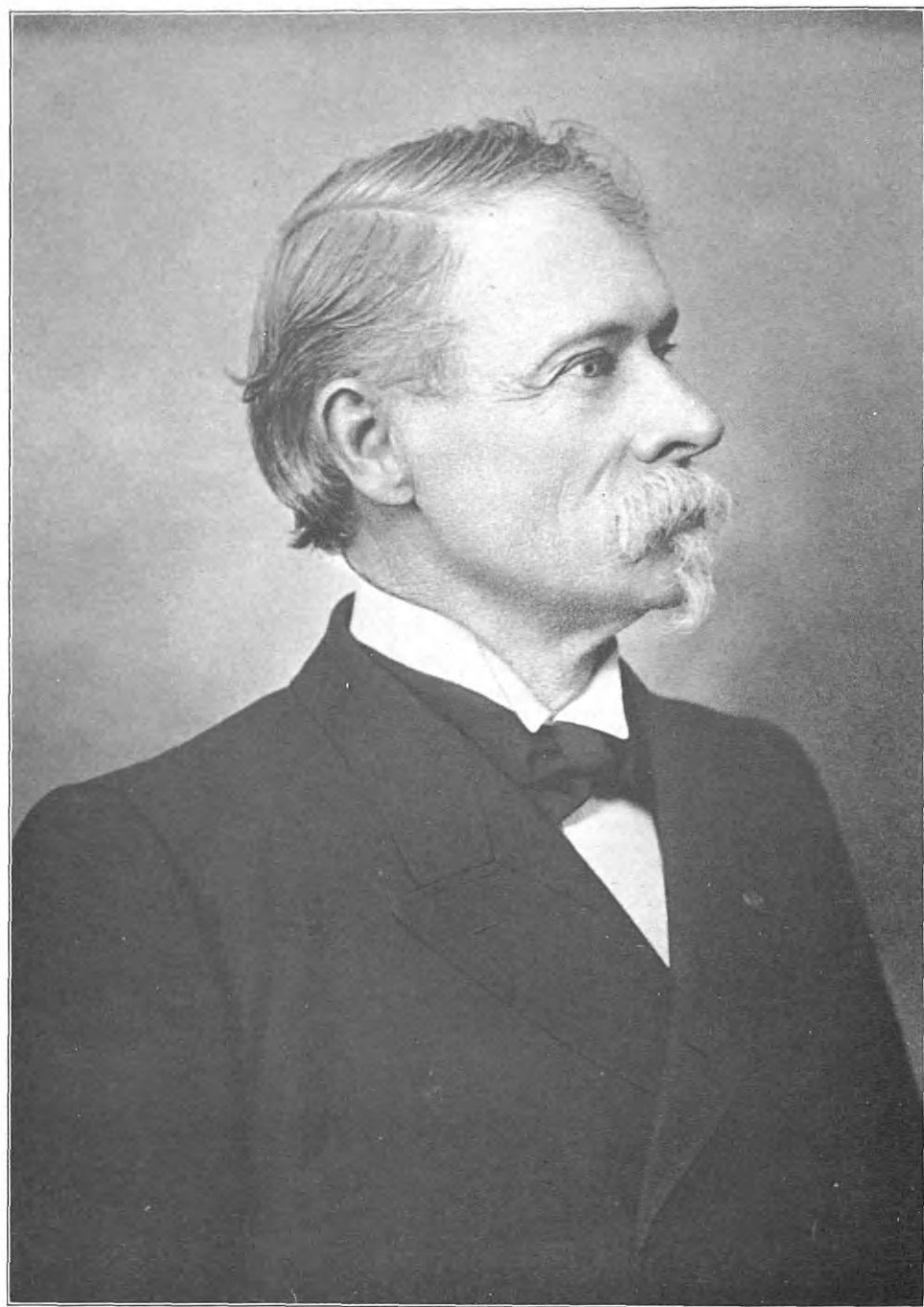
He lived with his parents in Berlin, Wausau, and Wausau, Wisconsin, during his boyhood, his life in Wausau beginning in 1881. There he completed public school courses and began the study of law, but he did not continue, going to Antigo to accept a position as bookkeeper. He was two years so employed, then returned to Wausau, where he was mailing clerk at the post office for two years; then for two years was at Madison, on the staff of the chief clerk of the Assembly; one year military instructor at the State Industrial School at Waukesha; was for a time connected with the town of Riverside, and for five years was bookkeeper, agent and practically business manager. In 1898 he was elected superintendent of the Wausau Municipal Water Works plant by the Common Council and reelected in 1900. From 1896 to 1906 he was secretary of the Marathon County Agricultural Society. He was a man of thorough painstaking nature, earnest and efficient, giving nothing less than his best to whatever he undertook.

In politics Mr. Wright was a Democrat; was chairman of the County Committee in 1890, and chairman of the Wausau City Committee in 1908. He was a member of the Wausau Light Guards, a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Wright married, in September, 1898, Isabelle Grace Altenburg, of Wausau, daughter of Daniel Altenburg. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis K. Wright: Daniel, David and Eleanor.

THOMPSON, Carmi Alderman, **Ex-Treasurer of the United States.**

During the period 1904-1913 Carmi Alderman Thompson was a conspicuous figure in Ohio and national public life, his



David D. Taylor

prominence in national affairs being reached during the administration of President William Howard Taft, 1909-1913, he filling the positions of Assistant Secretary of the Interior, secretary to the President, and Treasurer of the United States. He is a native son of West Virginia, but his professional and public life is credited to the State of Ohio, his present home being in Cleveland, his offices in the Perry Payne building. He is a son of Granville and Mary E. Thompson.

Carmi A. Thompson was born in Wayne county, West Virginia. He obtained his advanced and professional education at Ohio State University, Columbus, whence he was graduated Ph. B., class of 1892, and LL. B., class of 1895. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1895 and at once began practice, locating at Ironton. He continued in practice there with great success until leaving for a wider field of action, being city solicitor, 1896-1903, also was an organizer, a director and counsel for the Ironton National Bank.

In 1904 and until 1907 he was a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, and in 1906-07 he was Speaker of the House. From 1907-1911 he was Secretary of State for Ohio. He then was removed to the wider field of national politics as Assistant United States Secretary of the Interior under President Taft, an office he filled from March 6, 1911, until July 1, 1912. He was then appointed secretary to the President, serving in that capacity from July 1, 1912, to November 20, 1912; and from November 20, 1912, until April 1, 1913, Mr. Thompson held the high and responsible position of Treasurer of the United States. With his retirement from that office he ceased to appear in national public life until 1921, when he was appointed a member of the advisory committee to the American delegation to the

Conference for the Limitation of Armament held in Washington, D. C.

Since retiring from public office Mr. Thompson's interests have been largely in the management of corporation interests, being general manager of the Great Northern Iron Ore properties; president of the Cottonwood Coal Company and the South Butte Mining Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, 1913-1917; general manager of the Tod-Stambaugh Company (iron ore) since 1917.

Mr. Thompson is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic order, and a Knight of Pythias. His clubs are: The Columbus (Ohio); University; National Press (Washington); Minnesota (St. Paul); and Union (Cleveland).

Mr. Thompson married, May 3, 1899, Leila E. Ellars, of Bement, Illinois.

TAYLOR, David Danner,

Journalist.

There is a peculiar feeling of comradeship among journalists, a comradeship based on that respect which comes from intimate knowledge of a man's weakness, peculiarities, strength and character. This comradeship is never expressed in bouquets or sentiment, but through keen rapier-like wit, the bestowal of a nickname or a practical joke. But a nickname is the sure proof of journalistic approval, and when men spoke of "Guernsey Dave" Taylor, as they did all over the State of Ohio, it meant that he had stood every test that forty years in journalism could impose and that nickname was the stamp of the approval of his brethren of the profession. His characteristics were sincerity of purpose, kindness of heart, courage, and an unerring instinct in divining right from wrong. In politics, in the editorial sanctum and in society, Mr. Taylor's personality was magnetic

and his responsibilities were borne with courage and fortitude. As an editor he wielded a trenchant pen; as a politician he was not confined to the narrow lines of partisanship. His place was well filled, and his duties were well performed.

A staunch and true Republican, Mr. Taylor placed above party the principles of liberty, justice, and equality. He let his desire to give everyone "a square deal" rise above party politics, and not infrequently was he found fighting on the side opposite old party friends. For forty years he led in memorable State, district, county and city political fights, and always acquitted himself with credit and distinction. Because of his wide political and newspaper work he was known personally to almost every man, woman and child in Cambridge, Guernsey county, and his personal acquaintance in Southeastern Ohio and the entire Buckeye State was very large, and no man ever had warmer or more devoted friends. He was a forceful public speaker, with a vein of wit and humor which made him most interesting. The world was the gainer for having had the influence of such a life, and the community in which he made his home was doubly blessed.

Mr. Taylor was a son of Alexander Dallas and Sarah (Danner) Taylor, and a brother of William P., Dr. J. Clarkson, Hon. Joseph D., Captain Alexander A., J. Byron, Nelson Shannon, Dr. G. Kenyon and T. Corwin Taylor, all men of prominence and all now deceased. The family came to near Killbuck, in Holmes county, Ohio, from Goshen township, Belmont county, Ohio, and later returned to that county, whence they moved to Oxford township, Guernsey county, their home on the National Pike, thirteen miles west of Fairview. In 1862 Cambridge, Ohio, became the family home, and there David D. Taylor died.

David D. Taylor was born in Oxford township, Guernsey county, Ohio, July 24, 1842, and died at his home in Cambridge, in the same county, Sunday, May 14, 1905. He attended the district school, Fairview Select School (taught by his brother, Joseph D. Taylor, later Congressman), Cambridge High School, and a special select school, taught in Cambridge by Rev. John S. Speer, D. D. At the age of eighteen he came to Cambridge from the farm and during the next decade finished his own education, taught school, worked as a coal miner, served four months in the Union Army, and learned the printer's trade, becoming fairly expert.

In 1870 Mr. Taylor acquired an interest in the "Guernsey Times," the oldest paper in Guernsey county, and until his passing, thirty-five years later, he was connected with that paper, acquiring a half-interest in 1874, and when sixteen years later his brother, Joseph D. Taylor, who owned the remaining half died, David D. Taylor became sole owner and editor-in-chief. He had learned his trade in the printing office of the "Times," and dating from that year his connection with that paper as apprentice, compositor, partner, sole owner and chief editor covered a period of forty years. No rural weekly had a wider political influence than the "Times" under the editorial leadership of David D. Taylor, who used all his power for the betterment and good of his fellow-men. He signed the Washingtonian pledge when two years old, with his baby hand in that of his mother's, and most faithfully did he keep the pledge, and the "Guernsey Times" was the exponent of temperance and kept the county in the van in temperance work. His truth and integrity none ever doubted. In his political battles, which were many, he used the "Times" and all his weapons

unsparingly, but fought always in the open, without personal feeling, and when the battle was over, he was always willing and glad to shake the hand of a late antagonist. If his cause was in the minority he loved it all the more and fought for it all the harder.

Mr. Taylor was an ardent Republican, and filled the offices of county coroner, postmaster of Cambridge under four Presidents, member of the Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Ohio Legislatures, and was the father of the Standard Time Law, the Masher Law and the Hazing Law. He was a member of the Commercial Congress at Kansas City by appointment of Governor Campbell, and when William McKinley became governor of Ohio, Mr. Taylor rode as a member of the escort committee in the inaugural parade with the incoming and outgoing governors as representative of the Lower House of the State Legislature. He was beaten for State Senator, but greatly reduced the normal Democratic majority, and when stricken with his last illness, was making a campaign for the nomination by his party as lieutenant-governor of Ohio.

As a teacher Mr. Taylor was successful, active in institute and other educational work. He was one of the four charter members of the Eastern Ohio Teachers' Association; and served as school examiner of Guernsey county with Dr. John McBurney and R. S. Frame. In many public matters, in educational affairs, in literary societies, he was an organizer and a leader. For a long time he was an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was president of the Guernsey County Sunday School Union for seven years, and annually conducted large and profitable conventions. He was the presiding genius and program-maker of the Pennyroyal Reunion, and gave that society a State-wide reputation as the

greatest of all harvest home picnics. He was ever interested in the welfare of Cambridge and witnessed the town's growth from a village. He evidenced a careful and unceasing interest in her schools, churches and other public institutions, and would go miles to speak at a veteran's reunion, farmer's picnic or school celebration.

Mr. Taylor married, December 28, 1871, Martha Craig, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (McFadden) Craig, her father born in Warren county, Ohio, son of Roland Craig, a merchant of Warrington, Jefferson county, Ohio. Samuel Craig was also a merchant, and founded the dry goods house of Samuel Craig & Son more than three-quarters of a century ago that is still in operation, the only one of the olden-time houses to survive. Samuel Craig was a Presbyterian, both the Craig and McFadden families coming to the United States from Belfast, Ireland. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. David D. Taylor: 1. Margaret, who died aged one year. 2. Samuel, who died in infancy. 3. David D., who died aged five years. 4. Martha Craig, born September 19, 1877, died December 11, 1921. 5. Roland, who married Hazel Davis, of Boise, Idaho, and they have three children: Thomas, Jane and Craig. 6. Max P., who married Viva M. Kline, of Idaho, and they have four children: Dorothy, David, Maxine, and Cecilia. Max P. Taylor, who was a journalist of Eugene, Oregon, died during the influenza epidemic, October 20, 1920. 7. John Sherman, now an attorney of Cambridge, Ohio; he served in the World War, and is now State treasurer of the American Legion. He is a strong Republican, and very much interested in political matters.

David D. Taylor was buried in City Cemetery, Cambridge, after most impressive ceremonies. Beautiful tributes were

paid his memory from the pulpit, by the press, through personal letters to Mrs. Taylor, and by resolutions from the official board of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Taylor was a member, and by other bodies. Mrs. Taylor continues her residence in Cambridge.

BROOKS, Charles Ernest,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

The late Charles Ernest Brooks belonged to that class of men who are ever found in the van of any movement tending to advance the progress of their communities. He illustrated in himself the composite character of our American citizenship, and presented in his temperament and disposition a masterful, forceful nature, with the intellectual, versatile qualities of our race. Genial and courteous on all occasions, Mr. Brooks surrounded himself with faithful friends and admirers. He was the possessor of executive ability, keen discrimination and that energy which prompts the individual to accomplish whatever he undertakes. As the years passed, he gained a most enviable reputation and position in the regard of his social acquaintances and business associates, who found him at all times true to every trust reposed in him, and faithful to a high standard of manhood. In the death of Charles Ernest Brooks, Cleveland lost a citizen whose brilliant mind and forward-looking spirit were of rare quality. Such a man as Mr. Brooks fills a large place in the business, social and religious world, and his removal by death is a permanent loss to his community.

Charles Ernest Brooks was born in the old family home at No. 38 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, March 30, 1851, died in the city of his birth, July 19, 1921, a son of Oliver Allen and Elnora Bradbury

(Kingsley) Brooks, pioneers of the early history of Cleveland, Ohio. Oliver Allen Brooks was of New England ancestry, and was born in Middlebury, Vermont, February 1, 1814, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, May 17, 1892. For fifty-five years he was a merchant of Cleveland, engaged in the crockery business as a wholesale dealer and importer, and was one of the best known merchants of his day, his place of business, "The Sign of the Big Pitcher," being located at No. 5 Superior street. He began business in Cleveland in 1837, and was continuously engaged as a merchant until his death. He built the first modern business block in the city, located on Water street at the corner of Frankfort avenue, a building of stone and of fine proportions. Oliver Allen Brooks spent the first two decades of his life in the home environment, then, in 1835, upon coming of legal age, he came to Cleveland, Ohio, from Burlington, Vermont. Two years later, in 1837, he formed a partnership with Henry D. Huntington, and with their combined capital began business in a small way. The little enterprise at "The Sign of the Big Pitcher" eventually developed into a large wholesale and importing crockery business, and the firm, Huntington & Brooks, became one of the best known in the city. Oliver Allen Brooks was a director in the Ohio National Bank of Cleveland; a trustee of the Society for Savings; vestryman of the Trinity Episcopal Church for twenty-eight years; vestryman of St. Paul's Church, fourteen years; treasurer of Trinity Church Home for the Invalid and Aged, twenty-two years, and was interested in many other good works. He married, in September, 1840, Elnora Bradbury Kingsley, a daughter of Rev. Phineas and Parnel (Keith) Kingsley, of Rutland, Vermont, and a descendant of John Kingsley, who settled

in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1638. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver A. Brooks were the parents of four sons: Oliver Kingsley; William Keith; Charles Ernest, of whom further; and Edward Howard. In Trinity Chapel, Cleveland, is a memorial tablet of bronze, commemorating the services of Oliver Allen Brooks to Trinity Parish, and on one of the pillars of Trinity Cathedral, his name is inscribed.

Charles Ernest Brooks was reared to manhood in his birthplace, receiving his grade schooling in the old Rockwell School and was graduated from the Central High School in 1870. His boyhood was very interesting. He lived not far from the lake and within walking distance of the Cuyahoga river, which abounded with fresh water mollusk, and where wild fowl were to be found in the spring and fall. These were the scenes of many of his boyhood haunts. He told of one of his school day pranks when through some misunderstanding, he engaged in a fistic duel with a colored boy, his own age and size. Returning to his home, his clothing partly torn off, he received a more thorough lashing from his father than he had given this little colored fellow, and he never forgot it.

After leaving school in 1870, Charles E. Brooks was employed by his father, where he received the earlier part of his business training, but after a few years he secured a position with the National Malleable Castings Company. In 1883, soon afterwards, this firm acquired the additional plant from the Johnson Malleable Iron Company, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and he was sent there by the new owners to take charge of that plant. On January 31, 1884, he was elected assistant treasurer and served in that capacity until February 10, 1891, when he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Indianapolis Malleable Iron Company. When

the Indianapolis Malleable Iron Company was taken over by the National Malleable Castings Company, he was retained as assistant treasurer and served until his retirement from active business life in 1910. From that time he made his home in Cleveland. His brother, the late Oliver K. Brooks, was for many years treasurer of the National Malleable Castings Company, of Cleveland. During the World War these plants were instrumental in manufacturing many parts of the vessels, merchant marine and battleships, that were so largely instrumental in winning the war. Charles E. Brooks was a heavy stockholder of the company, which he served for so long a period. His business life was most exemplary, and he lived a bachelor during all his active years, but was married to Miss Margaret Rider, of Indianapolis, Indiana, in May, 1921. He died July 19, 1921, just a few months after his marriage, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Brooks was essentially a religious man and he had a love for the church that is seldom equaled. In Indianapolis he was a member of Christ Church, where he was a vestryman, and for sixteen years was treasurer of the Episcopal Diocese of Indiana. He was a delegate to several Episcopal church conventions from Indianapolis, and was also a member of the Trinity Cathedral at Cleveland, where his parents and brothers worshipped for many years. He gave to Trinity Cathedral the Processional Cross as a memorial to his kinfolk.

Mr. Brooks was a great lover of children, and for twelve years prior to his death he served as treasurer of the Home for Crippled Children, located at the corner of Ninety-third street and Cedar avenue. He was also extremely fond of all dumb animals, especially dogs. He was a member of the University Club of Indianapolis, and of the Rowfant Club

of Cleveland. Mr. Brooks was an admirer of all forms of art and was a member of the Cleveland Art Society. In conclusion, it may be said that Mr. Brooks' sense of courtesy, springing from an inherited quality of refined taste and genuine kindness of heart, and his unselfish spirit of helpfulness, contributed largely to the welfare of every association with which he had been connected, and had succeeded in drawing about him a large circle of friends who sincerely mourned his departure. All who came in contact with him felt the kindness of his heart and the purity of his character. His life will be an inspiration to those who were privileged to know him and to be called his friends.

SCHREMBBS, Rt. Rev. Joseph, D. D.,

Bishop.

When the diocese of Toledo, Ohio, was erected an independent diocese, the first bishop chosen to guide the destinies of the infant diocese was Rt. Rev. Joseph Schrembs. Distinguished as a churchman, Bishop Schrembs is hardly less so as a citizen. He never compromises right or conscience, but deals with questions of public policy with decision, clearness and force. In platform debate or in the pulpit he is flawless in logic, strong in argument, and most eloquent. He holds and voices profound convictions on the great issues affecting labor, public work and decency, and never fails to ally himself on the side of higher standards of living.

Joseph Schrembs, one of sixteen children of George and Mary (Petz) Schrembs, was born in Wunzelhofen, a small village near Ratisbon, Bavaria, March 12, 1866. George Schrembs, a master blacksmith, died August 19, 1888, his last years being spent as an invalid, caused by an injury received while hunt-

ing. Mary (Petz) Schrembs was a woman of deep piety and force of character, rearing her large family in the precepts of the church, two of her sons becoming priests. She followed them to the United States, and spent the last seventeen years of her life in the home of her son, Joseph, in Michigan, where she died August 19, 1905.

Joseph Schrembs attended the parochial schools of Ratisbon, where, at the age of eleven, he attracted the favorable attention of Bishop Seidenbush, the Benedictine, who was visiting the city. He brought the lad to the United States with him after making satisfactory arrangements with his parents, and placed him in the school of St. Vincent's Arch Abbey, at Latrobe, Pennsylvania. There, at the age of sixteen, he had mastered the classical course, being highly-rated in the modern languages, English, German and French. For two years after graduation he taught in St. Martin's Parochial School at Louisville, Kentucky, and later was sent by Bishop Richter, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, to the Fathers of St. Sulpice, in Montreal, Canada, where he completed the philosophical course. In 1888 he was ordained sub-deacon at Trinity, was promoted to the diaconage in the same year, and in March, 1889, returned to Grand Rapids, where he was ordained to the priesthood June 29, 1889.

Father Schrembs served as assistant to the pastor of St. Mary's Church, West Bay City, Michigan, there preaching every Sunday in both French and English. In 1896 he was appointed to the pastorate of the same church, and became well known far beyond the borders of his own parish as an eloquent preacher of influence and power. On October 5, 1900, he was transferred to St. Mary's, Grand Rapids, where for years his pulpit utterances were only in the German language.



L. M. Secord.

In civic affairs he took a noteworthy interest, rendering valuable aid in bringing about measures for flood protection, a pure water supply, the extension of the park system, and the attainment of the "City Beautiful." His pastorate resulted in a great deal of constructive work in his parish, and through his influence two Catholic high schools and St. Joseph's Preparatory School were established in Grand Rapids, Michigan. From Grand Rapids he several times represented the diocese in National conventions.

In 1903 Bishop Richter appointed Father Schrembs a vicar-general of the diocese, and he was created a domestic prelate January 25, 1906. On January 5, 1911, he was appointed auxiliary bishop and consecrated February 22nd, following. About that time the Toledo diocese was erected, and on August 11, 1911, Auxiliary Bishop Schrembs was named as the first bishop and was consecrated October 4, 1911. He has kept pace with all advancements of the past dozen years in which he has held the episcopal office, and is one of the distinguished churchmen of his day.

SECORD, Lauchlen M.,

Lumber Merchant.

There were Secords in New York State in 1775, but they were loyal to their King and gave up their homes and all their worldly goods for their loyalty, as their Huguenot ancestors had before them given their all for the sake of their religion. The Loyalist Secords made their way into Canada, where Lauchlen M. Secord was born, but from 1890 until his passing away at the age of sixty-five, in 1921, he was a resident and prominent business man of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Secords trace descent from a Huguenot family of that name of La

Rochelle, France, who, to escape persecution, fled to England. Later, members of the family came to the American colonies and with others settled in Westchester county, New York, where they founded a New Rochelle in 1689. When the War of the Revolution began, some of the family adhered to the Crown and again they were compelled to suffer for principle's sake.

It is recorded that on April 13, 1775, a meeting was held at White Plains, Westchester county, New York, to vote upon the question of sending delegates to a Provincial Congress at New York. Three hundred and twelve votes were cast in the negative, five of these bearing the name Secord. Canadian archives name Peter, Jonas, and John, senior and junior, Solomon, Stephen and David Secord, who were employed as rangers, the four last-named being boys, the eldest twenty, the youngest sixteen years of age, the three last-named, sons of Lieutenant James Secord of the Indian department of the Rangers. These served on the side of the Crown during the Revolutionary War, holding rank as commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The same names are mentioned in a letter written by Colonel Butler at Fort Niagara, June 15, 1777, as rangers, and in 1778 their names are found on the muster-roll of Captain Walter Butler's company, the first company organized of that noted partisan corps, Butler's Rangers.

James Secord is said by Cruikshank in his "History of Butler's Rangers" to have led a party of Rangers from Oswego to the Susquehanna, and there taken prisoners by Americans. Secords are frequently mentioned in the "History," they all acquitting themselves well under trying circumstances. David Secord, son of James, was wounded at the battle of Fort Stanwix, he then being but seventeen

years of age; he also fought bravely at Wyoming and saved several Americans from death. He rose to the rank of major in the War of 1812, and had the distinction of having the village of St. David's, Canada, named in his honor, he at one time owning six hundred acres there.

After peace came with the winning of independence, James and Peter Secord applied to the Canadian governor through Colonel Butler for aid in erecting a grist mill near the barracks at Niagara. The aid as asked for was denied, but a mill was built by the government, which the Secords were allowed to operate at a fair profit to themselves. This is believed to have been the first grist mill erected in the Province of Upper Canada, and beyond question was the first in the Niagara District of Canada. James and Peter Secord were among the first settlers to clear land in the Niagara District, and the records state that in 1782 James Secord had cleared nine acres upon which he raised seven bushels of wheat, one hundred bushels of Indian corn, and thirty bushels of potatoes. The Secord grist mill at St. David's came to Stephen Secord, who operated it until his death in 1808, his widow then continuing its operation. During the War of 1812 she ran the mill entirely alone, grinding flour for the British troops. In July, 1814, St. David's was burned, the Secords losing their home. Secords served in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 as stated; in the Rebellion of 1837, in the Fennian Raid of 1866, always on the side of the Crown, a J. R. R. Secord being captain of St. Catharine's Cavalry Troop.

Lauchlen M. Secord, of Cleveland, Ohio, was a son of Thomas R. and Elizabeth (Hill) Secord, his father for a great many years being assistant superintendent of Welland Canal, residing near St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, where the

son, Lauchlen M. Secord, was born, June 22, 1856. He died at his home in Lakewood, Cleveland, Ohio, January 30, 1921. He attended private school at Font Hill, Ontario, until graduation, then for a short time was a student at the University of Toronto. He married in 1877, and then entered the employ of his father-in-law, Benjamin F. Reynolds, a lumber merchant of St. Catharines. He continued there until 1890, then came to the United States, locating in Cleveland, Ohio, where he became an employee of the Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company of Cleveland, later transferring his services to the Cuyahoga Lumber Company. In course of time he became treasurer of the latter company, an office he held for twenty-five years, until his death. Mr. Secord became well known in the lumber trade, a business he came to know thoroughly. He was the author of a work, "Our Native Trees and Their Uses," a book which had a wide circulation. He was a director of the Buckeye Box Company, a director of the City Savings and Loan Company of Cleveland, and an active member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He was an energetic, capable business man, holding high rank among his contemporaries. He was an attendant at the Lakewood Presbyterian Church, although in Canada he had been an attendant of the Episcopal church.

Lauchlen M. Secord married, January 30, 1877, Mary Eva Reynolds, born in St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, May 3, 1857, daughter of Benjamin F. and Maria I. (Moffett) Reynolds, of St. Catharines, and granddaughter of Amos and Laura (Kellogg) Reynolds (see Reynolds line). Maria I. (Moffett) Reynolds' mother was Mary Sargent, four of whose ancestors came over in the "Mayflower," and her ancestral lines in some instances are the same as those of General Washington's.

To Lauchlen M. and Mary Eva (Reynolds) Secord two children were born: 1. Abbie S., who married, October 10, 1904, Sterns R. Palmer, who met a tragic death, being struck by an automobile after alighting from a car at Belle avenue and Clifton boulevard, Lakewood, dying the following day, December 3, 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer were the parents of a son, Lauchlen Secord Palmer, now thirteen years of age (1922). 2. Lauchlen Robinson Secord, a salesman, who married, in July, 1920, Mabel Bedenkop, of Elkhart, Indiana, they now making their home with Mrs. Mary E. (Reynolds) Secord, his mother.

Laura Ingersoll Secord, who was the Paul Revere of Canadian history, was a relative of Lauchlen M. Secord. A book entitled, "Story of Laura Secord and Canadian Reminiscences," by Emma A. Currie, St. Catharines, Ontario (1913), gives a most interesting account of her adventures.

To Mrs. Mary E. (Reynolds) Secord came many heartfelt expressions of respect and appreciation of her husband, who passed away upon the forty-fourth anniversary of their wedding day. Among the many, the following was received from The City Savings and Loan Company, of Cleveland, under date of February 15, 1921:

DEAR MRS. SECORD:

The Directors of The City Savings and Loan Company desire me to convey to you our heartfelt sympathies in the loss of Mr. Secord.

For years we have known Mr. Secord as a friend worthy of the utmost confidence and a fellow Director always willing to cooperate in the most friendly spirit and truest loyalty. In his passing, this institution has suffered a loss of immeasurable value. It is with an appreciation of the far keener loss experienced by you that we offer our sincere condolence.

In any way that our officers and members, either

personally or officially may be of service, we should be favored with such an opportunity.

Your friends and Directors of The City Savings and Loan Company.

(Signed) CARL R. BROWN,
Secretary.

The family home, at No. 1219 Belle avenue, Lakewood, is yet Mrs. Secord's residence, and that of her son Lauchlen.

(The Reynolds Line).

Amos Reynolds was born April 17, 1786, and married, in Winfield, New York, Laura Kellogg, born December 11, 1786. They were the parents of twelve children: George Washington, born February 2, 1809; Benjamin Franklin, of whom further; John Milton, born March 19, 1812; Lucyette, born March 14, 1814; Waity E., born January 14, 1816; Sarah Ann, born December 27, 1817; Charles Morris, born June 3, 1819; Ester, born February 11, 1822; Chauncey, born July 30, 1824; Amanda, born May 5, 1826; Horace D., born April 22, 1828; and Mary, born January 8, 1833.

Benjamin Franklin Reynolds was born in Rodman, Jefferson county, New York, February 22, 1811, and died at St. Catharines, Ontario, September 23, 1896. In early life he moved to St. Catharines, where he engaged in the lumber business, later becoming a saw mill owner and lumber manufacturer. He also owned and operated a farm, being one of the influential men of his community. He married, September 29, 1842, in St. Catharines, Maria I. Moffett, born August 19, 1817, and they were the parents of six children: Franklin Kellogg, born March 24, 1844; William George, born December 23, 1845; Arthur Gaylord, born July 17, 1848; Charles Morris, born October 14, 1850; Maria Theresa, born February 6, 1854; and Mary Eva, who married Lauchlen M. Secord (see Secord).

HOLSTON, Dr. John George Frederick,
Eminent Surgeon.

When Dr. John G. F. Holston, dean of the medical profession of Zanesville, Ohio, and widely known as an expert diagnostician and skilled surgeon, passed from life, a newspaper of the day said:

Dr. Holston's death is attributed in part to his devotion to duty. On August 3rd, a day marked with intense humidity, he remained at the bedside of a patient at a local hospital even after being warned that he was no longer physically able to stand the ordeal. Despite frequent remonstrances he remained at his post until he was on the verge of collapse. His illness dates from that day.

Devotion—that was the keynote of his character and duty, the inspiration of his life. He was a genius in the profession he loved, and he gave to it every power of mind and body. He evolved many notable surgical treatments and had he coveted glory he could have attained national reputation from some of the remarkable surgical operations which he performed in the homes of the community in which he practiced. He was the pioneer of modern surgery in the Muskingum Valley, and for half a century he had ministered to that district. Long before the advent of modern surgical appliances, spotless operating rooms, and perfection in appointment and attendance, he was performing every operation known to surgery in the country homes of his patients, which often were off the highways and almost inaccessible. Often in the early days, with pony and saddle bags, he would start from home in the early morning and travel the entire day, visiting patients, and returning in the evening after a journey of twenty-five to thirty miles. Surgical instruments were not so numerous in those early days and many were crude indeed. The need of instruments prompted him to devise a number of special devices, and many of his inven-

tions and improvements were among his collection of surgical instruments at the close of his wonderful career, and had well-proved their value.

Dr. Holston was the first to recognize and operate successfully for appendicitis in this part of the country. His patient was Lieutenant Edgar G. Allen of Crooksville, and how successful this diagnosis and operation was is well known to hundreds of friends in Southeastern Ohio, for Lieutenant Allen later became Dr. Allen, practiced in Zanesville, and later was himself in the Medical Corps of the United States Army.

Dr. Holston's father, Dr. John George Frederick (1) Holston, was an eminent physician and surgeon, perhaps the most noted and highly honored of his day. He was a medical director, ranking as lieutenant-colonel under General Grant, and after the war ended and the general had become President Grant, Dr. Holston was called to Washington by the President and made official physician to the White House, an office which was abolished at his death. He was also professor of surgery at Georgetown Medical School. Dr. John G. F. (1) Holston married Mary Ann Campbell, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who survived him several years, and they were the parents of Dr. John George Frederick (2) Holston, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

Dr. John G. F. (2) Holston was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio, April 14, 1845, died in Zanesville, Ohio, September 25, 1918, and is there buried. He attended the Zanesville public schools, remaining until he reached the age of seventeen, when he responded to the call of his country and enlisted as a medical cadet, serving until the close of the Civil War. For a time during that struggle he was in charge of Overton Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee, as steward, an institution founded by his father, Dr. John G. F. (1) Holston, and the largest Union hospital in the South. After the war the young

man was a student at Claverack Military School at Sing Sing, now Ossining, New York, then prepared for the medical profession at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1867 (March 9).

A chain of circumstances was responsible for his locating at Zanesville, where his years of practice as physician and surgeon were years of sacrifice and hardship, but also years of success and achievement; years that brought him, from his long rides and drives in all kinds of weather, the rich rewards of gratitude and love, respect and esteem. His heart was in his work, and his greatest enjoyment was in doing his full duty toward suffering humanity. No man held loftier professional ideals, and no one ever did or could apply themselves more earnestly nor work more strenuously to attain their ideals. He was for fifty years engaged in practice with Zanesville as a center, and won professional fame not confined to Muskingum county, his name being known all over the State as that of the most eminent of surgeons. He died at his home on South street, Zanesville, after an illness of seven weeks, due to a general breakdown in health, having reached the age of seventy-three years. In politics Dr. Holston was a Republican, and was affiliated with the Masonic order, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Dr. John G. F. Holston married, April 3, 1878, Nellie Wedge, born in Zanesville, Ohio, daughter of Francis and Nicholas Jane (Weild) Wedge, her father born in Manchester, England, her mother from Dumfries, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Wedge met and were married in the United States, and settled in Zanesville, where both are buried. Mrs. Holston survives her husband with a son, Dr. John George

Frederick (3) Holston. He, like his father and grandfather, is a physician and surgeon, a graduate of Jefferson medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, prominent in his profession, and located in Zanesville. Mrs. Holston resides at No. 626 South street, Zanesville.

TAFT, Charles Phelps, J. V. D.,

Editor.

Although widely known in public life, and a power in the Republican party, it is as the builder of a great newspaper enterprise that Charles P. Taft is best known, and although he became a figure of national interest through his support of his brother, William Howard Taft, for the presidency of the United States, his true monument is the Cincinnati "Times-Star," a consolidation of two papers, the Cincinnati "Times," which he bought in 1879, and the Cincinnati "Star," bought in 1880. The "Times-Star" is now one of the enterprising, successful newspapers of the United States and perhaps the most influential in the State of Ohio.

Charles Phelps Taft is a son of Judge Alphonso and Fanny (Phelps) Taft, of Townsend, Vermont; grandson of Judge Peter Rawson Taft, son of Aaron Taft, son of Captain Peter Taft, son of Captain Joseph Taft, son of Robert Taft, the founder of the family in New England. Robert Taft was born in Ireland in 1640, came to New England in 1678, and died February 8, 1725. The name in Ireland is spelled Taaffe, is not found in Scotland, and in England is borne only by descendants of the Irish family. Sir William Taaffe, a knight of the Protestant faith, was a grantee of land in Ulster, Ireland, and in 1610 was granted 1,000 acres in the parish of Castle Rahen, County Cavan. In New England, settlement was made at Mendon, later in this branch at Uxbridge,

Massachusetts, and in Townsend, Vermont, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Judge Alphonso Taft, son of Judge Peter R. Taft, was a graduate of Yale, class of 1833. He moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1839, and became a brilliant lawyer, and from 1865 to 1872, was judge of the Superior Court of Ohio. In 1876 he was appointed Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Grant, and in 1877 became attorney-general. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1856 that nominated General John C. Fremont for President of the United States, and in 1882 was United States Minister to Vienna. In 1884 he was appointed United States Minister to Russia, but illness caused his speedy return home.

Judge Alphonso Taft married (first) in 1841, Fanny Phelps, of Townsend, Vermont, who died in 1851, daughter of Judge Charles Phelps. He married (second), December 26, 1853, Louisa Maria Torrey. Two sons by his first marriage survived childhood: Charles Phelps, of further mention; Peter Rawson, a graduate of Yale, 1867, a lawyer of Cincinnati, who died in 1888. Children of his second marriage: William Howard, ex-President of the United States, now (1923) Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Henry Waters, Yale, 1880, a lawyer of New York City; Horace Dutton, Yale, 1883, an educator; and Fannie Louisa, who married Dr. William A. Edwards, of Los Angeles, California.

Charles Phelps Taft was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 21, 1843. He attended city public schools and prepared for college at Phillips-Andover Academy, passing thence to Yale, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1864. Two years later he was graduated LL. B., Columbia Law School, and the same year became a partner in the law firm of Sage, Haacke & Taft, practicing until 1868, when he went

to Germany as a student at Heidelberg, receiving from that university in 1868 the degree of J. V. D. (Doctor of Both Laws, Canon and Civil).

In 1869 Charles P. Taft returned to the United States and became associated as partner with General Edward F. Noyes, a partnership which dissolved in 1871 through the election of General Noyes to the governorship of the State of Ohio. In 1879 he bought control of the Cincinnati "Times," and in 1880 secured a controlling interest in the Cincinnati "Star," consolidated the two papers under the name, Cincinnati "Times-Star," as above mentioned, of which he has since been editor.

Mr. Taft first entered State politics in 1871, in which year his partner, General Noyes, was elected governor of Ohio, and he to a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives. There he served as chairman of the Committee on Schools and School Lands, and was chiefly responsible for the school laws of the State. In 1872 he was the Republican candidate for Congress from his district, but was not elected. He was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, 1895-97, from the first Ohio district, serving one term. For seventeen years he was a member of the Union Board of Cincinnati High Schools, and for several years was its president. From 1898 to 1908 he was president of the Board of Sinking Fund Trustees of Cincinnati; was presidential elector at large from Ohio in 1904; president of the Ohio Electoral College in 1905; and delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention in 1908 that nominated William Howard Taft for President of the United States, a nomination ratified at the November polls following. For seven years Mr. Taft was president of the University Club of Cincinnati, and in religious faith he is a Unitarian. He is one of the strong



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Son, N.Y.

John H. Clauss

men of a family of strong men, and his life has been one of success and of honor.

Charles P. Taft married, December 4, 1873, Annie Sinton, daughter of David and Jane (Ellison) Sinton, of Cincinnati. David Sinton was born in Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parents, who were members of the Society of Friends. He came to the United States a young man and became one of the wealthy men of Cincinnati, Ohio. He gave a great deal of money to the building of Sinton Hall; the Young Men's Christian Association; Union Bethel; Cincinnati Art Gallery, and to Cincinnati University—\$400,000 in all. The family home of the Tafts is at No. 316 Pike street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CLAUSS, John H.,

Manufacturer, Oil Producer.

Masterful men always forge ahead. In tribal conditions they become chiefs; in war they are generals; in politics they are statesmen and party leaders; in the professions they become authorities; in journalism they control public opinion and in its modern development, own great and profitable newspapers; in business they rise from obscurity to be mill and mine owners, merchants, contractors and financiers. It is to a man of this calibre, John H. Clauss, that this tribute is written. While American trade annals contain records of many men who have been the architects of their own fortunes, there has been no record more creditable by reason of undaunted energy, well formulated plans and straightforward dealings than that of Mr. Clauss, in whose death the State of Ohio sustained a loss which will be severely felt for many years to come. The pages of this work record the lives of many successful business men who have risen from poverty to affluence, but of none can it be more truthfully said than

of Mr. Clauss that his work was actively creative, public-spirited and enduring. The memory of John H. Clauss will always be cherished by the city of Fremont, Ohio, as the place of his many years of business activities, and also by the city of Toledo, Ohio, where he was also prominent in business, financial and social life, and in which city he made his home for the last fifteen years of his life. His death, which occurred November 20, 1919, was mourned by all classes of the community for, by the nature and magnitude of his work, his benevolence, and his attractive personality, he was linked to them all. He was a true type of the good citizen, deeply interested in all those enterprises which meditated the moral improvement and social culture of the community, and he aided a number of associations by his influence and means. His leading characteristics might, perhaps, be stated as indomitable perseverance, boldness in operation, unusual capacity for judging the motives of men, strict integrity and unswerving loyalty. The self-reliance of Mr. Clauss never failed him, and he surrounded himself with a host of faithful friends whose admiration for his abilities was surpassed only by their deep respect for his sterling qualities and by the esteem which his many lovable traits of character never failed to inspire. John H. Clauss was an able and efficient business man, giving a square deal to all with whom he came into contact, and in the large manufacturing plant that bore his name, and of which he was the founder and until his death the managing head, he gave employment to many, in that way vastly increasing the prosperity of his community as well as the country at large.

When John H. Clauss was two years old his parents, Henri and Johanetta

(Fleirsch) Clauss, moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where a brother, Henri (2) Clauss, and two sisters, Amelia and Lizzie (who died at the age of two years), were born.

John H. Clauss attended the public schools of Cleveland until he was about seventeen years of age, when he entered the employ of a manufacturing company as bookkeeper. Sometime later he acted as bookkeeper in the offices of John D. Rockefeller, where he became deeply interested in the oil business and made a close study of its possibilities. Not yet, however, had his real opportunity come. He went into business with his father, manufacturing cigar boxes, and the two built up a business which flourished for a number of years, and which supplied young John H. with the capital necessary to begin business for himself. He went to Elyria, Ohio, and founded the Clauss Shear Works, of which he became president, holding that office until his death. In 1887 he moved his shear works to Fremont, Ohio, where he remained for eighteen years. Fremont, during this time, largely through the efforts of Mr. Clauss, became the center of the cutlery manufacturing interests in the United States. About 1905 he moved to Toledo, Ohio, and here his earlier interest in oil prospects revived, though he still retained control of the shear works, which are still located in Fremont, Ohio. He invested wisely, and soon the Clauss oil prospects became one of the two heaviest producing fields in the State of Ohio. That this second interest was not allowed to detract from the efficiency of his management of the shear works is evidenced by the fact that on the fortieth anniversary of the founding of his shear manufacturing plant, the shear manufacturers of the United States, of whom he was the oldest then in business, gave a banquet in his

honor at the Toledo Club, and presented him with a loving cup upon which was inscribed:

Presented to John H. Clauss on his 40th anniversary as a shear manufacturer by his fellow shear manufacturers.

He was highly respected by his fellow-manufacturers, among whom he had been a lifelong influence.

Mr. Clauss had an excellent tenor voice, and for years sang in the church choirs in Fremont, in Elyria, and in Toledo. Fraternally he was well known. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Inverness Golf Club, Toledo Yacht Club, Maumee Yacht Club, Toledo Club, and Cleveland Athletic Club, taking a prominent part in their activities. He was founder of the Colonial Trust Company of Fremont, of which he was a director, and he was interested in many other business enterprises, remaining active until his death, which occurred November 20, 1919.

Mr. Clauss married, September 14, 1880, Katharine Gregory, daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Galbraith) Gregory, Thomas Gregory being a prominent contractor of Cleveland, Ohio. No children were born to the marriage.

Ever courteous and kindly, but keen, astute and decisive, Mr. Clauss was quick to see and embrace an opportunity, and his mature judgment and ripe experience caused him to be much sought after as a sagacious and capable adviser. In contemplation of Mr. Clauss' career, it became plain that great cities are built up and prosper, institutions are founded, and natural progress is furthered by men of his type. The memory of the individual may and does fade, but the result of the good work which he has done remains as a permanent advantage to his race.

EVANS, Mason,**Financier, Useful Citizen.**

Although in declining health for several years, Mason Evans, one of the able, influential figures in the business life of Youngstown, Ohio, had been at his desk daily until his last short illness, consequently his death came as a distinct shock, not only to those about him, but to his innumerable friends throughout Mahoning county.

In the death of Mr. Evans, a resident of Youngstown for the past fifty years, the city suffers the loss of one of its most progressive and enterprising citizens, a man who, through sheer effort, had achieved success and with it the respect and admiration of those who knew him. In every respect he was fully worthy of the high esteem in which he was universally held, standing out prominently among those with public spirit, intellectual ability, and the power of achievement. He was the possessor of a fine, exemplary character and was universally regarded as a man well rounded, sincere at all times, devoted and loyal, untiring in effort to advance in the esteem and reverence of his many close and cherished friends and associates.

Mr. Evans was of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, birth, as was his father, Owen Evans, an importer of that city, specializing in china and glass, he having the distinction of receiving the first shipment of French china ever brought to the United States. The Evans family came to Philadelphia from Wales, their home near Philadelphia bearing the same name as the ancient family seat in Wales, Gynydd. Owen Evans married Sarah Roe, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, but educated in Philadelphia, where she married. Owen Evans died a comparatively young man, sur-

vived by his wife, who passed away in Philadelphia, in 1910, aged eighty-three.

Mason Evans, the principal character of this review, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1849, and died in Youngstown, Ohio, December 26, 1921. He was educated in Professor Hasting's Private School, Philadelphia, high school, and the University of Pennsylvania, receiving from the university his A. B., class of 1868. He chose the profession of law and was awarded his degree, LL. B., by the same university in 1870, being then but twenty-one years of age. The winning of both A. B. and LL. B., at the age of twenty-one had seriously impaired his health and he did not at once begin practice. In 1871 he arrived in Youngstown, Ohio, with an engineering party engaged on the survey of the Painesville & Youngstown railroad, and for three years he was engaged in out-of-doors work, in the construction of that road. The year 1874 found Mr. Evans restored to health and ready to begin the legal career for which he was prepared. He was admitted to the Ohio bar, and located in Youngstown, where for a number of years he was associated with General Thomas W. Sanderson, under the firm name of Sanderson & Evans, and they enjoyed a period of success most surprising, coming to be known as one of the prominent law firms of the county.

Nine years after he had taken up practice, Mr. Evans relinquished it and became cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Youngstown, with which institution he was connected until his death. During his thirty-eight years of service as one of the chief figures in connection with the Commercial National Bank, he earned and justly deserved, the reputation of being one of the ablest and soundest bank executives in Ohio. Mr. Evans

assumed the presidency of the commercial institution upon the death of Mr. McKelvey, but later relinquished the office to assume the position of chairman of the board. A coincidence worthy of note is revealed in connection with the death of Mr. Evans, chairman of the board of directors of the Commercial National Bank. Chauncey H. Andrews, the first president of the institution, died on December 25, 1893, his successor, G. M. McKelvey, died on the same date, in the year 1905, while Mr. Evans, who succeeded the second president, passed out of this life on the twenty-sixth day of December.

Aside from his activities in financial and banking circles in the city, Mr. Evans was also allied with numerous other enterprises, being president of the Mahoning Valley Water Company, former treasurer of the Youngstown Iron & Steel Company, served as a member of the Education Board for twenty-six consecutive years, and for a number of years was president of the library board. He was also extremely active and prominent in the affairs of the Youngstown Club, Youngstown Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Evans was a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Lodge, Chapter, Council, and Commandery of the York Rite, and held the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He was a noble of the Mystic Shrine and a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church. He took an interested part in all church societies and work, and was numbered among the most charitable and active members of the congregation. He had business interests in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (president of the Edwin Bell Company), and there became a member of the Duquesne Club. He was also a member of the Union Club of Cleveland; the Ohio Society of New York; and

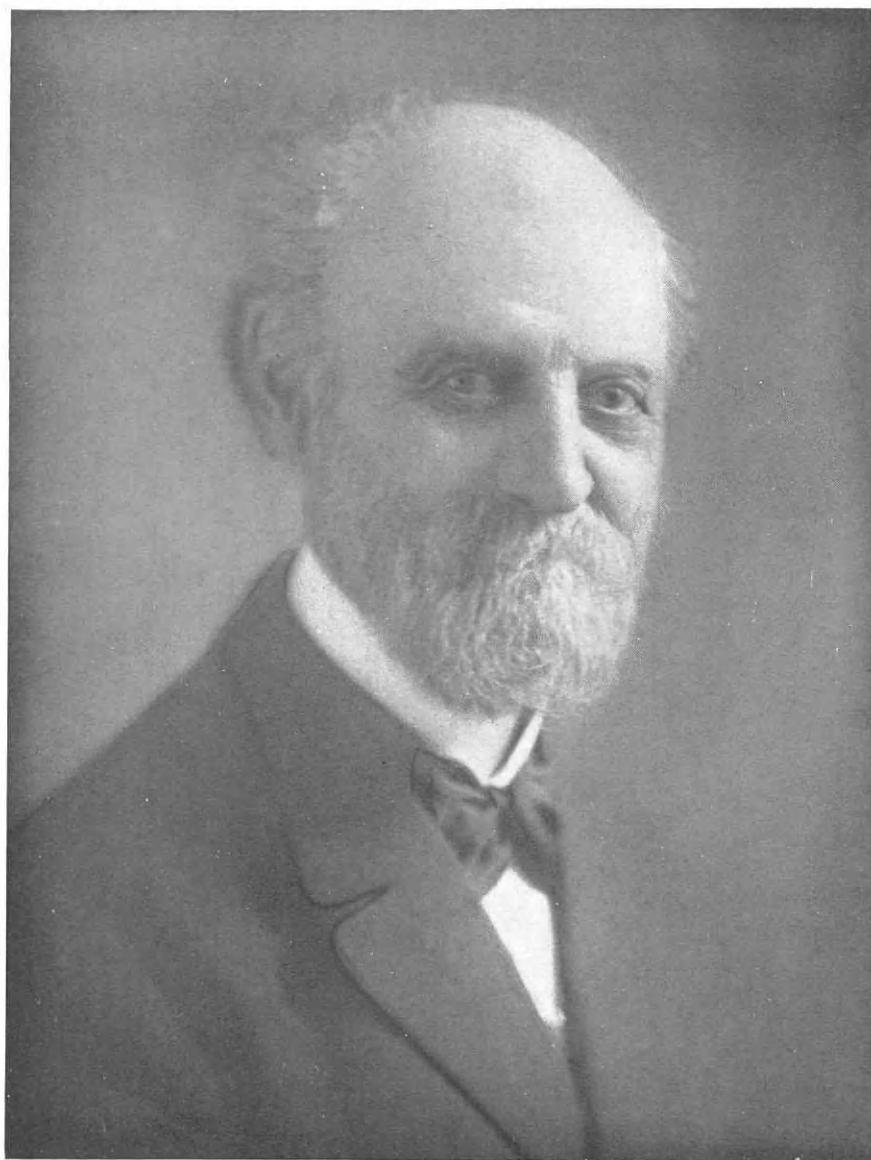
the American Iron and Steel Institute, New York City. He was fond of music, and one of his church activities was leading the singing in the Sunday school. In political faith he was a Republican. He always was a supporter of the movements to create a bigger, better Youngstown, one of the industries he promoted and aided in organizing being the Youngstown Iron & Steel Company, now the Sharon Steel Hoop Company, one of the largest industries of its class.

Mason Evans married, June 8, 1876, Lucy Gerwig, who survives him, daughter of Frederick and Margarita (Lappe) Gerwig, of Youngstown. Frederick Gerwig was born in Alsace-Lorraine, his wife born in Darmstadt, Germany. They were married in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, later moved to Youngstown, Ohio, where, until his death in 1876, Mr. Gerwig was a member of William Tod & Company, iron and steel manufacturers. Mrs. Gerwig died in Youngstown, in 1898. To Mason and Lucy (Gerwig) Evans three children were born: 1. Frederick Gerwig, married Clara Taylor, of Youngstown, and they are the parents of three children: G. Taylor, who married Mary Snyder; Frederick Gerwig (2); and Lucy Louise. 2. E. Eunice, married George D. Young, of St. Augustine, Florida. 3. Mason (2), married Mary Louise Taylor, of Laporte, Indiana, resides in Youngstown, and has two children: A daughter, Nancy, and a son, Mason (3).

GARFIELD, James Rudolph, LL. D.,

Lawyer, Ex-Secretary of the Interior.

Since the untimely death of James A. Garfield, twentieth President of the United States, the honor of the family name has safely reposed in his able sons, who in the fields of architecture, education and law has won high standing and



George L. Bittinger

national reputation. This review deals briefly with the career of the younger son, James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior under President Roosevelt, and since 1909 in the practice of law in the city of Cleveland, his home at Mentor, Ohio.

James R. Garfield, son of James A. and Lucretia (Rudolph) Garfield, was born in Hiram, Ohio, October 17, 1865. He prepared in Ohio schools, then entered Williams College (of which his brother, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, has been president since 1908), whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1885. He pursued legal studies at Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1888. He practiced his profession until taking public position in 1902, then spent seven years in the service of the government, returning to the practice of his profession in 1909, and locating in Cleveland, Ohio, where he holds high position at the bar.

A Republican in politics and from youth interested in politics through the career of his distinguished father, it was not until 1896 that he held a position of importance, beginning in that year a term of three years as Senator in the Ohio Legislature, serving during 1896-1899. In 1902-3 he was a member of the United States Civil Service Commission; from 1903-1907 he was Commissioner of Corporations, United States Department of Commerce and Labor; and from March 4, 1907, to March 4, 1909, he was Secretary of the Interior in the cabinet of President Roosevelt, going out of office with his chief upon the advent of President Taft. Mr. Garfield then resumed law practice and is now a distinguished member of the Ohio bar. In 1909 he received from the University of Pittsburgh the honorary degree of LL. D.

James R. Garfield married, December 30, 1890, Helen Newall, of Chicago,

Illinois. The family home is in Mentor, Ohio, Mr. Garfield's offices in Cleveland, Ohio.

BITTINGER, George L.,

Man of Varied Interests.

A man of education and means, George L. Bittinger lived a most useful life, which ended at the age of eighty years. He was a successful lawyer, hotel proprietor and real estate dealer of the Middle West; a man of strong mind, gifted intellectually, and in every walk of life he was successful to an unusual degree.

George L. Bittinger, son of George and Margaret (Rudison) Bittinger, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1838, and died at his home in city of Cleveland, Ohio, July 9, 1918. He grew up at the farm, attended the public schools, and after completing the college course of study which a wealthy and generous father bestowed upon all his sons, Mr. Bittinger read law, and after his admission to the Allen county (Indiana) bar, he located at Fort Wayne, the county seat, and there practiced for several years. His law practice took him to other courts, and he was connected with much important litigation. Although he was a successful lawyer, he retired from practice and became interested in the purchase and sale of government lands in the Platte and Republican river valleys in Nebraska, a large number of families being located on these lands as permanent settlers from Eastern New England States brought about through Mr. Bittinger's efforts.

Later Mr. Bittinger located in Clinton, Iowa, where he purchased the historic Windsor Hotel, one of the large hotels of the State that had entertained many of the famous men and women of the country on their journeyings to the East and West. Mr. Bittinger bought the Windsor

Hotel in 1884 and was its successful proprietor until 1892, when he sold and moved with his family to Kokomo, Indiana, where he engaged in the real estate business until his retirement from active business life. He was a man of fine business quality and very successful in all his undertakings. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a man highly esteemed wherever known.

In politics Mr. Bittinger was a Democrat, and a warm admirer as well as a personal friend of William J. Bryan, whose cause he espoused with all his vigor. When Mr. Bryan became Secretary of State under President Wilson, he offered Mr. Bittinger an important post at Washington, which the latter declined on account of private affairs. His acquaintance was wide in both parties and he numbered among his friends men high in party councils. He was a member of the Masonic order, and highly esteemed by his brethren of the order.

Mr. Bittinger married (first) Mrs. Milton, and they were the parents of five children: Flora, who married Harry Grimes, of Kokomo, Indiana; Dr. Frank D., a successful physician of Cleveland, Ohio; Margaret (Mrs. Margaret Moore), of Chicago, Illinois; Louise, who married George Post, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and has a son, Frank, an artist; Ada, a widow (Mrs. Ada Wilson), of Goodland, Indiana. Mr. Bittinger had been several years retired from business, when, in 1913, he was stricken with an illness, and while convalescing, visited Cleveland to be near his son, Dr. Frank D. Bittinger. There he met Mrs. Amanda E. (James) Hinton, who nursed him back to health, and although a widow, was much his junior in years. They were married at Mrs. Hinton's home, No. 1885 East Fifty-seventh street, Cleveland, Ohio, Decem-

ber 1, 1914. Rev. W. L. Lemon, D. D., pastor of Superior Avenue Baptist Church, performing the ceremony. After an extended Southern tour, Mr. and Mrs. Bittinger returned to Cleveland, Ohio, where Mr. Bittinger died July 9, 1918, aged eighty years. He was buried in Kokomo, Indiana, five days later. Mr. Bittinger was a man of high character, a straight-forward Christian gentleman, kindly-hearted, and of happy, affectionate disposition. He gave his children the best educational advantages, and in his home was the soul of consideration and gentleness. His life was a long and useful one, and he is most kindly remembered in the city of Cleveland, where his last years were spent.

Mrs. Amanda E. (James-Hinton) Bittinger was born in Crawford county, Ohio, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Anna (Monesmith) James, and granddaughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Esterline) James, of Pennsylvania Dutch blood. Rev. Thomas James was a minister of the Church of God and a man of deeply religious nature, thoroughly consecrated to his holy calling. Amanda E. James married Alfred Barnett Hinton, of whom further.

Alfred Barnett Hinton was born in Middlebranch, Ohio, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, May 6, 1909, aged forty-six, son of James and Sarah (Barnett) Hinton, of Pennsylvania ancestry. James Hinton, the father, was a man of wealth, a contractor and builder, and a farmer, owning a farm that had long been in the Hinton family. Alfred B. Hinton was educated in the grade and high schools of Middlebranch, and spent his youth on the home farm. James Hinton taught his son the carpenter's trade, and later the son also became a builder of homes in Canton and Cleveland, Ohio. After settling in Cleveland he built many of the beautiful homes



Mrs. Hinton Bittinger

of the residence section, and built up with them a reputation for integrity as well as skill. He was a member of the Masonic order, and a supporter of Republican principles, and a man thoroughly respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

Mr. Hinton married, Thanksgiving Day (November 25), 1886, Amanda Emma James, of Crawford county, Ohio, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Anna (Monesmith) James. Mr. and Mrs. Hinton were the parents of a son, Bert Roscoe Hinton, a Cleveland, Ohio, department store manager, who married Ruth Harrison, daughter of J. S. Harrison, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they are the parents of two sons: Albert Harrison Hinton and Richard Melvin Hinton. Bert Roscoe Hinton was his mother's escort at her second wedding. The family home of the Hintons was at No. 1885 East Fifty-seventh street, and there Mrs. Hinton resided until after her marriage to George L. Bittinger, December 1, 1914.

For years Mrs. Bittinger has been a member of the First Baptist Church of Cleveland, and a successful Sunday school teacher. She is active in Christian Endeavor Society work, and is a woman of deep Christian life. She is a member of Woodward Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and has many interests, for though twice widowed, she is young in years and very active. Her home is at No. 1779 Eddy road, East Cleveland, her apartment the same she occupied with Mr. Bittinger during their short years of married life.

ROSE, William G.,

State Official, Former Mayor.

The life of William G. Rose, Cleveland's chief executive of the city of Cleve-

land, Ohio, during a critical period in the history of that city, was passed in Cleveland from his thirty-sixth year until his passing at the age of seventy. His business affairs were in so satisfactory a condition at the age of forty-five that he was practically independent, a condition which gave Cleveland his valuable services as mayor during that stormy period in the industrial world which culminated in the great railroad strikes during the summer of 1877. That Cleveland did not suffer from mob violence as Pittsburgh suffered was due to the precautions taken by Mayor Rose and the preparation he had made, without show or parade, to cope successfully with any disturbance the strikers might cause. The police, artillery militia, and a strong force of war veterans were massed and held in such a manner that an overwhelming force could have been thrown upon the streets at the first alarm. Newspapers and authorities were very discreet, and the great majority of the people did not know until long afterward of the forces that slept on their arms night after night at the armories and police stations. Fortunate, indeed, was Cleveland that a man sat in the mayor's chair who held the confidence of all classes and had the will and the courage to see that the right thing and the safe thing was done. It was during the same year that the great cooper's strike occurred in Cleveland and Mayor Rose as safely brought the city through another crisis by using practically the same methods, no lives being lost nor any property destroyed. That was but one incident in the life of a man whose personality dominated the spirit and enterprises of that period, a man of such singular power of leadership and qualities of statesmanship that still interest and instruct, though he has long since been numbered with those

who have "gone to that bourne from which no traveler ever returns."

Mr. Rose was a son of James and Martha (McKinley) Rose, his father of English, his mother of Scotch-Irish descent. The founder of the family in Pennsylvania was Andrew Rose, born in England, who came in pre-Revolutionary times, located in Bucks county, at Doylestown, and is said to have cast cannon for the Colonial Army. He was the father of James Rose, who married Martha McKinley, daughter of David McKinley, a soldier of the Revolution, and great-grandfather of William McKinley, one of the martyred Presidents of the United States. James Rose and four of his brothers served in the War of 1812, and ten of his grandsons were soldiers of the Union during the war between the States, 1861-1865.

William G. Rose was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1829, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, September 15, 1899. He was the youngest of eleven children, all of whom became the heads of families. He began his education in the district schools, and in youth was his father's farm assistant. He completed classical study at Grand River Institute, Austinburg, Ohio, and Beaver Academy, Beaver, Pennsylvania. For a time he was a teacher of Latin and mathematics at Beaver Academy, his knowledge of Latin, Greek and higher mathematics being fair. He began the study of law in 1853 under the direction of William Stewart of the Mercer county bar, and on April 7, 1855, was admitted to that bar. He practiced in Mercer with success for a period of ten years, ending in 1865, and during that period he was for a time editor and owner of the "Independent Democrat;" a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, 1858-60; a delegate to the National Republican Convention

which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President; was twice the candidate of his party (Republican) for Congress; and served with a Pennsylvania three-months regiment during the Civil War. With the year 1865 came new scenes and environment, Cleveland, Ohio, becoming his home. There he engaged in the oil business and in real estate development with such success that in 1874 he practically retired from business.

The political allegiance of Mr. Rose was Democratic, but the slavery issue was causing men to readjust their political opinions, and the new Republican party, with its opposition to human slavery, quickly won the allegiance of this thoughtful young man and he early cast his lot with that party. His activities in Mercer, Pennsylvania, have been noted. In Cleveland he steadily resisted all proposals to make him a candidate until 1877, when he accepted the Republican nomination for mayor and was elected. With tact, courage and good judgment he put into effect a program of retrenchment and economy, and without lessening the efficiency of vital municipal departments, checked the extravagance of the past and lightened the tax-payers' burdens.

But some other points of his administration stand clearly out and mark him a man of vision and clear mind far in advance of his time. In his address to council in April, 1879, at the conclusion of his term of office, he clearly foreshadowed the modern juvenile court and the probation system when he asserted that a community had not done its duty to erring boys and girls confined in State institutions when "we have seen them fed, clothed and protected from the storm" but said that "duty demands that we do what we can to help them lead good and useful lives." He denounced bringing boys and girls of the House of

Refuge in contact with criminals from other State institutions, and advocated that they be "given a suburban home, removed from the contaminating influence of criminals and from the din and smoke of the city."

The handling of the great railway strike of 1877 by Mr. Rose, which paralyzed the railroads, has been reviewed. Although Cleveland was the headquarters of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, Mayor Rose was master of the situation at all times and the law-breakers who allied themselves with the strike had no opportunity to burn, pillage or kill. There were other opportunities during his administration to prove his value and dignity, and he was a force and a power for good government. An address delivered to the Catholic German Association in welcoming them to the city would have been entirely appropriate in 1917 for he said: "But there is one association to which I am proud to say we all belong, and to which we all owe our highest allegiance, and that is the organization known as the government of the United States." He was particularly happy in his address of welcome to the many organizations which met in Cleveland in State or National assembly, and the following gem of thought is from his address to the State Conclave of Knights Templars.

May the influence of the mystic tie which binds you together so obliterate sectional prejudices, so educate man into the belief and practice of universal brotherhood, that the time will come when all nationalities, now divided by imaginary lines will be cemented into one harmonious government.

He was in sympathy with the suffrage movement, believed in the political equality of women, and was in accord with all movements for human betterment.

After his retirement from office in 1879, Mr. Rose kept in close touch with municipal affairs, and in 1891 was again elected mayor of Cleveland. He brought to the office the fruits of his mature study of municipal problems and the results of his close observation of municipal politics and methods while touring the cities of Europe. Some of the outstanding acts of his second administration were the securing of a material reduction in the price of gas to the consumer; settling a street car strike; reducing the city debt; providing for increasing sinking funds of the city, and the carrying forward of a general program of street paving and other practical improvements.

Mr. Rose always refused to allow his name to be used for a State office with the single exception of that in 1883, when he yielded to the pressure brought to bear and accepted the unanimous nomination for lieutenant-governor. In a year when the Republican organization was heavily handicapped, the name of Mr. Rose on the ticket helped the head of the ticket, but all over the State, even in Cincinnati, the home of Mr. Foraker, the candidate for governor, Mr. Rose received the heaviest vote of any man on the Republican ticket. He passed away at the age of seventy, full of honors, retaining the confidence and esteem of the people of Cleveland until the end of his days.

Mr. Rose married, in Mercer, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1858, Martha Emily Parmelee, then a teacher in Mercer, who yet survives him, a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, a sketch of whom follows. Four children were born to William G. and Martha Emily (Parmelee) Rose: 1. Evelyn, a graduate of Cornell University; she is a member and former historian of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the War of 1812, and a member of the Cornell Women's

Club of Cleveland; she married Major Charles R. Miller, officer of the Spanish-American War and first president of the Ohio Spanish War Veterans Association. He died December 18, 1916. 2. Hudson P., a graduate of Cornell University, located in New York City in 1895, and for twelve years was a successful dealer in real estate in the Bronx. 3. Fred H., who is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, now connected with the American Box Company of Cleveland. 4. William Kent, who is a graduate of Harvard University and now associated with his brother, Hudson P., in extension real estate development plans.

ROSE, Martha Emily (Parmelee),

Author, Public Benefactor.

The years have dealt kindly with Mrs. Rose and amid cultured surroundings she is passing the evening of a valuable life. She has seen many of her dreams come true, and the things she has striven for are now realities. Her work for the betterment of the conditions for the working women of Cleveland, Ohio, carry back many years, and so far back does her work in the women's club movement date that it is recorded that she was a delegate to the first meeting of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs and framed the constitution of the Federation. But her work is not all in the past despite her years of eighty-seven, for in 1914 and 1915 she published two valuable works—"The Western Reserve of Ohio, Its Origin, Places and People," and "Cleveland." She is of both the old and the new era, and takes a keen interest in all public affairs. She is a daughter of Theodore Hudson and Harriet (Holcomb) Parmelee, who at the time of the birth of their daughter were residing in Norton, Summit county, Ohio, but three years later

moved to Tallmadge, ten miles away. In 1843 Mrs. Parmelee was left a widow, and in 1847 she moved to Oberlin, Ohio, with four of her younger children.

Martha Emily Parmelee was born in Norton, Summit county, Ohio, March 5, 1834. She attended public school at Tallmadge, Ohio, until thirteen years of age, then, her mother moving to Oberlin, she entered Oberlin College, whence she was graduated B. L., class of 1855. She had previously gone with her sister, Eliza, to Mercer, Pennsylvania, Miss Eliza Parmelee being principal of a young ladies' seminary there. She returned to Oberlin, was graduated in 1855, and returned to Mercer to teach music in Mercer Academy and School of Music. She held that position for three years, then, on March 28, 1858, married William G. Rose (see preceding sketch).

When Cleveland, Ohio, became the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, the latter interested herself in work for women, organized the Women's Employment Society and the Health Protective Society, a society advocating children's playgrounds and sanitary measures for the protection of the public health. In November, 1895, Mr. and Mrs. Rose sailed on a foreign tour and during the next two months visited France, Italy and Egypt, returning to New York City, January 27, 1896. In 1900 Mrs. Rose again visited Europe, with a company of eighty-five, under the direction of the Literary Digest Company. She was accompanied by her grandson, William Rose Miller, and visited Ireland, Scotland, England, Germany and France. That same year Mrs. Rose was elected president of the National Health Protective Association, assembled in convention at Buffalo.

In 1901 Mrs. Rose sent to New York and obtained a constitution, called a meeting, which sixty-five women attended, at



A. M. Ensinger

which Cleveland Sorosis was formed, Mrs. Rose being elected its first president. Cleveland Sorosis sent thirty-one delegates to the 1894 meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held in Philadelphia, and the Ohio delegates from Sorosis appointed a committee of five to draft a constitution for an Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, of whom Mrs. Rose was one. The first meeting of the Ohio Federation was held in Dayton, Mrs. Rose opening the session with prayer. She was also an ardent temperance worker, and in addition to her interest in children's playgrounds and women's clubs has championed many movements of a public character for the public good. She was a strong advocate of any cause which she espoused, and was always to be found with the workers for righteousness as she is to-day.

Mrs. Rose began her literary work in 1876 with the preparation of the Western Reserve Centennial Album, the occasion being the centennial of the creation of the Western Reserve. In 1900 she wrote and published "Travels in Europe and Northern Africa;" in 1906 she published "Character Building, or the Life of the College Bred Woman;" this was followed in 1914 by "The Western Reserve—Some of Its People, Places and Women's Clubs." Another work published by Mrs. Rose is "The American Boy" or "Letters From a Boy to His Mother."

YSAYE, Eugene,

Violinist, Musical Conductor.

Since 1918 Eugene Ysaye, the talented Belgian violinist, has been conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, and that same year won fresh laurels as conductor of the Cincinnati May Festival. His fame as a violinist and as a composer for the violin is international, but his

work as a conductor has been restricted to a much smaller area. But the fire and genius of the performer and composer burns no less brightly in the conductor, and his success is already assured. He is a son of Nicholas and Theresa (Sottiau) Ysaye, his father also a conductor and fine violinist, being his son's first teacher and musical mentor.

Eugene Ysaye was born in Liege, Belgium, July 16, 1858, and there began his musical studies with his talented father. He also studied under Wieniawski and Vieuxtemps of Paris. He won fame as a violinist and as a conductor, being until 1881 leader of Bilse's Orchestra at Berlin. He then toured Europe with A. Rubenstein, and from 1886 until 1897 he was professor at Brussels Conservatory of Music. In 1894 he founded and was conductor of the Societe des Concerts Ysaye (an orchestra). He has made many tours in the United States, and since April, 1918, he has been conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, and conductor of the Cincinnati May Festival the same year. In 1914 he was Maitre de Chapelle to the King and Queen of Belgium. Mr. Ysaye is a noted composer of music for the violin.

Eugene Ysaye married Louise (Termonde) Bourdeau.

ENSMINGER, Albert Milton,

Lawyer, Journalist, Public Servant.

A native son of the Keystone State, Albert M. Ensminger was taken by his parents to the State of Ohio at the age of eight years, Jefferson township, Crawford county, becoming the family home, Bucyrus, Ohio, being chosen later. The life of Albert M. Ensminger was intimately connected with Bucyrus for the greater part of his years, fifty-one, he being well and favorably known in jour-

nalism, at the bar, and in public office. He was a son of John William Henry and Susan (Jacobs) Ensminger, and grandson of David and Barbara (Messinger) Ensminger, and great grandson of Christian Ensminger, who was born in Pennsylvania, June 8, 1762, and died March 6, 1836.

John William Henry Ensminger was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1826, and died at Bucyrus, Ohio, February 24, 1892. He married, April 13, 1854, Susan Jacobs, born March 14, 1835, daughter of Henry and Christina Jacobs, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. In 1866 the family moved to Crawford county, Ohio, thence to Bucyrus, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. H. Ensminger were the parents of five children: 1. Franklin Peirce, born December 31, 1855, married, April 11, 1878, Anna E. Cross, born July 3, 1856, daughter of Hiram and Rachel Cross. Their only child was a son, Edgar Albertus Ensminger, born March 1, 1880. 2. Albert Milton, to whom this review is inscribed. 3. Charles Edgar, born November 23, 1860; married, August 12, 1886, Emma Beal, born June 7, 1866, and they are the parents of three children: Gertrude Augusta, born August 22, 1887; Arthur Beal, born January 8, 1890; and Charles Edgar (2), born November 14, 1896. 4. Anna May, born May 30, 1868, died December 28, 1871. 5. Alberta Ella, born September 22, 1876.

Albert Milton Ensminger was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1858, and died at his home, at the corner of Rensselaer and Iron streets, Bucyrus, Ohio, July 19, 1909. He was educated in the public schools of Bucyrus, the family moving to Ohio in 1866. After completing public school courses he entered the law department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1882. He was admitted to the Ohio bar the same year,

and began practice in Bucyrus, where in 1885 he was elected city solicitor, and at the expiration of his term was reelected. He continued the practice of law very successfully, but in 1890 also added journalism to his professional duties, being the able editor of the Bucyrus "Daily Forum," 1890-1894.

His political faith being in accord with the administration at Washington, Mr. Ensminger was appointed, by President Cleveland, postmaster of Bucyrus in 1894, holding that office until September 1, 1898. He then returned to his editorial duties, continuing until 1901, when he again laid down the pen. In 1905 he was appointed special examiner for the State Bureau of Uniform Accounting, a position he ably filled until his death. After accepting this State position, Mr. Ensminger was connected with the Bucyrus newspaper, acting as a special reporter for both the "Telegraph" and the "Journal."

Mr. Ensminger was a member and past exalted ruler of Bucyrus Lodge, No. 156, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; a member of Demas Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and the Crawford County Bar Association. He is remembered as a man of uprightness and honor, always helpful and ready to "lend a hand."

Albert Milton Ensminger married, December 16, 1886, Carrie Blair, daughter of Elias and Anna (McCrory) Blair. Both were members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Mrs. Ensminger still an active member and particularly interested in the work of the Missionary Society. One son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ensminger, Edward Blair Ensminger.

CANFIELD, George Ross,
Oil Magnate.

As an independent oil refiner, George Ross Canfield, president of the Canfield Oil Company, became widely known,

being at the time of his passing one of the oldest of the independent oil men. For thirty-four years he was president of the Canfield Oil Company, and while its beginning was inauspicious and its development slow, owing to a disastrous fire, Mr. Canfield's wonderful ability to cope with difficulties enabled him to tide over the lean years, and he lived to see the name of Canfield closely identified with several prosperous corporations. He was a hard worker and gave close attention to business, his interests extending beyond the refining of oil, important though they were in that field. In the years preceding his death his health partially failed, and he devoted a great portion of his time to rest and recreation, but he never could quite roll the business burden from his shoulders, and always returned from his periods of rest with valuable suggestions, gleaned from his observations. In 1913, before the war cloud broke over Europe, he sent his automobile overseas and for three months he toured England, Germany, France and Italy with Mrs. Canfield. He did not rally from a major operation, performed in a Cleveland hospital, and passed away at the age of sixty-two years.

George Ross Canfield was born in Mantua, Portage county, Ohio, December 1, 1857, and died in Cleveland, November 10, 1920, son of George W. and Jeanette (Merrifield) Canfield, his father, a land owner and cattle buyer of Mantua. In 1871 Cleveland, Ohio, became the family home, and there George R. Canfield completed public school study in high school. He began his career as a cash collector with the old Broadway horse-car line, which ran from Cleveland out to Newburg. From that position he went to the Republic Oil Company, refiners of petroleum, and for a short time traveled for that company, selling their refined

products. Soon the Republic Oil Company was absorbed by the American Lubricating Oil Works, which in turn was absorbed about 1880, by the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Canfield going to the Standard Oil Company when the company absorbed the American. For six years he continued in that employ, reaching the position of assistant superintendent before he conceived the idea of starting an independent oil business, of which he and his associates should be the owners.

In 1886 the Canfield Oil Company was incorporated with a capital of \$25,000, Mr. Canfield its first, and so long as he lived, its only president. Independent oil refining was then at a low ebb and it seemed impossible that an independent company could succeed, although there had been prosperous oil refiners in the past. The company, however, having good credit, and Mr. Canfield a man not easily discouraged persevered, and soon the company was fairly well established. The Canfield Company, in addition to their own, marketed the products of the Cornplanter Refining Company, Mr. Canfield superintending the manufacture of the products of the latter company at Warren county. The arrangement worked so well that the companies combined, but later separated, each acting independently. All of this occurred prior to 1891, when the Canfield plant at Cleveland suffered a disastrous fire, but Mr. Canfield with wonderful courage and ability established temporary facilities for carrying on the business at once, and rebuilt the works.

In 1898 Mr. Canfield and his associates built a refinery in Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, under the name of the Penn Petrolatum Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, and a few years later the same company built a refinery in Findlay, Ohio, under the name of the Ameri-

can Petroleum Products Company. These companies were practically under the same ownership of the Canfield Oil Company, and later were absorbed by the latter company.

About 1907 Mr. Canfield began the construction of a refinery in Cleveland on the Wheeling & Lake Erie right of way, known as the # Two Works of the Canfield Oil Company. This refinery grew from a small beginning until it manufactured a wide range of petroleum products. Notwithstanding his large oil interests, Mr. Canfield aided in promoting other enterprises, some of which bore his name, all of which proved successful. Among these were the Columbia Savings & Loan Company; the Canfield Realty Company, the Chester Realty Company, the Canfield Apartments Company; the Stockbridge Company; the Huron Canfield Company and the Clinton Oil Company.

The Canfield Oil Company grew to large proportions and established branches in Northern Ohio, Akron, Alliance, Canton, Chagrin Falls, Dover, Elyria, Mansfield and Painesville, all of these inaugurated by Mr. Canfield. In all the years of his connection with the company there was the closest coöperation and friendship between Mr. Canfield and his associates, while every employee who came in contact with him had for his employer the friendliest feelings. Mr. Canfield was a member of the National Petroleum Association; Cleveland Chamber of Commerce; United States Chamber of Congress; the Shaker Lake Country Club and the Church of the Unity.

George Ross Canfield married (first), December 18, 1878, Ella M. Simmons, who died in 1884, leaving three children: Charles W., Gilbert B., and Grace, wife of Roy Brewster, of Chagrin Falls. Mr. Canfield married (second), October 19, 1886, Lucy E. (Quayle) Long, daughter

of John and Anne (Holland) Quayle, her father, a contractor and builder in the early years. Mrs. Canfield became a real mother to her young step-children and is to their children a real grandmother, the eldest, a lad of sixteen. Mrs. Canfield continues her home at No. 2232 Elandon Drive, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

MARTIN, Glenn L.,

Airplane Manufacturer.

Martin, like Wright, is a name to conjure with in the world of aviation, in fact, the two names were merged in the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, of New York, from which Mr. Martin withdrew to organize the Glenn L. Martin Company, of Cleveland. He has designed and built various types of airplanes, producing new models for the United States Army, and built the Martin bombers, the first American designed airplane for Liberty engines. He is a self-taught flyer, and holds expert aviators' certificates and medals, including the medal for over-ocean flight from Newport to Catalina Island (California) in 1912. He is a son of Clarence Y. and Minta (De Long) Martin, who at the time of the birth of their son, Glenn L., were living at Macksburg, Iowa.

Glenn L. Martin was born January 17, 1886, and began his education in the Macksburg schools. He completed his education at Kansas Wesleyan University, and in 1907, at the age of twenty-one, began his career as an aviator by building gliders, and in 1908 designed and built a pusher type of airplane with which he taught himself to fly. In 1909 he established one of the first airplane factories in the United States, and from 1909 until 1916 he flew regularly. He constructed airplanes of various types, including monoplanes and water air craft, and gave

many exhibitions of flight in the United States and Canada, qualifying for a F. A. I. Aviator's Certificate on August 10, 1911. The same year he incorporated the Glenn L. Martin Company, of Santa Ana, California, but in 1912 moved the factory to Los Angeles, where he built airplanes for exhibition, flying and sport use until 1913, when he received his first order from the United States War Department for Model T. T., a type later adopted by the army for training purposes. He designed and built several new models for the United States Army and built planes for the governments of other European governments and the East Indies, in all, twenty-four machines. In 1917 his factory was employing one hundred and fifty men in aircraft construction, and that year he merged interests with the Wright Company, forming the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, of New York. This arrangement did not endure, and in 1918 Mr. Martin withdrew from the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation and organized the Glenn L. Martin Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. Since the dissolution Mr. Martin has built the Martin bombers, especially designed to use the Liberty motors, and at his new plant in Cleveland, with its 72,000 square feet of floor space, which was completed in 1919, he has built Martin bombers for the United States army, navy, and post office departments, his plant employing five hundred men.

Mr. Martin holds Aviation Certificate No. 56, and Expert Aviator's Certificate No. 2, issued by the Aero Club of America. Mr. Martin is unmarried.

RICHARDS, William,

Centenarian.

William Richards, born in Carmathen, South Wales, on Hallowe'en, October 31, 1791, died at the home of his daughter,

Mrs. William Lewis, Alikanna, Ohio, January 5, 1892, aged one hundred years, two months and six days. His son, David J. Richards, born on the Atlantic Ocean, July 26, 1832, died January 27, 1921, aged eighty-eight years, six months, and one day. Upon his one hundredth birthday William Richards was able to go to Steubenville, Ohio, and have his photograph taken, and until within a few days of his passing, retained a portion of that remarkable vitality that had brought him through a century of years. At the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, which was celebrated by a goodly number of children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, he said to his son, David J. Richards, that if he felt as well on the coming election day he would go to the polls and vote, which he did, walking the distance from his home to the polls with his son-in-law, Mr. Lewis. At the time of his passing he had living thirty-eight grandchildren and forty-six great-grandchildren. He was a constant reader of the Bible, and was always ready with an apt quotation from Holy Writ. Seven of his eight children survived him, but his wife preceded him to the grave sixteen years.

William Richards was left an orphan at the age of seven years and spent the years from his birth in 1791 until 1832 in his native Wales, where he was employed as a drover and later as an iron puddler. In 1832 he came to the United States and settled first in Pittsburgh, then on a farm in Oil Creek Valley, thence to Reading, Pennsylvania, making the circuit and returning to Pittsburgh in 1842. He there became a puddler in the old Mittenburger Mill and maintained a residence on the South Side until after the death of his wife in 1876. He then moved to Sharon, Pennsylvania, where at the age of eighty-six he married a second wife, who died in

1887. He then moved to Alikanna, Ohio, where he spent the last five years with his daughter, Mrs. William Lewis. William Richards became leader among the Welsh of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He gave the material for the building of the Welsh Congregational Church on Twentieth street, Pittsburgh, his wife donating the inside furnishings. He often contributed poetic articles to the Welsh newspaper, and took a deep interest in public affairs. In 1840 he voted for General Harrison for President, and later voted for each successive Republican candidate. Although he lived to celebrate his one hundredth birthday, his death was hastened by a fall which injured his back. He was buried in Pittsburgh.

William Richards married Elizabeth Evans, in Wales, and in their native land their first four children were born, their fifth, on shipboard, while crossing to the United States in 1832. Mrs. Elizabeth (Evans) Richards died in Pittsburgh in 1876, leaving seven children, four sons: William E.; Thomas E.; David J., a sketch of whom follows; and John D.; and three daughters: Sarah E., married William Lewis, of Alikanna, Ohio; Jane, married John Bebb, of Palmyra, Ohio; and Mary, married John Humphreys, of McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania; one child died before reaching maturity.

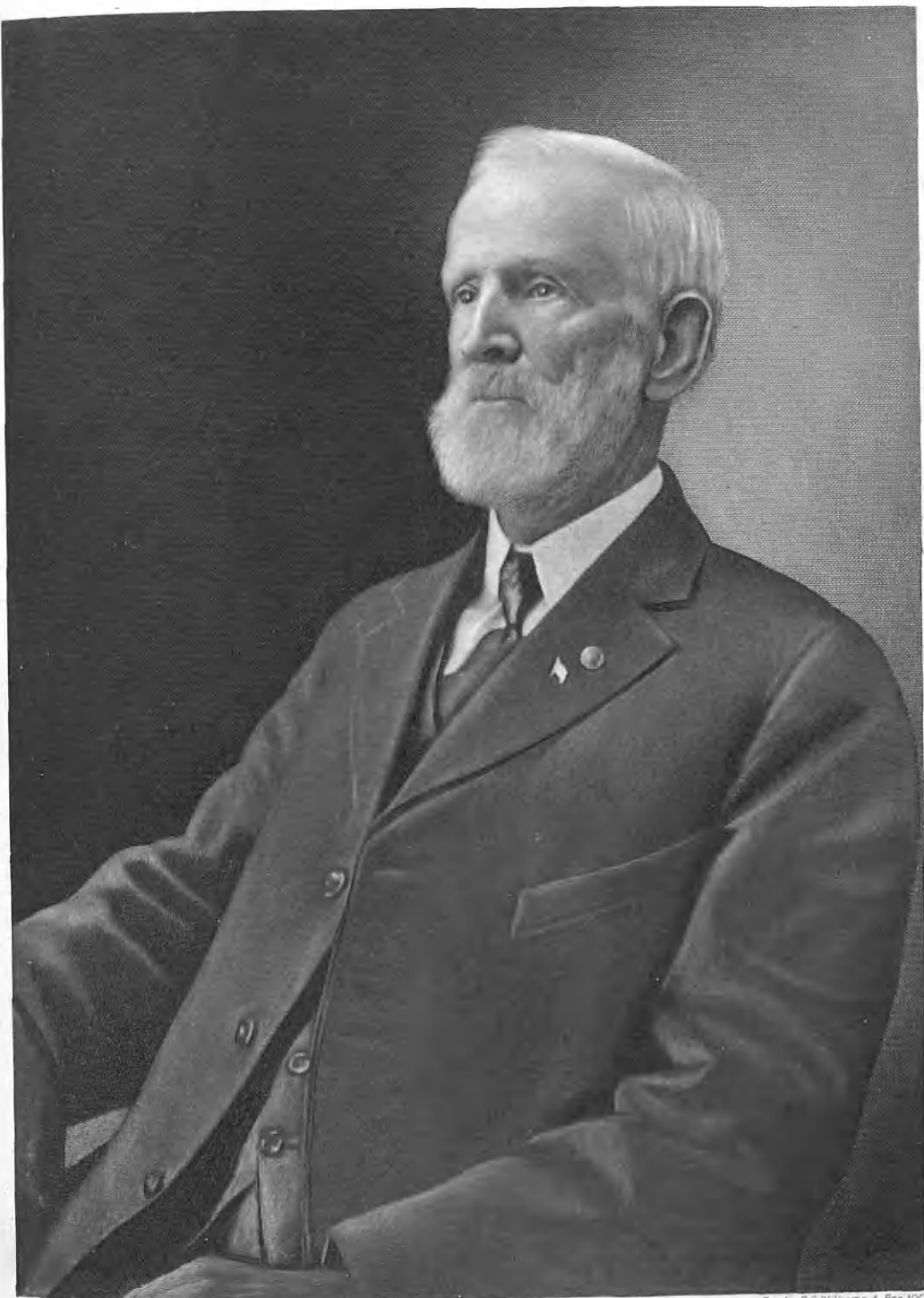
RICHARDS, David J.,

Man of Enterprise, Octogenarian.

David J. Richards was born on shipboard near Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 26, 1832, died at Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, January 27, 1921. The first ten years of his life were spent in different parts of the State of Pennsylvania, in which the family temporarily resided, but

in 1842 permanent residence was made in Pittsburgh, where he obtained his education and spent the years until 1856, when he moved to Watertown, Ohio. He there spent two years, going to Palmettown, Ohio, in 1858, returning to Watertown in 1861. In 1863 he moved to Beverly, Ohio, and in 1864 to Zanesville, Ohio, which city was ever afterwards his home. In these towns he engaged in merchandising both as clerk and proprietor, and during his first thirty-five years of business life he was always a merchant, his first venture in Beverly, Ohio, being as a partner with his brother, Thomas E. Richards, they occupying the first building erected by T. B. Townsend, at the beginning of his career as a contractor. After thirty-five years as a merchant Captain Richards retired, organized and became manager of the Times Recorder Company, publishing the daily and weekly "Times Recorder." Later he disposed of his interest in the paper. He was the first manager of the corporation and was largely responsible for placing the paper on a firm financial basis. He served as postmaster of Zanesville, under appointment by President Harrison, and after retiring from that office he engaged in the real estate business and looked after his many private interests.

Captain Richards became one of the largest owners of realty in Zanesville, being owner of the Richards block, Main street, built in 1875, the Richards building at Fourth and Market streets, and other real estate. He filled in and graded the addition to the city known as Elmwood place, on Greenwood avenue, laid it out in building lots, making it one of the most attractive residence sections of his city. In every plan for the city's best interests he bore a part, and often led as he did in his fight through the courts to



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

D. J. Richards.

secure a new municipal building for Zanesville. The handsome Municipal building and Market House which grace the city may be said to stand as a monument to his public-spiritedness and progressiveness.

Captain Richards organized at Watford, Washington county, Ohio, Company I, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served as its captain during the one hundred days for which it was enlisted. He was president of the later regimental organization and until his passing never missed its annual reunion in Washington county, Ohio. For over half a century he was a member of the Masonic order. He also was very fond of travel. He was one of the organizers of the wholesale grocery firm, Wiles, Richards and Downs, of Zanesville, and was a silent partner in other enterprises of his city. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member and official of the Central Presbyterian Church. He was always active and interested in the church, and because of that interest he was honored by being asked to turn the first shovel of dirt for the erection of the new church edifice. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Central Presbyterian Church at the time of his passing and had held that office for forty years. Five years after he turned the first shovel of dirt for the new church he lit the candle, at a Sunday morning service in the church, over which Miss Belle Black held the last cancelled notes of indebtedness on the building while they burned. In politics he was a Republican.

Captain David J. Richards married, at Palmyra, Portage county, Ohio, September 3, 1857, Mary Ann Williams, who died at Zanesville, Ohio, June 24, 1908, daughter

of Rev. John and Margaret (Charles) Williams, her father a minister of the Welsh Congregational Church. Seven children were born to Captain David J. and Mary Ann (Williams) Richards: Alice C., and Jane, residing at No. 155 North Seventh street, Zanesville, a beautiful residence erected a few years prior to his death; Harriet, married Cyrus Dwight Greene, New Brunswick, New Jersey, and has a son Cyrus Dwight (2); Lillian and Emma, both of whom died of diphtheria in childhood, but three days intervening between their deaths; Willard S., of Zanesville, married Eva L. Knight, of Zanesville, and they are the parents of a son, Robert S., and a daughter Florence L., wife of Captain H. W. Hill, a captain in the Engineer Corps of the army in the Panama Canal Zone, and mother of a son, Joseph C. Hill; and David Everett, died at the age of thirty-four, in 1907, leaving a widow, Belle (Cookman) Richards.

Captain David J. Richards, son of the centenarian, celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday with a family dinner, he having the week previous returned from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. C. D. Greene, in New Jersey. At his eighty-eighth anniversary, Captain Richards, a Civil War veteran, with the exception of a slight defect in vision, was seemingly in good, even robust health. As business man, journalist, soldier, capitalist and worker for the best interests of his city, Zanesville, Ohio, Captain Richards was widely known not only in his city and county, but throughout the State of Ohio. He was active in business until his last illness, which was of but a few months duration, and until the last was mentally active, directing minute business details. Captain Richards is buried by the side of his wife in Woodlawn Cemetery, Zanesville, Ohio.

GORMLY, James B.,**Financier.**

From youth until his passing away at the age of seventy-seven, James B. Gormly was connected with the banking interests of Bucyrus, Ohio, and from the age of twenty-three (1859) he was connected with the First National Bank of Bucyrus, which succeeded, in 1864, the People's Deposit Bank, his father, John A. Gormly, having been president of the First National until his passing in 1878, James B. Gormly succeeding him and retaining the presidency until his death in 1913. He was a born financier, with a keen mind attuned to business pitch, and that quality, acting in concert with a character of sterling worth, won for him a following in any enterprise in which he desired to engage. He inspired not only confidence, but enthusiasm in his fellow-workers, and he was identified with many of the very important enterprises that have been established in and around Bucyrus, Ohio.

Mr. Gormly was a native son of Bucyrus, his parents, John A. and Louisa (Bowman) Gormly, and his grandparents, John and Elizabeth (Gill) Gormly, of Irish and Scotch ancestry. John A. Gill, the maternal grandfather, was a soldier of the Revolution. John A. Gormly, father of James B. Gormly, was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1804, there spending his early life, moving from Pittsburgh to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in mercantile life until 1836, when he settled in Bucyrus, Ohio, there starting a store on Sandusky avenue. He possessed excellent business qualities, and with true vision, he invested his profits and surplus in Bucyrus real estate and in farm land nearby, owning, in addition to his city holdings, a

thousand acres of good farm land which became valuable. He established the People's Deposit Bank in Bucyrus in 1859, that being one of the first institutions of its kind in the town, his son, James B. Gormly, being associated with him in founding that bank. The National Banking Act of 1864 opened up a new line of financial investment that the Gormlys quickly comprehended, and the First National Bank of Bucyrus was incorporated and opened for business that same year, the father being executive head of the bank until his death May 8, 1878.

John A. Gormly was a devout Presbyterian, and was ruling elder of the Bucyrus Congregation at the time of his death. He attended important conventions of the church in different parts of the country. He married, in 1833, Louisa Bowman, who died May 6, 1872, leaving three children: James B., to whom this review is dedicated; George C.; and Mary L., who became the wife of the eminent Rev. James G. D. Findley, D. D.

James B. Gormly was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, November 23, 1836, and there died, September 8, 1913. He was educated in Bucyrus schools, but at the age of seventeen he left school to accept a clerkship in the store owned by his uncle, James P. Bowman. A year later he left the store and pursued courses at Bartlett's Commercial College at Cincinnati, Ohio, whence he was graduated, class of 1856. He returned to Bucyrus and became bookkeeper and teller of the Exchange Bank and there continued until 1859, gaining the experience in banking which was a great asset to the Gormlys in founding the People's Deposit Bank in that year. Five years later the Gormlys founded the First National Bank of Bucyrus, John A. Gormly, who was president until his death in 1878, then being suc-

ceeded by his son, James B. Gormly, who filled the president's chair most ably until his own death. During those years, 1864 until 1878, he was the real head of the bank, his father shifting to him the burdens of the executive office to as great a degree as possible.

While the First National Bank is an enduring and fitting monument to the business genius of John A. and James B. Gormly, the son, James B., was interested in many other business enterprises of Bucyrus, and his name was a tower of strength to the new corporations which sprang into being with the growth of the city. He long held official position with the Bucyrus Gas and Electric Light Company, and later was president of the Bucyrus Water Company. In 1893 he was appointed assignee of the estate of Governor Foster, of Ohio; from 1871 to 1875 he was secretary-treasurer of the Ohio Central Railroad Company; was treasurer and one of the organizers of the American Clay-Working Machinery Company; these having been but a few of the enterprises he aided with personal service. Mr. Gormly was intensely public-spirited, gave liberally to charity and philanthropy, failing in no responsibility imposed by good citizenship. A Presbyterian in religious preference, he aided in the upbuilding of a strong centre of religious thought and influence.

Mr. Gormly married E. Virginia Swingly, daughter of Dr. Frederick and Mary (Denman) Swingly, and to them have been born the following children: Ella K., who married F. S. Monnett, of Columbus, Ohio, one-time attorney-general of the State of Ohio; Susan E., who married W. H. Pickering, a business man of Bucyrus; and James B. (2), who died September 18, 1904.

FITZSIMONS, Thomas G.,

Man of Ability, Philanthropist.

When Thomas G. Fitzsimons passed away in Cleveland, Ohio, December 9, 1921, at the age of seventy-three years, four months and one day, a career of great usefulness was brought to an end, and the community in which he had been a lifelong member mourned the death of a man of fine natural endowments, spotless probity of character, and an influence of inestimable value. In all the walks of life Mr. Fitzsimons so acquitted himself as to be regarded a most honorable citizen. He was courteous alike to all, and in bearing and instincts was, in the best sense, a true gentleman. His career was an intensely interesting one, and, taken from every angle, he was a man of the most sterling worth.

Thomas G. Fitzsimons was born in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, August 6, 1848, a son of William John and Ellen Mary Fitzsimons, both of whom were natives of Ireland, coming to America and locating in Cleveland, Ohio, but a few months before the birth of the subject of this review.

Mr. Fitzsimons attended the public and parochial schools of Cleveland, and, as a boy, became associated with his father in the foundry business, having gone through a rough apprenticeship as a molder. The firm, William J. Fitzsimons & Son, located at the foot of Broadway hill, was one of the first to engage in the iron and steel business of Cleveland, and in that plant the first experiments were made with cold drawn steel. From the time of the death of his father in 1889, Thomas G. Fitzsimons was in active charge of the business. Some years ago the concern's title was changed to the Fitzsimons Company, and the plant was

removed to Youngstown. Mr. Fitzsimons, however, maintained his office in Cleveland, and the reason, according to those who knew him best, was his interest in the city's affairs.

Thomas G. Fitzsimons was a pioneer in civic and political thought, a man whose ideas and ideals have had exceptional influence on Cleveland's history. He was not a politician in the strictest meaning of that word, although he did, on one or two occasions, allow his name to be placed before the people as a candidate for political office. He was a citizen with a philosophy founded on certain comparatively simple principles of social justice, tax reform, abolition of public financing on borrowed money, home rule and collective bargaining.

Men high in public life came to consult with him in his office; such men as Tom L. Johnson, Peter Witt, Fred Kohler and many others, who have led or still lead in Cleveland, were glad to ask advice from him and were influenced by his friendship and association. Mr. Fitzsimons would always speak of them as "my boys." His influence also showed through the civic organizations with which he was connected. He was one of the founders of the City Club, promoting thus his belief in the principle of free speech. He was one of the executive committee of the Cleveland Foundation, and had much to do with the planning and execution of the foundation's recent survey of the administration of criminal justice. He gave his sympathy and support to the recent City Manager Movement, and its adoption at the polls brought him satisfaction.

Mr. Fitzsimons first became politically prominent in 1897 and 1899, making two independent races for mayor of Cleveland with the support mainly of labor organizations. He next was identified with Tom L. Johnson, as an associate and

counsellor. They had many things in common. Tom L. Johnson had himself been in the steel manufacturing business prior to his great work in street car development. He was fighting for tax reform, changes that would make the big corporations and rich individuals bear a more equitable share of the public burdens, and he received the hearty support of Thomas G. Fitzsimons. Mr. Johnson believed in home rule for cities, and Mr. Fitzsimons believed so, too. Many men in Cleveland to-day will recall how Tom L. Johnson's old "red devil," one of the first automobiles in Cleveland, used to draw up before the door of the Fitzsimons plant on Broadway hill almost every morning. Then the two would confer, sometimes for hours, on men and measures and even theories, while sometimes private and public business waited. Mr. Fitzsimons is credited with planning many of Tom L. Johnson's cleverest moves, yet there never was any question as to the independence of either of them.

In 1912 Mr. Fitzsimons was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and in that capacity he fathered the home rule provisions which he and Tom L. Johnson had so long advocated together. He thereupon became a member of Cleveland's charter commission, created as a result of the convention.

It was in the fights for tax reform, however, that Mr. Fitzsimons stood out even more conspicuously. He became known as unique in that he was fighting to have his taxes increased instead of lowered, an exceptional thing for a man known to be wealthy. But while fighting to get more adequate revenues for public purposes, he was also fighting against extravagance in public business, particularly against extravagant use of bonds to pay for public improvements. "Bonds are bondage" was one of his most famous

sayings; "children should not have to pay for their own education" was another. He attributed many public ills to heavy bond burdens.

Mr. Fitzsimons applied in his private business the principles which he advocated for public business. So far as trades in his industry were unionized, he employed union men. Where trades were not unionized, he paid a little more than the prevailing scale. In the Fitzsimons' works at Youngstown are men who have been in the company's employ almost their whole lifetime, and the explanation is found in their employer's policies. But a short time before Mr. Fitzsimons' death an office manager suggested that a stenographer should be laid off, business being dull. "Don't do it," said Mr. Fitzsimons, "I think her people need the money."

Mr. Fitzsimons married, February 15, 1871, in Cleveland, Ohio, Susan A. Cushing, a daughter of Richard and Mary A. (Burns) Cushing, and to this union eight children were born, four of whom are now living: James R., Robert E., and Thomas G., Jr., all of Youngstown, and Mrs. Susan N. Lawyer, of Cleveland.

On February 15, 1921, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Fitzsimons celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, and on that occasion there was a large party at the beautiful Fitzsimons home on Maple Cliff drive, Lakewood, Ohio. Men high in financial affairs, prominent men in political or professional life, were there, also there were men from mills and factories; and more than five hundred orphans, the special guests of the evening, were there; this was typical of the man. Cleveland may well be proud of so loyal and upright a son and citizen, one who contributed so much to her advancement and prosperity.

NESBITT, William Burke,

Civil War Hero.

The Nesbitts of this review came to Xenia, in the State of Ohio, from Maryland, Jacob Nesbitt, a resident of Clear Springs, in that State, the first of this fine old Scotch-Irish family to locate in Ohio. His son, Benoni Nesbitt, born in Maryland, became a prominent lawyer of Xenia, Ohio. He married Rachel Burke, and they were the parents of William Burke Nesbitt, whose career as soldier and civilian is herein reviewed.

William Burke Nesbitt was born in Xenia, Ohio, November 12, 1839, died in Cleveland, Ohio, February 4, 1922. After public school courses of study in Xenia, he pursued a business college course at Cincinnati, and later studied law under the direction of his eminent father, who was a member of the Ohio bar. He was twenty-two years of age when the firing on Fort Sumter brought President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men to serve three months, and under that enlistment and successive ones, he served in the Volunteer and Regular United States Army, until he resigned his commission. After his return from the military service of his country Colonel Nesbitt, with a younger brother, Edward, bought an established hardware business in Xenia, which they jointly conducted until 1894, when they closed out, Colonel Nesbitt then locating in Cleveland, Ohio. Later he was appointed treasurer of the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Virginia, a position he long and honorably filled. Following is his service record:

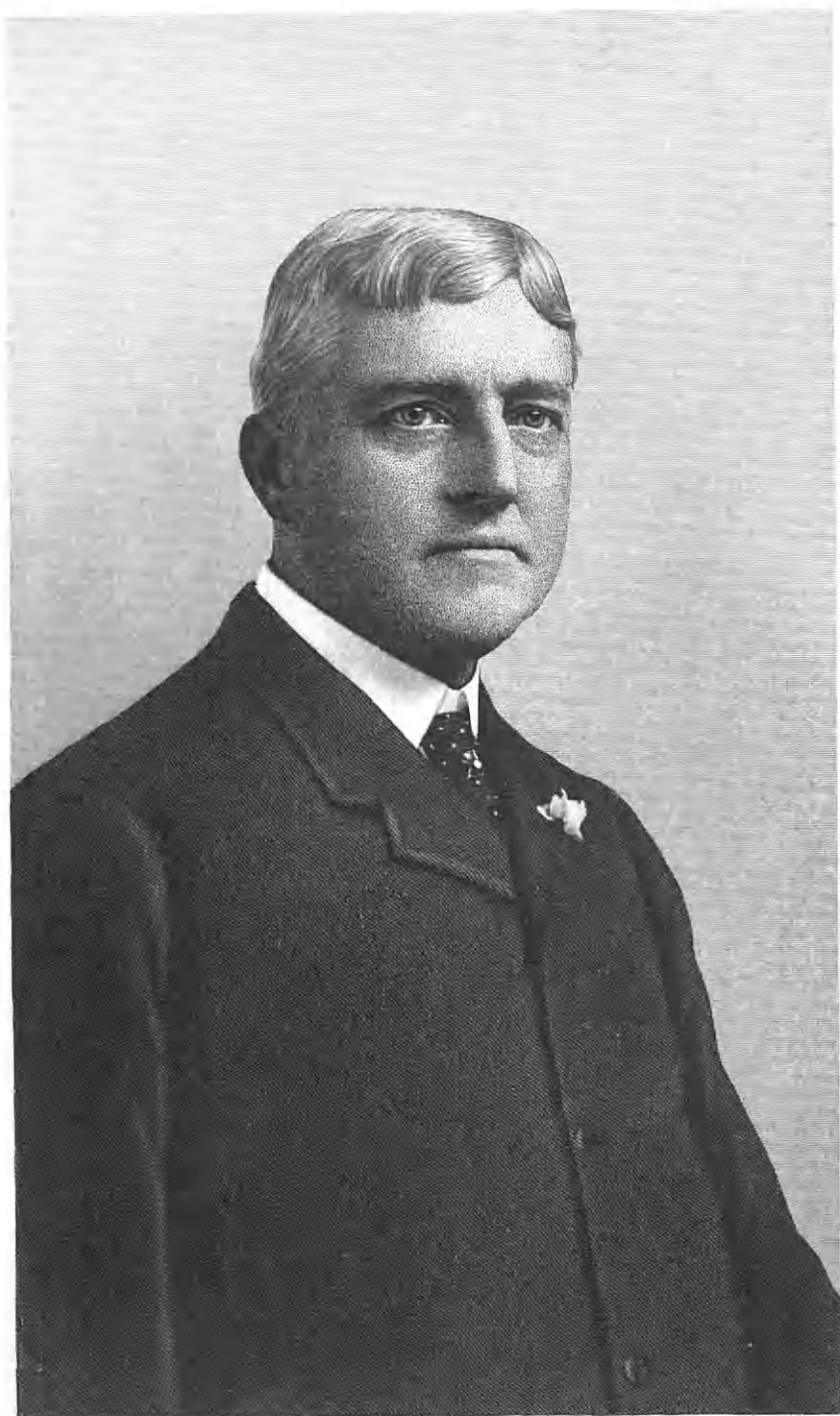
William B. Nesbitt enlisted at Xenia, Ohio, April 19, 1861, under President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 troops to serve three months. He was mustered into the United States service at Columbus, Ohio,

April 19, 1861, as corporal of Company D, 12th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, mustered out June 20, 1861, and on the same date re-mustered, under the President's second call for 300,000 men for three years' service, as sergeant of Company D, of the same regiment, later being promoted sergeant-major of the "12th." He was promoted second lieutenant of the same company and regiment April 18, 1862; first lieutenant and adjutant of the "12th" Ohio, September 21, 1862, and acting assistant adjutant-general under Brigadier-General Carr B. White; colonel of the 12th Regular Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding the 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 8th Army Corps, also 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division of the Army of West Virginia, May, 1863, to July, 1864, being mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, July 11, 1864, at the expiration of the regiment's three year term of service. He reentered September 12, 1864, and was again mustered into the United States service at Columbus, Ohio, and on that date was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 176th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In field service with the 12th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as private and officer, Colonel Nesbitt was president and took part in the following actions: Scarey Creek, West Virginia, July, 1861; Carnifax Ferry, West Virginia, September, 1861; Bull Run Bridge, Virginia (Second Bull Run), August, 1862; South Mountain, Maryland, September, 1862; Antietam, Maryland, September, 1862; Fayette Courthouse, West Virginia, May, 1863; Lewisburg, West Virginia, May, 1863; Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia, May, 1864; Lynchburg, Virginia, June, 1864; also numerous smaller engagements and skirmishes, 1861-1864. As lieutenant-colonel commanding the 176th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he was present and engaged in the

battle of Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1864.

Colonel Nesbitt received official mention as follows: Action at Bull Run Bridge, Virginia (Second Bull Run), August 27, 1862, report of Colonel Carr B. White, 12th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, pages 410-411, part 2, series I, "Official Records," "special notice for gallantry and devotion to duty;" battle of South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, 1862, report of Colonel Carr B. White, 12th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, pages 464-65, Volume 19, part I, series I, "Official Records," special notice for "doing his whole duty;" battle of Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862, report of Colonel Carr B. White, 12th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, pages 465-66, Volume 19, part I, series I, "Official Records," "honorable mention;" action at Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia, May 9, 1864, report of Colonel Carr B. White, 12th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, Army of West Virginia, pages 125-126, Volume 37, part I, series I, "Official Records," present "on the field and rendered valuable assistance."

Colonel Nesbitt reentered the military service of his country in 1867, under the Act of Congress reorganizing the United States Army following the close of the war, and was appointed by the President, first lieutenant of Infantry, United States Army, May 16, 1867, accepted June 27, 1867, and assigned to the 40th Regiment Infantry. He continued in the service until September 1, 1870, when having resigned, he was honorably discharged under special order No. 220, War Department, Adjutant General's office, par. 1, August 25, 1870, under provisions of Act of Congress, approved July 13, 1870, reducing the army. With the 40th Regiment, United States Army, of which he



Harmon

was a first lieutenant, he was stationed at Raleigh, Wilmington, and Fort Macon, North Carolina, during the years 1867-1869. He also was on duty at Wilmington and Raleigh, North Carolina, as member of military commissions and on a general court martial: served with the 25th Regiment Infantry, United States Army, stationed at New Orleans, Louisiana, 1869-1870, and on duty as judge advocate, general court martial.

Such was the military record of Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Nesbitt from private to lieutenant-colonel of Volunteers, 1861-65, and as first lieutenant of the United States Regular Army 1867-1870. The record reveals him as a brave and honorable officer, always doing his "entire duty" and meeting the favor and respect of his superior officers. He was a member in later years of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and at his passing, the Ohio Commandery of the Legion, sent out the following:

TO THE FAMILY OF COL. WILLIAM B. NESBITT,
DECEASED:

It is with profound sorrow we have just been advised of the death of Companion William B. Nesbitt, too late to have a memorial flag spread on his casket, which is customary with the Ohio Commandery when one of its members answer the last Roll Call. Col. Nesbitt had a splendid war record and left a heritage of which you can well be proud. On behalf of the members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, I extend to you their heartfelt sympathy in your bereavement.

(Signed) J. M. BLAIR, Recorder.

Colonel William Burke Nesbitt married, in Nyack, New York, October 20, 1868, Eva K. Nichols, of Xenia, Ohio, born in Vicksburg, Mississippi, daughter of Luther (2) and Anna (Whitaker) Nichols, and granddaughter of Luther (1) Nichols, son of Zadock Nichols, son of Samuel Nichols, son of William Nichols, of Brimfield, Massachusetts. Zadock Nichols enlisted and marched on the

"alarm at Lexington" April 19, 1775, and served as corporal in the Revolutionary Army. Luther (1) Nichols, was a miller of Connecticut. Luther (2) Nichols was of Auburn, New York, and a merchant of Vicksburg, Mississippi. To Colonel and Mrs. Nesbitt seven children were born, one of whom died in infancy: 1. Bessie, married George Kelsey, of Lakewood, Ohio, and they are the parents of: George Nesbitt, Arthur J., Margaret Evelyn, and William Burke. 2. Edith, died in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1896. 3. Helen G. 4. Florence, served in France as a Red Cross nurse, during the World War. 5. Ann Whitaker, married James B. Wooddell, of Cleveland, Ohio. 6. Lillian, married Stephen Montgomery, of Cleveland, Ohio, and has a daughter, Alice Nesbitt Montgomery.

Mrs. Eva K. (Nichols) Nesbitt survives her husband and resides at No. 1620 Elsinore street, East Cleveland, Ohio.

BLOSSOM, Howard Armand,

Authority on Insurance Law.

The American history of the Blossom family begins with the English Colony in Leyden, Holland, and with the sailing of the "Mayflower" and the "Speedwell" in the late summer of 1620, on the voyage which resulted in the disabling of the "Speedwell" and the founding of Plymouth in New England. For many years prior to the founding of the little Pilgrim settlement on the shores of Massachusetts Bay, Deacon Thomas Blossom had been a prominent member of the English Colony at Leyden. When plans were formulated for leaving Holland, the colony was divided, the older members remaining in Leyden under the leadership of Rev. John Robinson, and the younger members, who were thought more able to stand the hardships and the rigors of the climate,

setting sail from Southampton, England, in the "Mayflower" and the "Speedwell" on August 5, 1620, under the guidance of Governor Bradford and Elder William Brewster. The two boats had on board one hundred and twenty passengers. After two trials the "Speedwell" was pronounced unseaworthy, and the "Mayflower" sailed alone from Plymouth, England, on the sixth of September, with one hundred (or 102) passengers. Deacon Thomas Blossom, who had been a passenger on the "Speedwell," returned with twelve others to Leyden and joined the remainder of the Pilgrim Colony there.

The descendants of Deacon Thomas Blossom, while not numerous, have figured prominently in New England affairs for nearly three centuries. Branches are to be found in various parts of New England States, and the Blossoms of St. Louis, whose most notable representative in the last half century was the late Howard Armand Blossom, are of the eighth generation in direct descent from the founder. The coat-of-arms of the Blossom family is as follows:

Arms—Azure, three wyverns ermine.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet a hand holding a swimmer's head and neck erased.

(1) Deacon Thomas Blossom, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was born in England, at a date unknown, and died in Plymouth in 1632. Joining the English Colony in Leyden when conditions in England became intolerable, he was among the number who left to make a settlement in America in 1620, as before stated. Returning to Holland after the mishap to the "Speedwell," he remained at Leyden until 1629. On December 15, 1625, he wrote to Governor William Bradford from Leyden, relating the death of Rev. Mr. Robinson. In 1629, with his wife and two sons, Thomas and Peter, he

again set sail for New England. He settled at Plymouth, where he became a leading citizen and a deacon of the church. He died in 1632, from all evidence a man in the prime of life. Deacon Thomas Blossom and his wife Anna were the parents of two sons, namely: 1. Thomas, Jr., born at Leyden in 1620; married, at Barnstable, Massachusetts, January, 1645, Sarah Ewer, of Charleston. He was drowned in 1650. 2. Peter, mentioned below. Anna Blossom, widow of Deacon Thomas Blossom, married, October 17, 1633, Henry Rawley, and removed with her two sons by her first marriage to Barnstable, Massachusetts.

(II) Peter Blossom, son of Deacon Thomas and Anna Blossom, was born in Leyden, Holland, in 1627, and came to New England with his parents in 1629. He married, June 21, 1663, Sarah Bodfish, descendant of Robert Bodfish, of Lynn and Barnstable. Peter Blossom was a farmer at West Barnstable, where he died about 1700. Children: 1. Mercy, born April 9, 1664, died 1670. 2. Thomas, mentioned below. 3. Sarah, died young. 4. Joseph, born December 10, 1673. 5. Pardon, born June 17, 1676. 6. Thankful, married Joseph Fuller. 7. Mary, born 1678; married Shubel Howland. 8. Jabez, born February 16, 1680; married Mary Goodspeed.

(III) Thomas (2) Blossom, son of Peter and Sarah (Bodfish) Blossom, was born December 20, 1667. He married, in December, 1695, Fear Robinson, daughter of John Robinson, of Falmouth, and great-granddaughter of Rev. John Robinson, spiritual leader of the Pilgrims in Holland. Their children, born at Barnstable, were: 1. Peter, mentioned below. 2. John, born April 17, 1699; married, 1726, Thankful Burgess. 3. Sarah, born December 16, 1703. 4. Elizabeth, born October, 1705; married, 1725, Israel But-

ler. 5. Sarah, born July 30, 1709; married James Case.

(IV) Peter (2) Blossom, son of Thomas (2) and Fear (Robinson) Blossom, was born August 28, 1698, at Barnstable. He married, June 9, 1720, Hannah Issum.

(V) Thomas (3) Blossom, son of Peter (2) and Hannah (Issum) Blossom, was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts. He was a resident of Yarmouth. He married, at Yarmouth, in 1749, Thankful Paddock, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Enos, born August 18, 1750. 2. Thomas, mentioned below. 3. Sarah, born July 13, 1758. 4. Ezra, born May 10, 1761.

(VI) Thomas (4) Blossom, son of Thomas (3) and Thankful (Paddock) Blossom, was born at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, March 11, 1753, and was a lifelong resident there. He married, November 7, 1776, Lucy Sears, of Yarmouth. They were the parents of seven children, among them a son, Rufus, mentioned below.

(VII) Rufus Blossom, son of Thomas (4) and Lucy (Sears) Blossom, was born June 6, 1789, in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, September 7, 1873. He married Taza Farnsworth, and their children were: 1. James F. 2. Chalmer Dwight, mentioned below. 3. Henry M.

(VIII) Chalmer Dwight Blossom, son of Rufus and Taza (Farnsworth) Blossom, was born in Madison county, New York, January 18, 1819. He married Laura A. Porter, at Greenville, Indiana, and they were the parents of two children: 1. Blanche M., who died in infancy. 2. Howard Armand, mentioned below.

(IX) Howard Armand Blossom, son of Chalmer Dwight and Laura A. (Porter) Blossom, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, April 29, 1852, and died there August 24,

1907. He received his early education in the public schools and later attended Washington University. On completing his studies, he entered the offices of the Globe Mutual Insurance Company of St. Louis, in which his uncle, Henry M. Blossom, was a high officer. Within a short period he rose to prominence in insurance circles. For several years he was identified with his uncle, as a partner of H. M. Blossom & Company. In 1902 he organized the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, and until 1904 was its president. Shortly afterward he was influential in effecting the merger of the H. M. Blossom Company, Moses Fraley & Company, Roslyn & Robyn and Pennet & Hemenway, in the Insurance Agency Company, of which he was elected secretary. Mr. Blossom filled this office until his death. He was widely known throughout the Middle West as an authority on insurance law, and was one of the ablest figures in the insurance field in the country. He was prominent in business and financial life in St. Louis.

Mr. Blossom was a member of the Masonic order and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs were the St. Louis, Mercantile, and Glen Echo. On February 17, 1875, Mr. Blossom married Ada Eliza Bradford, daughter of Alfred and Mary Elizabeth (Arnot) Bradford. (See Bradford VIII).

(X) Dwight Bradford Blossom, son of Howard Armand and Ada Eliza (Bradford) Blossom, was born June 13, 1879. He was educated in Washington University, and Princeton University, taking the course in civil engineering at the latter institution. He holds the third degree in the Masonic order, affiliating with Tuscan Lodge, and he also is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Blossom married, November 25,

1908, Marion Clifford. Issue: 1. Howard Clifford, born December 5, 1909. 2. Dwight Bradford, Jr., born May 24, 1912.

(The Bradford Line).

While the name Bradford has been one of the most notable in the history of New England since the founding of Plymouth Colony three hundred years ago, it has been equally prominent in the annals of the Old Dominion. There is perhaps no single one among the hundreds of prominent American family names which has been made the subject of more extended mention in genealogical works than that of Bradford, or has produced a greater quota of distinguished public characters. From the time of Governor William Bradford to the present day men have not been lacking in practically every department of American affairs to carry on the tradition of the name.

Bradford as a surname is derived from a local source, i. e., from towns and parishes of the name which are found in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in Wilts, Dorset, Somersetshire and Devonshire, and in Northumberland in Old England. The family in England dates back to the twelfth century, when one Alexander de Bradeford was a resident of Northumberland in the year 1197. From that date onward the family was one of considerable importance in various parts of England. One of the first martyrs burned at the stake during the reign of Queen Mary was John Bradford, prebend of St. Paul, and a celebrated Protestant preacher. John Bradford was born in Manchester, Lancashire, about 1510, and was executed July 1, 1555, at Smithfield; he was a friend of and fellow martyr with Rogers, Hooper, Saunders, Latimer, Cranmer and Ridley, who suffered death by burning about the same period. Still another Bradford was Lord Bishop of Rochester

and dean of Westminster. The coat-of-arms of the Bradford family is as follows:

Arms—Argent, on a fess sable three stags' heads erased or.

Crust—A stag's head erased or.

Motto—*Fier et sage.*

William Bradford, father of Bishop Bradford, lived at Stoke Newington, Middle Essex, where he died. Bishop Samuel Bradford was born in St. Anne's, Blackfriars, December 20, 1652, and attended St. Paul's School. Afterwards he went to Charter House, while the plague raged and until school was rebuilt after the London fire of 1691. He was elected minister of St. Thomas, Southwark, and was tutor to the grandsons of Archbishop Tillotson. In 1707 he was installed the prebendary of Westminster, and then went to the rectory of St. Mary Le Bow. He was consecrated bishop of Carlisle in 1718, Manchester and Rochester in 1723, holding the latter with the deanery of Westminster until his death in 1731. He declined the bishopric of St. Davids, Wales.

The Bradford family of Maryland, herein under consideration, traces descent from William Bradford, of London, England, who was an officer of St. Anne's Parish, in 1665.

(I) William Bradford, first of the direct line with whom a definite connection can be made, was a resident of London in 1665. Among his children was John, mentioned below.

(II) John Bradford, son of William Bradford, was a merchant of London, where he married Mary Skinner. Their son William is mentioned below.

(III) William (2) Bradford, son of John and Mary (Skinner) Bradford, was the founder of the Maryland family of Bradford. He came to America at the beginning of the eighteenth century and settled in Aberdeen, Maryland, on land at

the head of the Bush river, in Hartford county. William Bradford was one of the early school masters of Hartford county, and a man of considerable prominence in local affairs. He was registrar, clerk and vestryman of St. John's Parish, Hartford county.

William Bradford married (first) Elizabeth Lightbody; (second) Catherine Osborne, a widow. The children of the first marriage were: 1. John George, mentioned below. 2. William.

(IV) John George Bradford, son of William (2) and Elizabeth (Lightbody) Bradford, was a prominent resident of Hartford county, Maryland, and a member of the Hartford County Committee of 1775 during the momentous events which led up to the American Revolution. He married Mary Bonfield.

(V) William (3) Bradford, son of John George and Mary (Bonfield) Bradford, was one of the signers of the Hartford declaration, at Hartford Town, Hartford county, Maryland, May 22, 1775, as a member of the committee. This interesting document reads as follows:

We the Committee of Hartford County, having most seriously and maturely Considered the Resolves of Association of the Continental Congress, and the Resolves of the Provential Convention, do most heartily approve of the same, and as we Esteem ourselves in a most particular manner interested by our Constituents, to see them Carried into Execution, we do most solemnly pledge ourselves to Each other, and to our Country, and Engage ourselves by Every Tie held Sacred among Mankind, to perform the Same at the Risk of Our Lives and Fortunes.

William Bradford rendered distinguished service with the Maryland troops during the Revolution. He volunteered for service, July 18, 1776, and was assigned to Captain Alexander Lawson Smith's company, Colonel Moses Rawling's regiment. On July 13, 1777, he was commissioned first lieutenant. He also

served as a member of Captain John Johnson's company, Colonel John Tyler's regiment, took part in the battles of Fort Washington and on Long Island, and his name appears on the roll at Groton, Connecticut, headquarters. His name last appears on a roll dated November 4, 1784, without remark; an undated bill, of prisoners who were returned from Quebec in 1777 in the ship "Andrew," Captain Gier, master, bears his name. William Bradford was active and prominent in the affairs of Hartford county until his death, February 12, 1794. He married Mary Hill Richardson.

(VI) William (4) Bradford, son of William (3) and Mary Hill (Richardson) Bradford, was born in 1783, and died in 1835. He married Eliza Fullerton.

(VII) Alfred Bradford, son of William (4) and Eliza (Fullerton) Bradford, was born at Aberdeen, Hartford county, Maryland, in 1832, and died at St. Louis, Missouri, July 3, 1897. He married Mary Elizabeth Arnot, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Mary (Handley) Arnot. (See Arnot III). She died in St. Louis, January 30, 1918.

(VIII) Ada Eliza Bradford, daughter of Alfred and Mary Elizabeth (Arnot) Bradford, was born October 15, 1853. She married, February 17, 1875, the late Howard Armand Blossom, of St. Louis, Missouri. (See Blossom IX).

(The Arnot Line).

The definite record of this line of the family of Arnot begins with Henry Arnot. Personal records of the family have been lost or destroyed, and public records prior to the Revolution are of little value in tracing earlier generations. Many West Virginia land grants are recorded in the name, variously spelled as follows: John Arnet, 1795, Greenbrier county, 150 acres (waters of Second Creek); William W.

Arnett, 150 acres, in Harrison county, 1838; James Arnett, 80 acres, Monongalia county, 1802; John Arnett, 260 acres, Monongalia county, 1821; Henry Arnett, Monroe county, 26 acres on Laurel Creek, 1811; 80 acres same, 1816, and on Back Creek; John Arnott, 47 acres on Second Creek, Monroe county, 1820; Henry, Jr., twelve and one-half acres on Laurel Creek, 1836; Henry, 20 acres on Back Creek, 1839; William Arnott, 10 acres on Swope's Knobs, 1850; Henry, 50 acres, Laurel Creek, 1862. The coat-of-arms of the Arnett, Arnot, Arnott families is as follows:

Arms—Gyronny of eight sable and or, on a chief argent a galley, the sails furled sable, flags gules.

Crest—On a tower proper a flag displayed azure.

(I) Henry Arnot was born March 12, 1760, and died May 26, 1847. His application for a Revolutionary soldier's pension contains the following statements: "I lived with my father in Sussex county, New Jersey, during the War of the Revolution. The second summer after the war commenced I enlisted in Sussex county for five months. I think I was fourteen years of age. I went into the service as a waiter to my captain, but immediately after getting to King's bridge I took my gun and did all the duties of a soldier for the balance of the tour." His pension was granted, and he spent the last years of his life with his son, Henry, Jr., in Monroe county, Virginia, where he had settled from New Jersey in 1793, on Swope's Knob. He married Elizabeth Truesdel. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, born 1781; married, 1799, Matthew Wood. 2. Martha, born 1786; married, 1802, Charles Neal. 3. Deborah, born 1787, married, 1804, Walter Neal. 4. William T., of whom further. 5. Henry, born 1791; married, 1815, Mary Phillips. 6. Sarah, born 1795; married,

1834, Joseph Baker. 7. Almeda, born 1799, married Levi Canterbury.

(II) William T. Arnot, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Truesdel) Arnot, was born September 29, 1789, and died in 1863. He owned land in Monroe county, West Virginia. He married (first), in 1812, Mary Garton, who died in 1816. He married (second), in 1817, Lucinda Handley. Issue by first wife: 1. Jesse, of whom further. 2. Jacob, married Rebecca Thomas. 3. Anderson, born 1816, died 1892; married Mary J. Hill. Issue by second wife: 4. Mary, born 1819, died 1908; married John Maddy, Jr. 5. Elizabeth, born 1820, died 1907; married John McNeer. 6. Margaret, born 1824, died 1908; married Charles Maddy. 7. James W., born 1826, died 1894; married Derinda Ross. 8. Elisha T., born 1829, died 1910; married, 1853, Ruth A. Miller. 9. Martha A., married John P. Maddy. 10. William H., born 1833, died 1910; married Martha Coalter. 11. Rebecca, born 1837, died 1910; married Isaac F. Ballard.

(III) Jesse Arnot, son of William T. and Mary (Garton) Arnot, was born December 15, 1812, and died in 1896. He built, with extremely limited resources, the first stone building at Salt Sulphur Springs. In 1834 he went to Glasgow, Missouri, and established himself in the stage business, which he pursued with great success, carrying mail over a wide area. In 1848 he removed to St. Louis, and for nearly fifty years conducted a livery business on a large scale in that city. His name is associated with many enterprises that aided the growth of St. Louis. He was a Mason, Odd Fellow, member of the Merchants' Exchange, and a lifelong Methodist. He was most charitable and philanthropic, and it was through his exertions that the Methodist Orphans' Home was established in 1883.

and he was also a heavy subscriber to the fund for its maintenance. Upon Mr. Arnot was conferred the honor of burying President Lincoln at Springfield, Illinois. He married Elizabeth Mary Handley, and they were the parents of Mary Elizabeth, born October 19, 1835, who married Alfred Bradford (see Bradford VII).

TURNER, James K.,

Editor, *Humanitarian*.

A profound student of political economy and sociology, James K. Turner sought to give practical expression to his theories and conclusions, there being in his life and work much that reminds one of Elbert Hubbard, in fact these two men were close friends. Mr. Turner's work was largely educational, and through his literary contributions the literature of the world was enriched. He was widely quoted on questions affecting capital and labor, and through his journal, "The Mediator," and his society, "The Mediators," he accomplished a great deal of good, for both were devoted to peacemaking. Mr. Turner was richly endowed for the career he chose, having a mind so constituted that he could without bias see both sides of a question, and thus having the other man's viewpoint could sympathize and understand, and when sympathy and understanding meet, peace must follow. So he was a real "peacemaker," that rarest of all created beings.

Mr. Turner may justly be called the founder of the modern idea of mediation, for he was one of the first to publicly advocate a closer relationship between capital and labor, years of study of industrial conditions in combination with practical application of his theories, convincing him that the true solution of industrial problems lies in a harmonious relationship

between capital and labor. Like all men with advanced ideas, he met with suspicion and misunderstanding, but this man who gloried in the title given him in scorn, this "idealist" with an open heart for all mankind, solved with his mastermind many of the problems which kept capital and labor apart and won substantial victories.

For eight years he published the "Mediator" from his own presses in Cleveland, Ohio, and used the columns of that journal to spread the doctrine of his Golden Rule. Annually, at his beautiful country home, "Mediation Meadow," at South Claridon, Ohio, he held conference with others of like mind with himself, and as a result this spirit of mediation went forth into the world and great good has resulted through the devotion of James K. Turner to the gospel of peace and goodwill among men. He built a monument that will endure, for he planted a seed in the open American heart that will bear rich fruit, a seed of brotherly love, fair dealing, that will weld men into a real brotherhood. Read his own prophecy:

Right will triumph. It always triumphs. It may be submerged for a while. It may for a while be overcome by wrong, but behind the clouds the sun always shines, and when the clouds are at last dispelled, no man can be an enemy of the other. We need only to understand each other. Enemies are your friends who do not understand you.

James K. Turner was born in Chicago, Illinois, May 6, 1864, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, September 27, 1916. He was educated in Athens, New York. He early became interested in the publishing business, and after locating in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1899, became owner and proprietor of a large printing establishment, and there spent the remaining seventeen years of his life. A student all his life, he sought to accomplish something of bene-

fit as a result of his study, and in 1909 the first copy of "The Mediator" appeared, J. K. Turner, editor. This was followed by the organization of the society called "The Mediators," which admitted both capitalists and laborers. The aim of this organization may be better understood from his own words:

Arbitration is the half-measure which tries to repair after the damage is done. Mediation is the caretaker which prevents losses by the elimination and correction of those things which might cause friction and differences.

Mediation must begin at the bottom and work up, but like the seed, it must be planted from the top. Mediation is more than practical. It is a force that grips the hearts of men who understand it and inspires them with the vim and zeal of prophets.

There is only one way to find truth and that is to study it from every angle, not from the angle of selfish interest, not from the angle of class interest, nor from the angle of public interest, nor from the angle of general interest alone, but from all interests.

The Mediator Printery was located in the Rockefeller building, Cleveland, and for eight years "The Mediator" was edited and published by Mr. Turner. He founded the Manufacturers' Information Bureau Company, of which he was president; was a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce; the Geauga County Farm Improvement Association; Cleveland Humane Society; American Academy of Social Science; American Civic Association; American Geographical Association; National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education; the Colonial Club; National Educational Association; Tippecanoe Club, and the Cleveland Automobile Club.

Mr. Turner became interested in modern agricultural movements and bought a large farm in South Claridon, known as "Lotusdale," a part of which bordered on Lake Aquilla. He later underdrained all

the cleared land, and erected modern farm buildings, which were equipped with an electric lighting plant. Later he erected a large bungalow for his private residence, and here several agricultural meetings of note were held, one being addressed by Governor Cox. He promoted the first Boys' Corn Contest in Geauga county, paying all prizes in cash. He secured a county farm agent, took a deep and active interest in bettering farm and home conditions throughout the county, and gave largely to the necessary funds. He was president of the Geauga County Farm Improvement Association for many years, and only ceased his efforts to better farm conditions and place agriculture on a higher plane when health failed him. He took a deep personal interest in this work and himself became a successful scientific farmer, making "Lotusdale" farm known the country over. Eastern artists were frequently summer guests there, and when "Lotusdale" was destroyed by fire with its valuable personal property and art treasures, it affected Mr. Turner deeply.

At his home in Cleveland, Mr. Turner preserved many woodland and farm scenes at "Lotusdale" painted by his artist friends whom he had there entertained. His library was one of the finest private collections in his city, and in it were rare works, for Mr. Turner was an amateur art and book collector, closely approaching the attainment of a connoisseur.

James K. Turner married, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 22, 1896, Grace Shiffman, daughter of Alexander Shiffman, the family being held in high esteem in Wilmington, Illinois, where they had long been seated. Two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Turner: Norine Ellen, and Nona May. Mrs. Turner became deeply interested in modern farm methods prior to the burning of "Lotus-

dale," and organized the women of the farms of Geauga county. She promoted Tomato clubs among the girls and gave as prizes trips to Washington, D. C. She survives her husband. Mr. Turner's death was untimely, he being just in the prime of life. He was a genius, a true humanitarian, a man who loved his fellow-men, was kindly and considerate, generous, a good citizen and a true friend. He preached and practiced mediation, which he described as "the spirit of coöperation, born in the beginning in the heart of man, a spirit of love."

Citizenship is self-sacrifice; brotherly love, a perfect example. Good citizenship can only develop where man realizes that he is his brother's keeper. The beauty of mediation is, that it carries so far into the stretches of thought, and makes better citizens of all of us.

CREE, William D.,

Lawyer, Founder of Important Business.

The success and accomplishment that crowned William D. Cree's useful and busy career came as the result of innate excellences of mind and character and energetic ambition that caused him to add constantly to his resources of knowledge and ability for the service of his fellows and the discharge of the duties of the day. No better example of this quality could be found than in the fact that he established in a responsible position, and when over forty years of age qualified as a lawyer and was admitted to the bar. For a quarter of a century he was a resident of Webster Groves, Missouri, and here, as in the broader circles of business in which he moved, he was held in sincere appreciation for outstanding qualities of manhood and good citizenship.

The family of which William D. Cree was a member was of Kentucky residence, his father, William W. Cree, born in

Monroe, Woodfield county, Ohio, living at Covington, Kentucky, at the birth of the son. Mr. Cree's mother, Emily J. (Andrews) Cree, was a native of Kentucky, Alexandria her birthplace.

William D. Cree was born March 1, 1863, and was educated in the schools of his birthplace, completing his studies with graduation from Covington High School. For two years after graduation he was associated with his father in the grocery and market business. He then spent one year in Kansas City, Missouri, after which he went to Chicago, where his father-in-law established him in business as a grocer. A short time thereafter he entered the accounting department of the Wabash railroad, and was subsequently transferred to St. Louis, spending in all eight years in railroad employ.

Mr. Cree had always been interested in religious work and active in the various departments of his church, the Christian, whose fellowship he had entered, December 28, 1890, and his acquaintance in religious circles led to his being approached by the Christian Publishing Company with an offer of a position as manager of the circulation department. This he accepted, then succeeded to the head of the advertising department in office, and still later assumed the business managership, retaining his connection with the publishing house for fourteen years. After resigning this association he founded an independent enterprise in wholesale paper lines as William D. Cree, dealer in print paper, the firm later becoming the Cree-Obear Paper Company, located at Second and Washington streets, St. Louis. This concern conducted a prosperous business, and Mr. Cree, realizing the value from many viewpoints of a legal education, studied law in his leisure time and was admitted to the bar, as previously stated, in April, 1904.

Mr. Cree was a Republican in political sympathy, and was an ardent supporter of Theodore Roosevelt in the Progressive movement, proving his loyalty and earnestness by renting rooms at his own expense and from these as a headquarters distributing literature favorable to the cause of the third party.

William D. Cree married Ruby A. Tilden, daughter of Philo (2) and Elvira J. (Wilson) Tilden (see Tilden line). Mr. and Mrs. Cree had one son, Marshall Tilden, born in St. Louis, May 3, 1896, identified with the printing business. Mr. Cree's death occurred December 12, 1921.

(The Tilden Line).

Hasted's "History of Kent" says: "The Tildens are a very ancient family of this country. They are descended from William Tylden, who owned lands in Kent before the time of Edward III, 1327-1377." Another record says that Nathaniel Tilden was descended from Richard Tilden, who in 1191 went to Palestine with Richard Coeur de Lion.

The arms used by the Tilden family of County Kent, England, were:

Arms—Azure, a saltire ermine between four pheons or.

Crest—A broken spear inverted gules, head or, environed by a snake, proper.

(I) Elder Nathaniel Tilden, son of Thomas Tilden, of Tenterden, County Kent, England, was baptized at Tenterden, County Kent, England, July 28, 1583, and died in 1641, will dated May 25, 1641. He was mayor of Tenterden in 1622. He came to America, settling in Scituate, Massachusetts, where he purchased large tracts of land. He returned to England and reëmbarked for America in March, 1634, in the ship "Hercules," with his family and seven servants, settling on his land in Scituate. Here he was ruling elder of the church in 1635. He married

Lydia Bourne, daughter of Thomas Bourne, of Marshfield, England. Children: 1. Joseph. 2. Thomas, of whom further. 3. Stephen, baptized at Tenterden, October 11, 1629, and died 1712. 4. Lydia, married Richard Garrett. 5. Mary, married Thomas Lapham. 6. Sarah, married George Sutton. 7. Judith, married Abraham Preble.

(II) Thomas Tilden, son of Nathaniel and Lydia (Bourne) Tilden, was born in Tenterden, County Kent, England, about 1621, and came to America with his parents. He was a member of the train band in 1643. He married (first) Elizabeth ———, who died December 12, 1663. He married (second), January 24, 1664. Children: 1. A son who died June 29, 1654. 2. A son who died October 5, 1656. 3. Lydia, born April 26, 1658. 4. Thomas, of whom further. Probably other children.

(III) Thomas (2) Tilden, son of Thomas (1) Tilden, married and became the father of the following children: 1. Hannah, born August 15, 1694. 2. Susannah, born March 15, 1696. 3. Thomas, of whom further. 4. John, born April 15, 1701. 5. Jerusha, born March 25, 1706.

(IV) Thomas (3) Tilden, son of Thomas (2) Tilden, was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, June 30, 1701. He married and among his children was Ithamar, of whom further.

(V) Ithamar Tilden, son of Thomas (3) Tilden, lived in Massachusetts and Connecticut. His children were the following: 1. Thomas. 2. John. 3. Ithamar, of whom further. 4. Hannah. 5. Sarah. 6. Delight. 7. Lucy. Other daughters.

(VI) Dr. Ithamar (2) Tilden, son of Ithamar (1) Tilden, in 1790 was of Mansfield, Connecticut. He settled in Braintree, Vermont, about 1800, and remained only a few years. It is not known where he went from Braintree. He married and



Lucius L. Culver

had children: 1-2-3. Two sons, born before 1774, and a daughter born before 1790. 4. Olive, born in Mansfield, Connecticut, December 17, 1795. 5. Maria, born in Williamstown, Vermont, December 9, 1797. 6. Philo, of whom further.

(VII) Dr. Philo Tilden, son of Dr. Ithamar (2) Tilden, was born in Braintree, Vermont, May 8, 1801. He removed to Kentucky, and later to Cleveland, Ohio. He married Clarissa (Andrews) Otis, born January 1, 1803, died November 24, 1839. She was a daughter of Judge Andrews, who lived in Pawlet, Vermont, and widow of Stephen Otis. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Tilden: Mrs. Julia Edison, deceased; Philo, of whom further; Otis, deceased.

(VIII) Philo (2) Tilden, son of Dr. Philo (1) Tilden, was a merchant and lived in Kentucky. He married Elvira J. (Wilson-Nelson) Allen, and they were the parents of two children: Mrs. Frank Logan, of Manchester, Michigan, who has one son, Clifford Logan; and Ruby A., of whom further. Mrs. Tilden married (first) a Mr. Nelson, of Kentucky, and they had two children: Samuel B. and Nellie B. Nelson. She married (second) a Mr. Allen, a resident of Ohio.

(IX) Ruby A. Tilden, daughter of Philo (2) and Elvira J. (Wilson-Nelson-Allen) Tilden, married William D. Cree (q. v.).

REFERENCES—"New England Historical and Genealogical Register;" "American Ancestry;" "Mayflower Descendants," Volumes 2-3-4-5-6-7-8; "History of Braintree, Vermont;" Tilden Data in possession of Mrs. E. A. Smith, of New York City, who is compiling a Tilden genealogy. Family Data.

CULVER, Lucius Lewellyn,

Man of Great Enterprise, Philanthropist.

Although at no time a very numerous family, the Culvers or Colvers are readily traced in many of the English shires. The

name is found in various forms of spelling, such as Colyer, Collver, Coluer, Culver, and Cullver. Several excellent authorities state that the family originated in Saxony and that the descendants in England and later in America were of Saxon ancestry. In America the various branches have invariably used one or the other of the two forms, Culver and Colver, both of which are found in the old records applying to the same person. The name is the application as a patronymic of the word "culver," meaning a pigeon or dove.

Edward Culver, the founder of the family in America, came from one of the southeastern countries of England to America in 1635 with John Winthrop, the younger, son of John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts. An American branch of the family bears the following crest:

Crest—A dexter cubit arm holding in the hand a club proper, underneath the crest an empty shield argent.

The name of Culver is inseparably connected with the city of St. Louis, Missouri, through the career of Lucius Lewellyn Culver in industrial and commercial relations, and through the interested and generous activity of Mr. and Mrs. Culver in civic, philanthropic, and charitable enterprises. In the two decades that have passed since his death, Mrs. Culver has continued alone the works that were formerly their joint interests, and with steadfast devotion she has made the alleviation of suffering and the aid of the unfortunate her guiding aim of life.

Lucius Lewellyn Culver was born in Champaign county, Ohio, March 18, 1839. His early youth and young manhood were uneventful, his education one of fair proportions, and for a few years after his marriage he resided in Illinois, moving to

St. Louis about 1876. His business career in this city covered less than a quarter of a century, but into that period he put an almost unbelievable amount of energetic labor in industrial connection. About 1881 Mr. Culver became a founder of the Wrought Iron Range Company, of St. Louis, and for a number of years was officially identified with this organization, its prosperity and successful continuance largely due to his clarity of judgment, determination in the attainment of desired ends, and close personal touch with all branches of the concern. After severing his relations with the Wrought Iron Range Company, Mr. Culver did not immediately reënter the manufacturing field, but in 1890 organized the L. L. Culver Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of furnaces for hot water heating systems. In 1891 the business was reorganized on a larger scale as the Majestic Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Culver became president of this organization, associating with him, in 1892, Messrs. John Fowler and R. H. Stockton. Mr. Stockton was vice-president and Mr. Fowler secretary and treasurer of the company, and the manufacture of Majestic Malleable Iron Ranges was begun. This range embodied original ideas of Mr. Culver and met every domestic requirement.

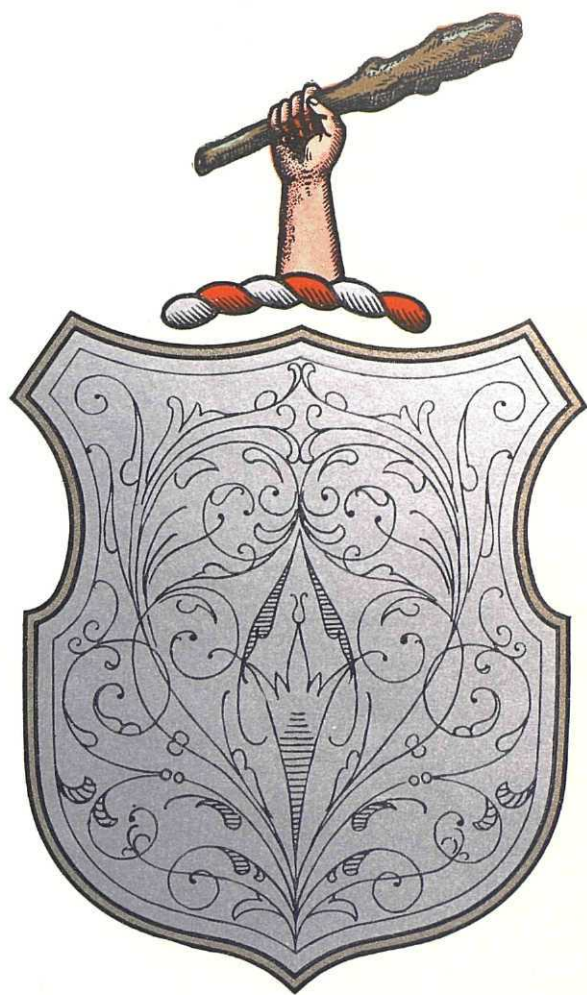
Mr. Culver was president of the L. L. Culver Manufacturing Company at the time of his death, and in addition to leadership in the determination of the policy of the company, made the active charge of the factory his especial province. In the course of his work he came to the conclusion that he had designed a range immeasurably superior to any then on the market. Notwithstanding the fact that the market for cooking stoves was at that particular time overstocked, and that prudence and conservatism would have dic-

tated delay in introducing this new model, he formulated plans for its manufacture and sale, giving to the stove trade and to the purchasing public the first steel and malleable iron range manufactured. Its outstanding merit won general favor, and a judicious and widespread advertising campaign placed the new range in the lead in national demand. The result was a flood of orders that taxed the capacity of their foundry to the limit. Mr. Culver's associates attributed to his courage and proved judgment, as well as to his inventive genius, this splendid achievement, and credited to him the prosperity that attended the enterprise. He combined the qualities of the capable, industrial manager with those of the far-seeing, constructive executive, and in paths of unquestioned honor he led the way to commercial influence and material fortune.

Mr. Culver, close as was his application to the large interests that claimed so much of his time and attention, was ever ready to aid any movements for civic improvement or in any undertaking of progress. He was a dependable factor in the support of any project appealing to the high citizenship of St. Louis residents, and charitable enterprises and philanthropic works knew his generous friendship. One of these was his identification with the founding of the Culver Military Academy. Mr. Culver died in St. Louis, Missouri, February 11, 1899.

Lucius Lewellyn Culver married, in Danville, Illinois, in 1860, Mary E. Comegys, born in Champaign county, Ohio, March 19, 1841, daughter of Cornelius and Ann Bell (Dunlap) Comegys.

Mrs. Culver has continued her residence in St. Louis, where she has long been prominent socially, and where her kindly spirit and sympathetic nature have found expression in the most helpful char-



Culver



Ann Bell (Dunlap) Comegys



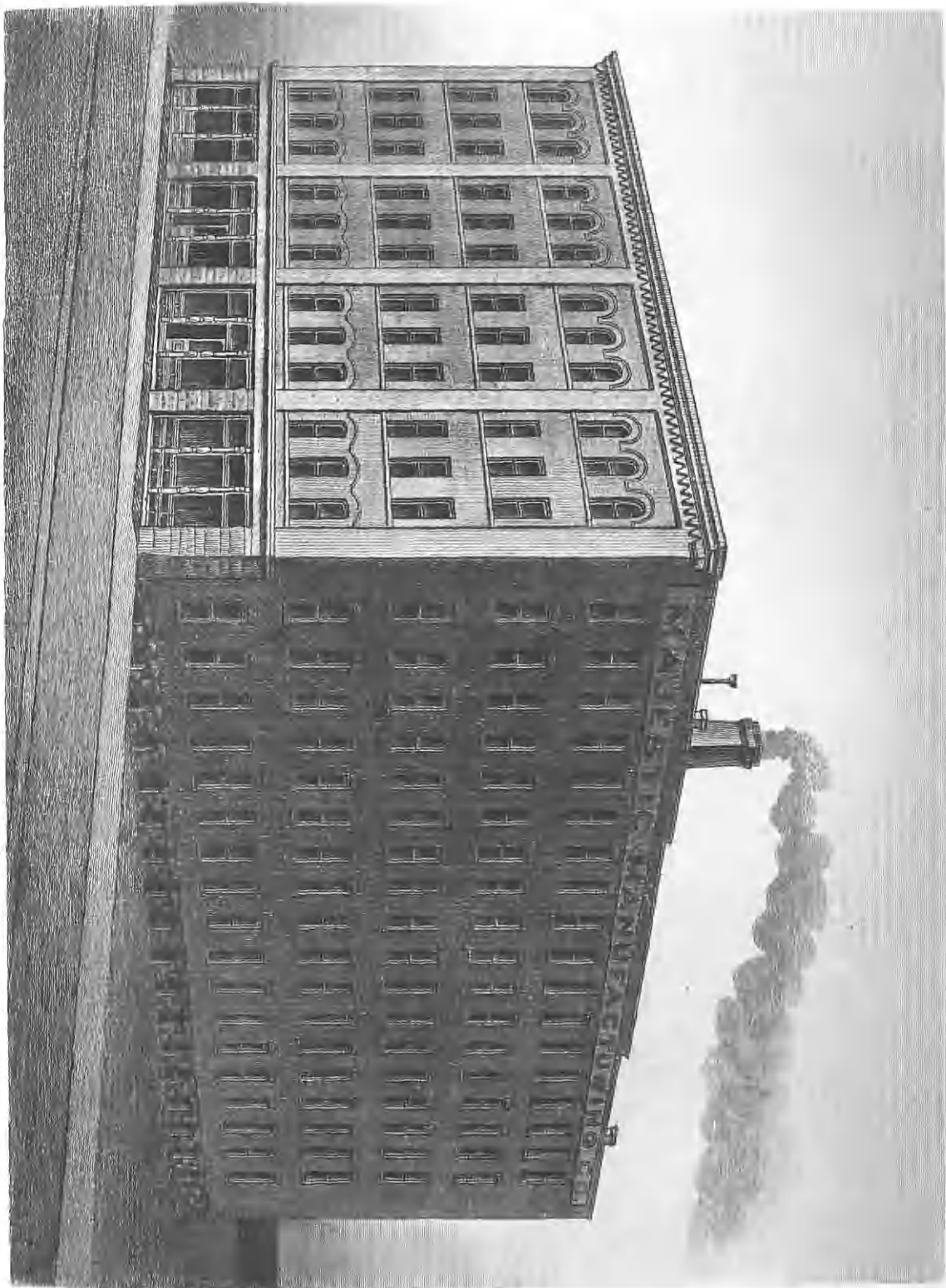
American Historical Society, Inc.

Portrait by Mrs. C. C. Culver

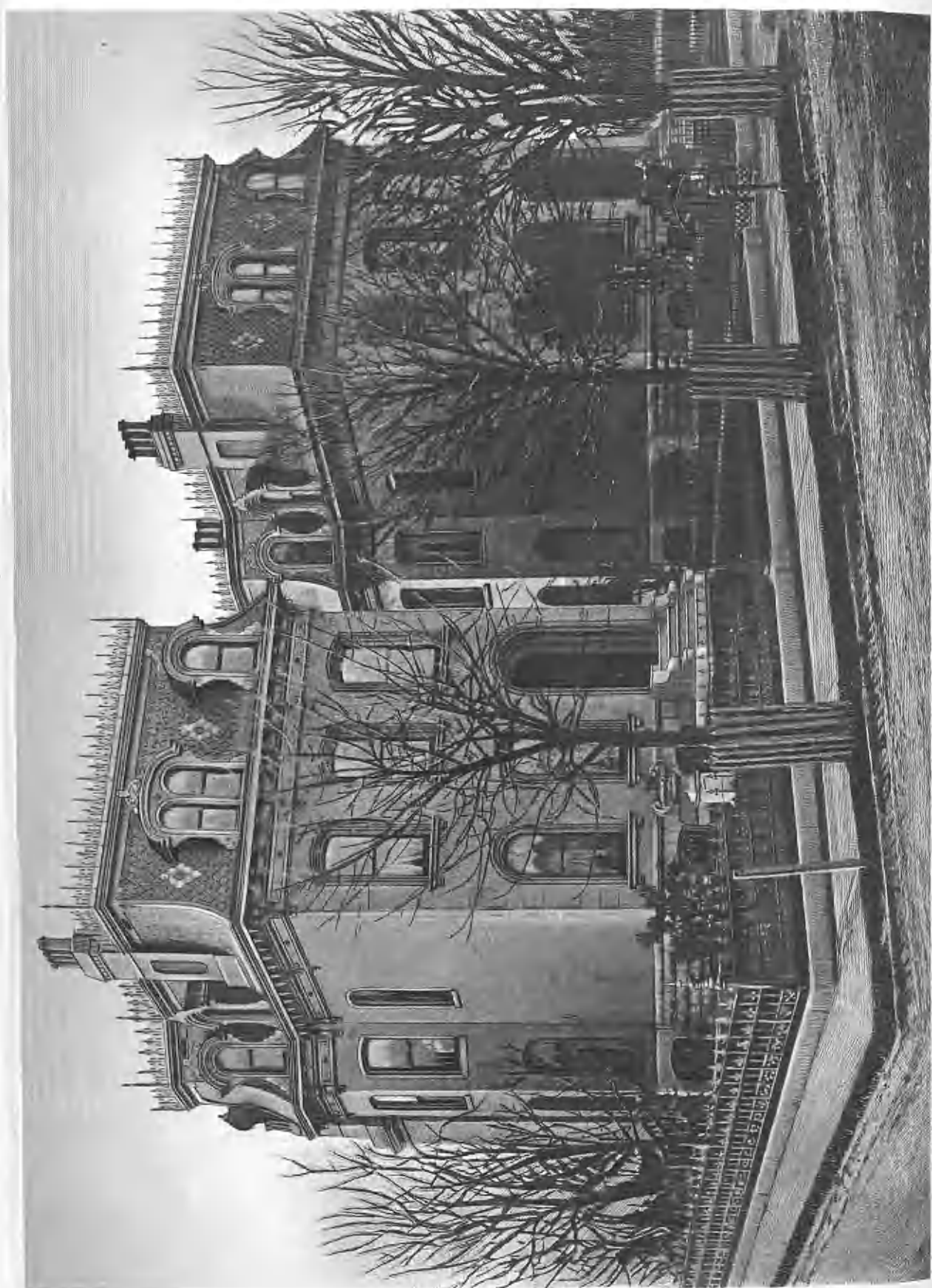
Mary L. Culver



MAJESTIC MANUFACTURING CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.



MAJESTIC MANUFACTURING CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.



itable work of the city. Her life is a long record of constant devotion to her husband during his lifetime, and of watchfulness for opportunities to do good. Most of her kindly acts have been unheralded, performed solely to meet an insistent need and to fulfil the deep convictions of stewardship she so keenly feels. For a long period of years Mrs. Culver has been the loyal friend of the L. L. Culver Union Hospital Association, which is located at Whitlock Place, Crawfordsville, Indiana. The hospital building was dedicated on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1892, having been erected at a cost of \$12,000. It was the outgrowth of the work of the Women's Union, an organization performing systematic social service in Crawfordsville, but whose endeavors had been handicapped by lack of finances to support the hearty enthusiasm and self-sacrifice of its members. Mrs. Culver became interested in their work, joined the association as a life member, and, impressed with the vision of their work, made an initial gift of \$10,000 for the building of the hospital, and later added to the fund until her gift totalled \$13,200. The hospital which had previously been known as the Union Hospital, its incorporated title, was renamed the L. L. Culver Union Hospital, in recognition of its benefactress, and as a memorial to her husband. The Blind Girls' Home, of St. Louis, is another of Mrs. Culver's especial interests and the recipient of her liberal aid, while no opportunity to lighten the burden of her fellows, to smooth their paths, or to help them along life's journey is neglected by her. The distinguished service of her husband and the large measure of good she has accomplished with her means and influence have made the name of Culver a blessing to St. Louis. To the St. Louis Children's Hospital at King's Highway, St. Louis, Mrs.

Culver has made the gift of a building, known by her name, which has been of great value to the institution, enabling it to extend its work to meet needs and demands that have long been felt.

The Culver Military Academy was founded in 1894 in an endeavor to establish an institution that would be to America what the great English secondary schools are to England. Since the death of the founder, Henry Harrison Culver, the members of the family have invested a great deal of capital in the Culver Military Academy, not for financial profit, but in order that they might build a monument to the founder, in which his dreams would be realized. So generously have they contributed to the needs of the institution that within a comparatively few years there has been erected at Culver a plant unexcelled by any other private school in America, and approximating in completeness the equipment of the national academies. The faculty, in harmony with the spirit of the school, have not been content to follow the beaten paths, but have devoted their earnest efforts to securing the highest degree of class-room efficiency by original study and experiment. They have been aided in this by the wise provision of the trustees, under which eminent university authorities on education are invited to the institution to present to the faculty and to discuss with them advanced methods in teaching.

Culver-Stockton College, founded as a Christian University, owes its existence to a movement in the late forties and fifties of the last century to give a larger place to the Bible and religion in the education of the youth of the Nation. This movement was led by James Shannon, then president of the State University at Columbia, D. Pat Henderson, and others. The location was chosen both because of

its natural beauty and suitability for the purposes of an institution of learning, and because of its geographical advantages, as enabling it to serve effectively the educational needs of three States. A charter was granted by the State Legislature in 1853, under which the school has operated in the past and under which, as amended in 1917, it continues to operate. The corporation suffered severe reverses during the Civil War, when the school was closed for a number of years and the building occupied by the Federal troops. At this time also its endowment was completely swept away.

Culver-Stockton College passed through the most trying experience in its history when in 1903 the main building was burned to the ground, and all of its papers and records were completely destroyed. The school at this time would have ceased to be but for the courage and devotion and sacrifice of Dr. Carl Johann, then president of the college. Dr. Johann, in spite of the lukewarmness of many and the opposition of some, raised the money for a new building, and the present main building was erected.

The college building stands in the midst of a campus of thirty-four acres which occupies the top of a hill west of the town of Canton more than a hundred feet above the Mississippi river, and commands superb views in all directions—to the North and South and East, the Mississippi valley spread out like a map; to the West, a series of beautiful well treed hills across which the sunsets are the most wonderful that are to be seen anywhere on land.

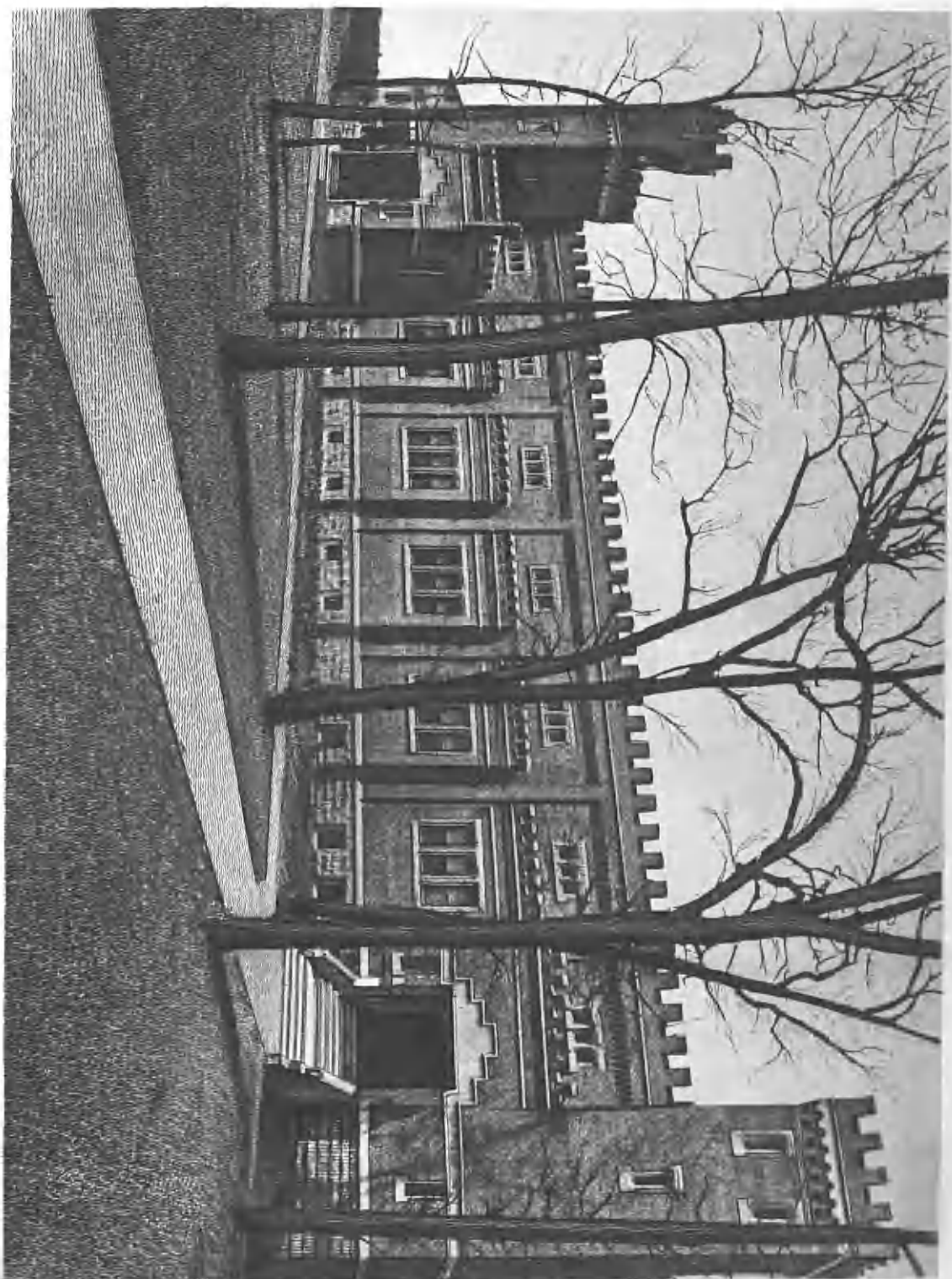
In 1912, under the impetus of the generous benefactions of Mrs. L. L. Culver and Mr. R. H. Stockton, of St. Louis, the school took another great step forward. It was in this year that Mary Culver and Stockton halls, the college residences, and

the L. L. Culver gymnasium were erected. These buildings are among the most beautiful and best equipped of their kind in the Middle West.

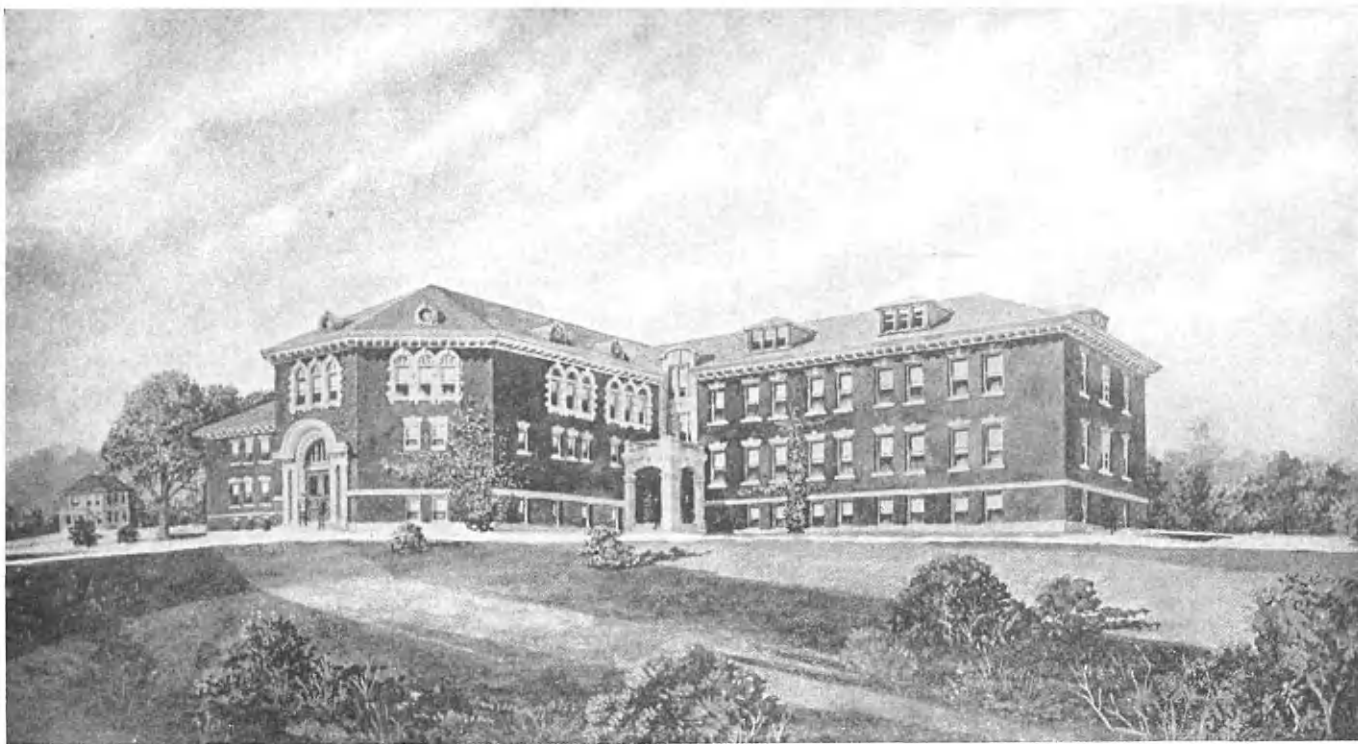
In 1914 the trustees and faculty of the college began to pay special attention to educational standards. During the summer and autumn of 1915 the educational forces of the school were completely reorganized. Important structural alterations were made in the main building in order to provide room for the new science departments, and thousands of dollars were raised for the equipment of the laboratories. The library was created at this time and thousands of volumes were purchased, and the new reading room with its dignified furnishings and its splendid reference library came into being. Important changes in the faculty and the curriculum were also made. President John H. Wood took office in June, 1917.

At the December, 1914, meeting of the board of trustees of Christian University, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing the sense of the meeting that the names of Mr. R. H. Stockton and Mrs. Mary E. Culver, of St. Louis, should be united in the new name which it was desired to give the institution, as a perpetual memorial of their benefactions to the college, and authorizing the president to confer with Mr. Stockton and Mrs. Culver with a view to securing their consent. Shortly thereafter, a copy of this resolution was conveyed personally to Mr. Stockton and Mrs. Culver by President Todd and President Emeritus Johann.

At a meeting of the executive committee, held February 15, 1917, a resolution was adopted approving the title, "Culver-Stockton College," as the new name of the corporation, and authorizing the president of the board to promote a bill in the State Legislature to amend the charter of the institution, giving effect to this



CULVER MILITARY ACADEMY

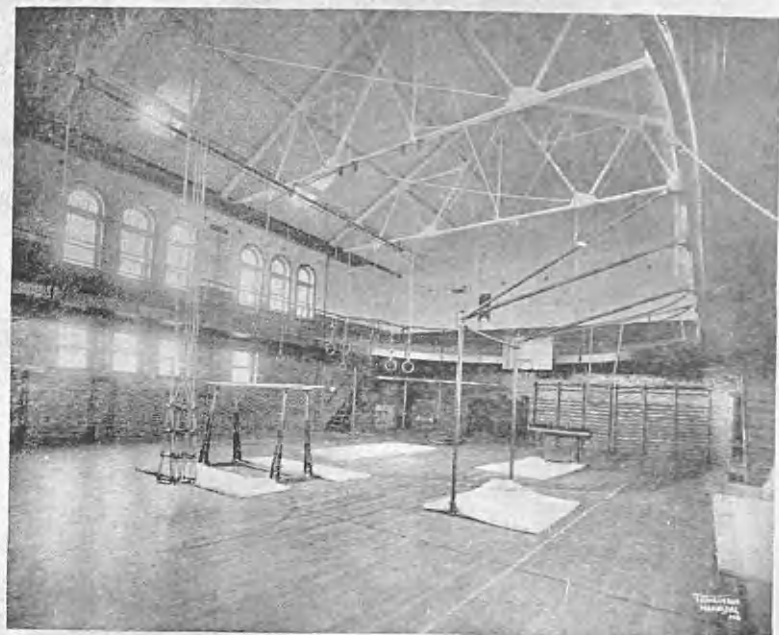


CULVER HALL

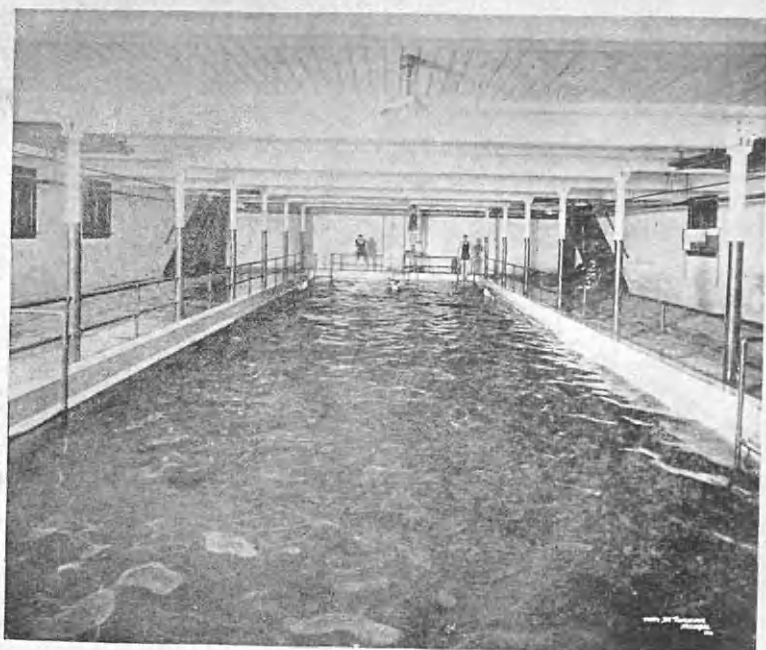
L. L. CULVER GYMNASIUM

STOCKTON HALL

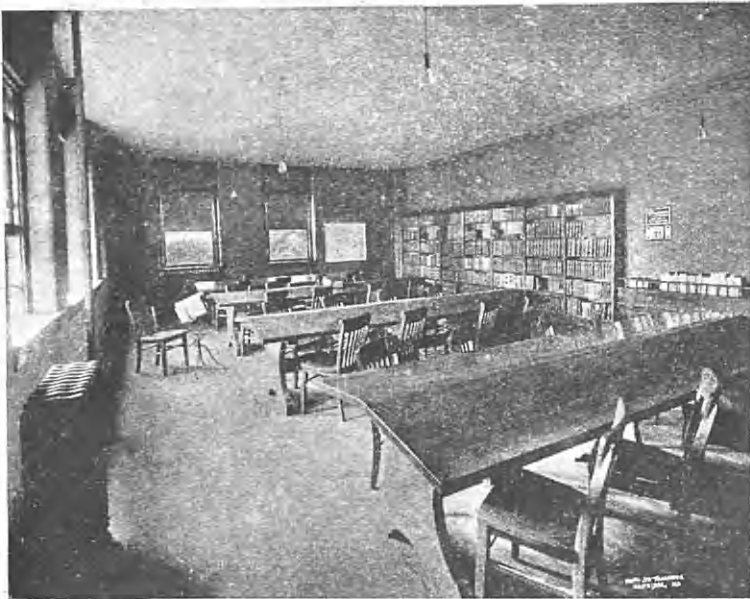
These buildings were completed and occupied in October, 1912.



GYMNASIUM



SWIMMING POOL



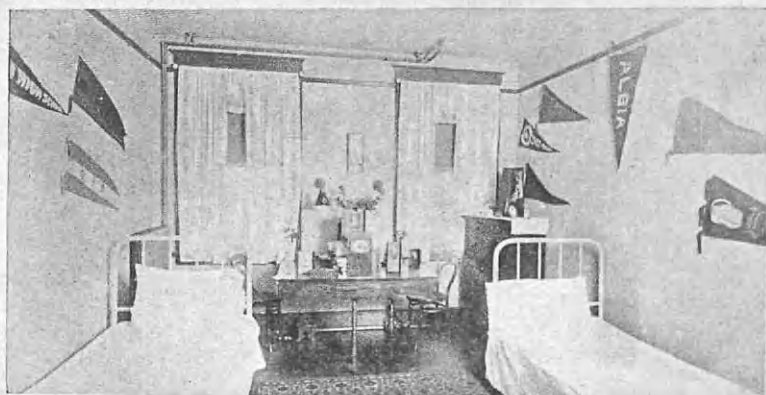
READING ROOM



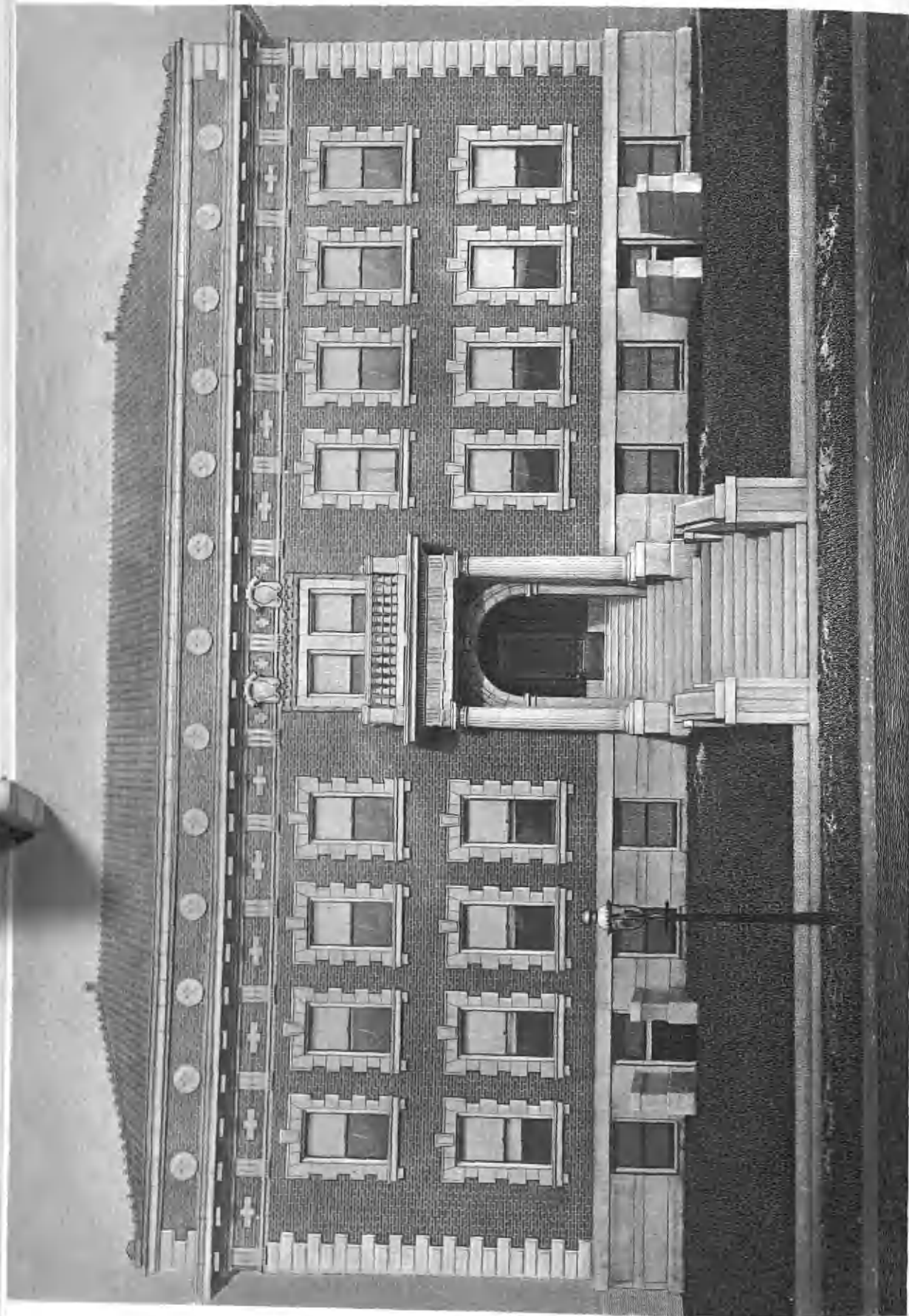
LIBRARY STACK ROOM



COLLEGE DINING HALL



BEDROOM IN CULVER HALL



THE BLIND GIRLS' HOME



CULVER UNION HOSPITAL

change. On February 19, 1917, a bill entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate Christian University,' approved January 28, 1853, by changing the name from 'Christian University' to 'Culver-Stockton College'" was introduced in the House by Mr. Caldwell. On March 13, 1917, this bill was passed by the House, and four days later, on March 17, was ratified by the Senate and became law. The new name came into use on and after June 16, 1917.

DAY, Everett L.,

Physician.

In making the medical profession his choice of life work Dr. Everett L. Day, of St. Louis, Missouri, was afforded a splendid example by the career of his distinguished father, who spent the major portion of his long and active career in St. Louis. The younger man was granted but a brief span of years for his contribution to his profession and to the healing of his fellows, but he bore ably and worthily the family name and adhered to the standards of professional conduct and private character that had guided the former Dr. Day, his honored father.

The early history of the Day family and its founding in Missouri is recorded in the volume "Settlers of Missouri" by note of the emigration of Robert Day, of England, who made his home in Maryland. He had two sons, Frank, of whom further, and Robert, who died young.

Frank Day removed from Maryland to Wythe county, Virginia. He married Mary Forbish, and they became the parents of a numerous family, as follows: Nancy; Polly, married and settled in St. Louis in 1815; Aves, died unmarried; Peggy, married Solomon Whittles, of Missouri; Elizabeth; Rebecca; Jane, married John Proctor, of Missouri; Frank,

Jr., died unmarried; Nathaniel, died unmarried; George, died unmarried; Nilen, married Susan Wilson; James, married Emily Rochester, and settled in St. Charles county, Missouri, later moving to Lincoln county, Missouri.

Dr. James L. Day, father of Dr. Everett L. Day, was born in Green county, Missouri, March 11, 1840. After attending country schools, he qualified for teaching and followed this line of activity for a time. His medical studies were pursued in St. Louis and New York City, his tuition defrayed by money earned during his time free from the class room, and after receiving his diploma he practiced for a time in Winchester, Illinois. After several years in Winchester he opened his office in St. Louis, and within a comparatively short time had won the confidence and respect both of his medical colleagues and the public-at-large. In addition to meeting the demands of a large general practice, he was a regular lecturer at one of the early medical colleges, and was widely known as one of the leading practitioners of the day. He touched the life of the community at many points, was deeply interested in politics as a staunch Democrat, was a communicant of the Christian church, and fraternized with the Masonic order, in which he held the Knights Templar's degree. His death occurred in 1909. He married Amarilla Solomon, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Solomon, her father a farmer. They were the parents of nine children, of whom but two reached maturity—Teacy L., deceased; and Dr. Everett L., of whom further.

Dr. Everett L. Day, son of Dr. James L. and Amarilla (Solomon) Day, was born in Palmyra, Illinois, and when six years of age was brought to St. Louis, Missouri, where his early education and professional training were obtained. Three

years of his early medical career were spent in the Philippine Islands, after which he returned to St. Louis and was engaged in active professional work until his death, August 25, 1912, three years after that of his father. Already there had come to him a greater degree of success and a larger following than a young doctor can justly anticipate and the promise of the reward of future years was particularly great. Dr. Day was also a member of the Masonic order, and was an extremely popular member of the younger group of the medical fraternity in St. Louis. Excellent talent had found in him a responsible guardian, and his administrations of his trust had been loyal and capable.

Dr. Day married Maude McLaughlin, daughter of George R. and Frances McLaughlin, granddaughter of John and Caroline McLaughlin, both father and grandfather born in Illinois and both farmers. John McLaughlin also a preacher of the Methodist faith. Dr. and Mrs. Day were the parents of two children, Frances A. and Marjorie B.

BROWN, Thomas,

Publisher, Real Estate Operator.

As publisher and real estate operator, Thomas Brown was known in the St. Louis (Missouri) community for a large share of his seventy-eight years. His work in both fields of endeavor was a source of substantial and permanent benefit, and although in the fulness of his years he was called from the place that long had known him, the results of his labors live in a city improved and beautified, and in instruments of culture and education, books of solid worth, distributed over a wide area.

Mr. Brown was a descendant of English ancestry, son of John Brown, a

native of Leicester, England, who left his birthplace about the middle of the nineteenth century and sailed for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, his family losing all trace of him shortly afterwards.

Thomas Brown was born in Leicester, England, in 1840, and there obtained his education, leaving England to journey to Canada when a young man of twenty-six years. He remained in the Dominion for a time and subsequently was a resident of Davenport, Iowa, soon afterward coming to St. Louis, where his after life was spent. In St. Louis he became the head of a publishing business, located on Locust street, which he conducted until about 1890, his plant devoted principally to edition printing of encyclopedias and other standard works of reference. Upon his withdrawal from this business Mr. Brown devoted himself chiefly to real estate dealing, having acquired large land holdings in the vicinity of Kingshighway and Page, a tract formerly used as a race course. This district he platted and developed as a most desirable residential section, and in this work he was engaged during his latter years, directing the up-building of a section possessing many natural and artificial advantages. All of his business dealings were marked by a strict probity, from which he never deviated, and in the course of a career covering half a century, there was never a voice lifted in unfavorable criticism of his methods or the result of his activities.

Mr. Brown traveled extensively, finding in his journeys and in the wide reading that covered a lifetime his principal recreation. He was a Mason in fraternal affiliations, a past master of his lodge, and was deeply devoted to the principles and work of the order. Independent in politics, he was an Episcopalian in religious



George F. Whitney M. D.

faith, serving in his later years the Pilgrim Congregational Church as trustee.

Thomas Brown married, in 1873, Lucy Wolcott, daughter of Homer Wolcott, born in Saundersville, Massachusetts, and Caroline (Stillman) Wolcott, born in Colebrook, Connecticut, granddaughter of William Wolcott and of Jonathan and Betsey Stillman. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were the parents of the following children: 1. Arthur Wolcott, who married Mabel Evans, and they have four children: Edwin, Lucille, Marion, and Ruth. 2. Edgar Wright, deceased. 3. Mabel Wolcott. 4. Herbert Thomas, who married Florence Roberts, and they have two children: Lois and Virginia. 5. Frank Homer, who married Olive Wise, and they have three children: Frances, Olive and Marietta.

Thomas Brown died March 6, 1918. Life had brought him many desirable rewards, which had been bountifully bestowed upon his family and shared with the great body of his fellows through support of religious and humanitarian works. The record of his life is a narrative pleasing and uplifting, the expression of true manhood and its sturdy virtues.

WHITNEY, George F.,

Physician, Manufacturing Druggist.

The surname Whitney was originally a place name. The parish from which the family takes its name is located in County Hereford, England, upon the extreme western border, adjoining Wales, and is traversed by the lovely Wye river. The name of the place doubtless comes from the appearance of the river, meaning in Saxon, white water, from *hwit*, white, and *ey*, water. The coat-of-arms of the Whitney family is as follows:

Arms—Azure, a cross chequy or and gules.

Crest—A bull's head couped sable, armed argent, the points gules.

Motto—*Magnanimitur crucem sustine.* (Gallantly uphold the cross).

The English ancestry of John Whitney, the immigrant who settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, has been established by Henry Melville and presented in an exquisitely printed and illustrated volume. Very few American families have their English genealogy in such well authenticated and satisfactory form. An abstract of the English ancestry is given below.

(I) Turstin, "the Fleming," otherwise known as Turstin de Wigmore, probably also as Turstin, son of Rolf, and Turstin "the White," was a follower of William the Conqueror. He was mentioned in the Domesday Book as an extensive landholder in Herefordshire and the Marches of Wales. He married Agnes, daughter of Alured de Merleberge, a Norman baron of Ewias Castle, in the Marches of Wales.

(II) Eustace, son of Turstin, was a benefactor of the monastery of St. Peter in Gloucester. He or one of his immediate descendants took the surname de Whitney from Whitney of the Wye, in the Marches of Wales, where his principal castle was located. The estate comprised over two thousand acres, and remained in the family until 1893, when it was sold, there being no member of the family to hold it. The castle has entirely disappeared, but it is believed to be in ruins under the Wye, which has in the course of years changed its path. The castle was probably built on an artificial mound, surrounded by a moat fed by the river, which gradually undermined the castle, which was at last disintegrated.

(III) Sir Robert de Whitney, a direct descendant of Eustace, was living in 1242, and was mentioned in the "Testa de

Nevill." Three or four intervening generations cannot be stated with certainty.

(IV) Sir Eustace de Whitney, son of Sir Robert, gave deed to the monastery of St. Peter in 1280, referring to and confirming the deed of his ancestors above mentioned. He was Lord of Pencombe, Little Cowarn and Whitney, in 1281; was granted free warren by Edward I. in 1284; summoned to wars beyond the seas in 1297; tenant of part of the manor of Huntington in 1299; in Scotch War in 1301. He was possibly grandson instead of son of Sir Robert.

(V) Sir Eustace de Whitney, son of Sir Eustace, was knighted by Edward I. in 1306, and was a member of Parliament for Herefordshire in 1313 and 1352.

(VI) Sir Robert de Whitney, son of Sir Eustace, was one of two hundred gentlemen who went to Milan in the retinue of the Duke of Clarence on the occasion of the latter's marriage in 1368. He was a member of Parliament for Herefordshire in 1377, 1379 and 1380, and sheriff in 1377.

(VII) Sir Robert de Whitney, son of Sir Robert, was sent abroad to negotiate treaty with the Count of Flanders in 1388; member of Parliament for Herefordshire in 1391. He was sent to France to deliver the castle and town of Cherbourg to the King of Navarre in 1393; was knight marshal in the court of Richard II.; sent on King's business to Ireland in 1394. He was killed, together with his brother and most of his relatives, at the battle of Pilleth, 1402.

(VIII) Sir Robert de Whitney, son of Sir Robert, was granted the castle of Clifford and lordships of Clifford and Glasbury by Henry IV. in 1404, on account of the services of his father. He was sheriff of Herefordshire in 1413-28-33-37; member of Parliament, 1416-23. He fought in

the French War under Henry V., and was captain of the castle and town of Vire in 1420. He was named as one of the five knights in Herefordshire in 1433, and died March 12, 1441.

(IX) Sir Eustace de Whitney, son of Sir Robert, was born in 1411. He was head of a commission sent to Wales by Henry VI. in 1455, and was a member of Parliament for Herefordshire in 1468. He married (first) Jenett Russell; married (second) Jane Clifford.

(X) Robert Whitney, son of Sir Eustace (IX), was probably a knight, and was an active participant in the War of the Roses, and was attainted as a Yorkist in 1459. He was probably at the battle of Mortimer's Cross in 1461. He was the subject of a poem by Lewis Glyn Cothi, on the occasion of his marriage to Alice, the great-granddaughter of Sir David Gam. He married (first) Alice, daughter of Thomas Vaughan; (second) Constance Touchett, who was the mother of his sons. She was descended from William the Conqueror, through the second wife of Edward I., King of England.

(XI) James Whitney, son of Robert, was appointed receiver of Newport, part of the estate of the Duke of Buckingham, confiscated by Henry VII., in 1522. He married Blanche, daughter and an heir of Simon Milbourne.

(XII) Robert Whitney, son of James Whitney, was of Icomb, and in charge of other confiscated estates. He was sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1527-28-29-30. He was nominated Knight of the Bath by Henry VIII at the coronation of Anne Boleyn in 1531; was granted part of income of monastery of Brewern in 1535; furnished forty men to put down rebellion in 1536. He was named to attend upon the King's person. He died in 1541 and his will was

proved June 11, 1541. He married Margaret Wye.

(XIII) Sir Robert Whitney, son of Robert Whitney, was knighted the day after Queen Mary's coronation in October, 1553. He was summoned before the privy council in 1555 and 1559. He was member of Parliament for Herefordshire in 1559, and died August 5, 1567. He married Sybil Baskerville, a descendant of William the Conqueror through the first wife of Edward I.

(XIV) Robert Whitney, son of Sir Robert, was mentioned in the will of his father, and also in an inquisition taken after the latter's death. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Morgan Guillims, or Duglim.

(XV) Thomas Whitney, son of Robert, was of Westminster, Gentleman. He was buried at St. Margaret's, April 14, 1637. He married Mary, daughter of John Bray, of Westminster; she was buried at St. Margaret's September 25, 1629. Children: 1. John, the American emigrant, settled at Watertown, Massachusetts. 2. Nicholas. 3. William. 4. Richard. 5. Margaret. 6. Anne.

(The Family in America).

John Whitney, immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1589, son of Thomas, and grandson of Robert Whitney. He received for his day a good education in the Westminster School, now St. Peter's College. He was apprenticed at the age of fourteen by his father to William Pring, of the Old Bailey, London, a freeman of the Merchant Tailors' Company, then the most famous and prosperous of all the great trade guilds, numbering in its membership distinguished men of all professions, many of the nobility and the Prince of Wales. At the age of twenty-one, John Whitney became a full-fledged member and his apprentice-

ship expired. He made his home in Isleworth-on-Thames, eight miles from Westminster, and there three of his children were born. There, too, his father apprenticed to him his younger brother Robert, who also served his seven years. Soon afterward John Whitney left Isleworth and doubtless returned to London and lived in Bow Lane, near Bow Church, where his son Thomas was born. In September, 1631, he placed his eldest son, John, Jr., in the Merchant Tailors' School, where according to the register he remained as long as the family was in England. Early in April, 1635, John Whitney registered with his wife Eleanor and sons John, Richard, Nathaniel, Thomas and Jonathan, as passengers of the ship "Elizabeth and Ann," Roger Cooper, master, landing a few weeks later in New England. He settled in Watertown in June, and bought the sixteen-acre homestead of John Strickland at what is now Belmont and East Common streets. This homestead descended to his son Joshua Whitney, of Groton, who sold it October 29, 1697, to Nathan Fiske. Whitney was admitted a freeman March 3, 1635-36, and was appointed constable June 1, 1641; was selectman in 1638 to 1655 inclusive, and town clerk in 1655. He was one of the foremost citizens for many years. He was grantee of eight lots in Watertown. He died June 1, 1673. He married (first), in England, Eleanor —, born in 1599, died in Watertown, May 11, 1659. He married (second), in Watertown, September 29, 1659, Judith Clement, who died before her husband.

Many members of this family have attained distinction in various walks of life. Among these may be mentioned William Dwight Whitney, an eminent philologist who became professor of Sanskrit at Yale; and Joseph Dwight Whitney, a geologist of the first rank, who became

head of the State Geological Survey of California.

The life story of Dr. George F. Whitney, of Cleveland, Ohio, is the story of a poor boy who raised himself to membership in one of the learned professions solely through his own efforts. A boyhood of work and self-denial developed a man of resource and courage; a man self-reliant and earnest, who knew no obstacle could deter him from the fruition of his ambition. He was nearly forty years of age when he was awarded his M. D., but he improved the years yet remaining him, and he made a name for himself that was widely known.

George Franklin Whitney was born in Petersham, Massachusetts, May 29, 1847, died June 16, 1918, in Cleveland, Ohio, son of Benjamin and Marilla Whitney, his mother a third cousin of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain). He was compelled to leave school at nine years of age, when he left his home and worked for other people. He studied privately, and obtained in that way a good general knowledge of medicine. He continued his private study until twenty-three years of age, earning his own living during the fourteen years following his leaving home. He had no assistance whatever in financing his education, and at the age of twenty-three years, when he entered college in Irvington, Indiana, he had earned every dollar he had ever had. After finishing classical courses in Irvington, he entered Western Reserve University, in the medical department, there continuing until March 3, 1886, when he was awarded his degree of M. D., being then thirty-nine years of age. This was a wonderfully courageous feat this unlearned farmer boy had accomplished, starting from home at the age of nine years making his own way, financing a classical and medical college education,

and beginning medical practice at an age when physicians are supposed to be established for life.

He had been in various occupations after leaving home, and before entering the medical college he had been engaged in business in Cleveland, Ohio, under the firm name of Whitney & Raymond Organ Factory, their place of business on Windsor avenue and Fifty-fifth street. He had been in the same business in Galion, Ohio, in 1877, in the Union Organ Company, and in Dayton, Ohio, was connected with Childs Brothers, organ manufacturers. He was an expert piano and organ tuner, especially in organ tuning. Even after entering college, he worked for Childs Brothers in Irvington, and in this way paid his college expenses. It was a high and worthy ambition which actuated Mr. Whitney, and all through the years he never for a moment lost sight of his goal—a medical education. After settling in practice in Cleveland, he made most of the medicines he prescribed, they being mostly tinctures and distillations from roots and herbs. He built up an enormous practice, and was known through his medicines from coast to coast, also to Europe and Japan. His medicines were well known, and his prescriptions were so valuable that they are yet popular and in demand, although Dr. Whitney, who prepared them, has passed away, and the sign, Dr. George F. Whitney, has disappeared from the lawn of his former residence on East 115th street, Cleveland, Ohio. But the office is practically as he left it at his passing in 1918, and Mrs. Whitney is yet (1921) a frequent visitor at the office for some of his well known prescriptions. Dr. Whitney was a lodge member of the Free and Accepted Masons; Webb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Oriental Commandery, Knights

Templar; and was a noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Whitney married, August 26, 1878, in Dennison, Ohio, Mary Catherine Wyne, daughter of George M. and Mary Elizabeth (Kirkham) Wyne, her father an engineer and a machinist of Dennison, her mother of French descent. Mrs. Whitney survives her husband, and resides in a beautiful home at No. 1661 East 115th street, Cleveland, Ohio. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, and interested in many other activities.

(The Wyne Line).

This name, which is variously spelled Winne, Wynne and Wyne, also without the final "e," is of ancient Welsh origin, being derived from *gwyn*, meaning white. "Burke's Peerage" has this to say of the English family: "To the House of Gydir, now represented maternally in one of its branches by the Williams-Wynns of Wynnstay, must be conceded the first rank in Cambrian genealogy. This eminent family deduces male descent through their immediate ancestor, Rhodri, Lord of Anglesey, younger son of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, from Anarawd, King of North Wales, eldest son of Rhodri Mawr, King of Wales. This last monarch, the descendant of a long line of regal ancestors, succeeded to the crown of Powys on the demise, in 843, of his father, Mervyn Vrych, King of Powys, and by inheritance and marriage acquired the kingdoms of North Wales and South Wales." The coat-of-arms of the Wyne (Wynn) family is as follows:

Arms—Vert, three eagles displayed in fess or.
Crest—An eagle displayed or.

Rhodri ap Owen Gwynedd, Lord of Anglesey, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was born about the middle of the twelfth century, and married Agnes,

daughter of Rhys ap Griffith ap Rhys ap Tewdyr Mawr, King of South Wales. Tenth in descent from this couple was John Wynn ap Meredith, of Gwydir, County Caernarvon, who died in 1559. He seems to have been the first to bear the name of Wynn in its present form. His grandson, Sir John Wynn, of Gwydir, born in 1553, was the well known author of the "History of the Gwydir Family."

PAIGE, Charles Cutler,

Manufacturer, Public-Spirited Citizen.

Of the second generation of his line to have residence in Ohio and to make that State the scene of his life work, Charles Cutler Paige, until his retirement the head of the Paige Manufacturing Company of Painesville, Ohio, in a busy life realized attainment commensurate with the high traditions received from his honored father, Judge David R. Paige. Both accomplished valuable works in their chosen fields of endeavor; both contributed generously to the progress and achievement of their times; both found time for the appreciation and cultivation of the finer things of life; and both left the associations of a lifetime amid the general grief of those among whom they had lived. The history of New England and the Southern Colonies bears the name of the old English line of Paige written boldly upon civil and military records, and this Ohio branch was founded by a representative of a Vermont family.

David Raymond Paige, son of Ralph Paige, was born in Rutland, Vermont, and came to Ohio early in the development of this region, settling in Madison. He acquired extensive business interests, conducting the principal general store of the district, also dealing extensively in cattle and becoming a large land owner. He was one of the most influential citizens of

his community, was elevated to the bench as an associate judge, and as Judge Paige was ever afterward known. He was one of the organizers of the Lake Shore railroad, his name among those of the directors of the road carved on the old Painesville bridge when it was constructed. After his retirement from business he made his home in Painesville, spending part of his well-earned leisure in domestic and European travel. He was a lover of the beautiful in art and in nature and brought home from his journeys numerous paintings and other art objects from the centers of art and culture of continental Europe. Judge David R. Paige lived a life full and well-balanced, passed in the approval and regard of his fellow-citizens and devoted largely to their service. He married Nancy I. Kimball, who was born in a log house in Madison, her parents pioneer settlers of the town. They were the parents of seven children, among them Charles Cutler, of further mention.

Charles Cutler Paige was born in Madison, Ohio, May 21, 1840, and in his youth attended the public schools of his birthplace, completing his education in Western Reserve College, then located in Hudson, Ohio. Thorough scholastic training, the inheritance of studious habits from his father, and natural aptitude to apply the lessons of the past to the problems of the future constituted his business equipment, supported by an untiring industry. In young manhood he purchased an interest in a factory, manufacturing farm implements, and operated it under the firm name Hulburt & Paige. Later Mr. Paige became sole owner and continued the business under the style and title of the Paige Manufacturing Company.

Withdrawal from business affairs about twenty years prior to his death gave Mr. Paige opportunity for the indulgence of

his liking for travel, and in company with Mrs. Paige he made many delightful trips to points of scenic and historic interest in America, also visiting Europe on several occasions, with shorter journeys to Bermuda and the Bahamas. Mr. Paige was a member of the Episcopal church and for many years a member of the vestry of the Painesville congregation. His public-spirited interest in the affairs of his community were productive of benefit to his fellows, and his support was a dependable factor in any movement promising improvement or progress. He was an organizer of the early gas company of the town and in civic and public matters took the part of a citizen willing to share the responsibilities of citizenship.

Charles C. Paige married, June 5, 1888, Caroline Wilcox, daughter of Aaron and Eliza Jane (Morley) Wilcox. Thirty years later Mr. Paige died, in Painesville, Ohio, September 1, 1918. Length of years, wealth of talents, breadth of opportunity, all had been granted him, and from them he brought as result, a life record that stands proudly forth dedicated to high ideals.

WILCOX, Aaron,

Banker, Merchant.

Mrs. Caroline (Wilcox) Paige, widow of Charles Cutler Paige, of Painesville, Ohio, is of New England ancestry, daughter of Aaron Wilcox, and granddaughter of Moses Wilcox, who, with his twin brother, Aaron Wilcox, came from Killingworth, Connecticut, to the State of Ohio, locating in a small community south of Cleveland. Both these brothers, Moses and Aaron Wilcox, were men of large affairs, accomplishing much in the improvement and advancement of their time. Among the many acts inspired by their public spirit was the donation of



Chester H. Kane

tracts of land for public park purposes, and in their honor the town was named Twinsburg, that name still perpetuating the public service and general appreciation of the twin brothers, Moses and Aaron Wilcox.

The Wilcox family is of Saxon origin and was seated at Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolkshire, prior to the coming of the Conqueror. Sir John Dugdale in his "Visitation of Suffolk," mentioned fifteen generations of the family previous to 1600. This traces the lineage back to the year 1200, when the surname came into use as an inherited family name. On old records the spellings, Wilcox, Wilcocks, Wilcoxon and Willcox, are used interchangeably. The Connecticut family was founded in New England at an early date. John Wilcox lived in Hartford, where he served as selectman in 1640, and died in 1651. He was buried in Center Church burying ground in Hartford, and his name is inscribed on the monument dedicated to the early proprietors of that city. It is from John Wilcox that the Ohio branch herein reviewed trace descent.

Moses Wilcox, the founder of the family in Ohio, married, and named one of his sons after his twin brother Aaron, and that son, born in Connecticut, came to the Ohio country and located in Painesville, where he became a successful merchant and well known banker.

Aaron Wilcox, son of Moses Wilcox, was born in Killingworth, Connecticut, and came to Ohio with the family, and was with them in Twinsburg. Later he located in Painesville, entered business life, and attained prominence in mercantile and banking circles.

For thirty years he was senior warden of the Episcopal church, and throughout a life free from even a suspicion of blame in business or private relations held the unvarying and loyal respect of his fellow-men.

He and his wife, Eliza Jane (Morley) Wilcox, spent most of their married life in the old Wilcox residence at the corner of Liberty and High streets, built almost a century ago, which he purchased soon after his marriage, and there they died. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Mrs. Charles Cutler Paige alone resides in Painesville. Her home is the Isaac Gillett residence on East Washington street, and that house is also about a century old.

KRUM, Chester Harding,

Lawyer, Jurist.

With legal experience bridging almost six decades, with identification with St. Louis, Missouri, dating from the time when the city's limits were set at the present Seventh street, and with a record in professional and civic affairs of long and sustained usefulness, Judge Krum occupies a distinctive and honored place in his city and State. He is the second Judge Krum in his direct line to have served St. Louis, his father having likewise been a prominent and noted figure in legal and public life, an early mayor of St. Louis. The outline of Judge Krum's career only suggests the wealth of absorbingly interesting history that his legal work has touched, history into which is woven stirring elements of the dramatic, whose full recital would furnish rich material for the novelist. At the age of eighty-two years he retains the proud place to which he rose in the vigor of middle life, attended by the respect and admiration of his fellowmen.

Judge Krum is the son of John Marshall Krum, grandson of Peter Krum, and great-grandson of Martin Krum, who came from Hamburg, Germany, and settled in Hillsdale, New York. Martin Krum was a farmer, and built a church in this neighborhood, importing the bricks

for the structure. Peter Krum, his son, moved to Cherry Valley, Ohio, where his death occurred in 1854.

John Marshall Krum, father of Judge Chester H. Krum, settled in Alton, Illinois, in 1832. He entered the law, became active in public affairs, and was the first mayor of Alton, coming to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1842, and residing there until his death in 1883. From 1844 to 1846 he sat upon the bench of the Circuit Court in St. Louis, and in 1848 was elected mayor of St. Louis. In political faith he was a Democrat, a conspicuous figure in party councils, and was chairman of the committee on credentials of the Democratic Convention at Charleston in 1860, where his report led to the bolt which split the party and resulted in the nomination of Douglas. At that time Judge Krum wrote to his son, Chester H., expressing his conviction of approaching war. Judge John Marshall Krum married Mary Ophelia Harding, daughter of Chester Harding (see Harding VI). They were the parents of Margaret H., who married Edwin A. DeWolf, of St. Louis; and Chester Harding, of whom further.

Chester Harding Krum was born in Alton, Illinois, September 13, 1840. After preliminary training he entered Washington University of St. Louis, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1863, and proceeding thence to Harvard University, where he was given the degree of LL. B. in 1865. He was admitted to the bar in St. Louis in 1864, prior to his graduation, and began active practice in 1865. He won early recognition in his profession; in 1867 joined the firm of Krum, Decker & Krum as its junior partner; and in 1869 was appointed United States attorney of the Eastern District of Missouri, filling this office with outstanding ability until 1872. In the latter year he was elected

judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court, upon which bench his father had sat before he resigned in 1875.

While district attorney, Mr. Krum conducted what were probably the most important cases ever tried in this district in breaking up counterfeiting gangs operating in the vicinity. Upon leaving the bench he defended the officers of the Internal Revenue Department and the private secretary of the President in what were known as the "whiskey ring cases," extending from 1875 to 1877. His work in these connections was marked by courtesy, faithfulness to the interests of his clients, and fearlessness in exposing the workings of groups of desperate, unprincipled characters. He has conducted, in all probability, more cases of this nature than any other legal practitioner in the country, and their pursuit has taken him to practically every United States court. Mr. Krum has carried cases to nearly all of the United States Courts of Appeal, his last appearance being in the case of the United States vs. the Cohen Grocery Company. In 1905-07 he was special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States in terminal cases, and his strong grasp of the law, his readiness in arguments, and his deep learning have brought him victory against many of the noted legal minds of his time. From 1873 to 1883 Judge Krum was a member of the faculty of the St. Louis Law School, and he is also the author of numerous articles appearing in legal periodicals. When St. Louis became his home its growth had carried it only as far as Seventh street, and in the march of progress and improvement that has extended its boundaries to their present proud proportions he has borne a full and active part. Municipal, State and National affairs have always held his close and interested attention, and as opportunity has offered he has

placed his strength and influence upon the side of right and progress. Judge Krum is a Republican in political faith, cast his first vote for Ulysses S. Grant in 1868, and all of his life has been closely in touch with the affairs of his party. He is a communicant of the Unitarian church.

Judge Krum married, October 24, 1866, Elizabeth H. Cutter, who died May 20, 1920. Issue: 1. Mary F., born in 1867; married Josiah Lasall, of Whitinsville, Massachusetts, her husband a connection of the Whitins family. Among their children are: Josiah, Elizabeth, John, Margaret, Philip, and Chester. 2. John, deceased. 3. Clara R., married Thomas K. Dix, of St. Louis, and they are the parents of one son, Chester, who is married and has two children, Doris and Elizabeth. 4. Flora, married Chester Harding, grandson of the artist, Chester Harding (q. v.). They have three children: Horace; Chester Krum; and Catherine, who married Captain Smith, a regular army officer of Boston, and has one child. 5. Elizabeth. 6. Mabel, deceased.

(The Harding Line).

The surname Harding is derived from the very ancient personal name Hardin, of Gothic origin, in use at a very early period in Germany, Scandinavia and Britain, even before the coming of the ancient feudal system. Several men bearing this name are mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086) and several localities bearing this name or its derivatives, like Harrington. There were no less than five immigrants of this surname in Massachusetts before 1650: Abraham, of whom further; Elizabeth, who settled in Boston; George, of Salem, of whom nothing further is known; John, of Weymouth; Robert, of Boston, who left no issue in this country.

(1) Abraham Harding, immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1620,

and was son of John Harding, of Boram, County Essex, England, husbandman, who married Agnes Greene, of Tarling. Abraham Harding came to New England and settled first in Boston, Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman in May, 1645. He was living there as early as 1640, when he gave a letter of attorney on August 28 for the collection of a legacy left him by his father. He was a glover and planter. In 1648 he was living in Braintree, but sold his property there in 1653 and removed to Medfield. His house was on Bridge street, where the Clark house is now situated. He died March 22, 1654-55, and his will was proved April 24 following. He married Elizabeth Adams, sister of Henry Adams. She married (second) John Frary, Jr., and (third) Thomas Dyer, of Weymouth, and died in 1678. Issue of Mr. and Mrs. Harding born at Medfield: 1. John, died March 4, 1719-20. 2. Elizabeth. 3. Mary, born May 1, 1653. 4. Abraham, of whom further.

(II) Abraham Harding, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Adams) Harding, was born in Medfield, Massachusetts, August 15, 1655, and died there May 4, 1741. Soon after 1675 he settled on the old road to Hartford, near the Bent bridge on the northeast bend of the Charles river, one-half a mile east of Medway village. He built his house on the north side of the road, and passed his days of active usefulness in Medfield. He lived to see the division of the town and to take part in organizing the first church in Medway. He was a member of a town committee at the first town meeting, November 23, 1713, and was elected selectman in 1715-1716. He was moderator in 1717, and one of the committee to lay out the minister's land. He was himself fortunate in the choice of his land, and left a large estate which he gave to his sons. His will was

dated December 19, 1718. He married (first), in Medfield, April 26, 1677, Mary Mason, born February 8, 1657-58, died 1694, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Partridge) Mason. He married (second), in 1695, Sarah, surname unknown, whose will is dated May 29, 1741, proved April 13, 1742. She died January 22, 1741-42. Issue by first wife: 1. Mehitable, born October 17, 1684. 2. Marie, born August 25, 1687. 3. Elizabeth, born January 1, 1689, died April 15, 1708. 4. Abraham, born April 5, 1691, died 1734; married Ruth Wight. 5. Thomas, born December 15, 1692, died October 15, 1754. 6. John, born April 6, 1694. Issue by second wife: 7. Sarah, born February 22, 1696; married George Fairbanks. 8. Samuel, of whom further. 9. Hannah, born January 18, 1699. 10. Lydia, born December 14, 1701; married, March 22, 1728, Ephraim Partridge. 11. Bathsheba, born February 12, 1703, died 1732. 12. Isaac, born February 16, 1705. 13. Elizabeth, born July 25, 1708. 14. Joseph, born March 22, 1710, died 1731.

(III) Samuel Harding, son of Abraham and Sarah Harding, was born in Medfield (afterward Medway), Massachusetts, May 15, 1698, and died in February, 1780. He and his wife, Mary, resided in Medway, her death occurring in October, 1778. Issue: 1. Samuel, born September 1, 1723, died October 3, 1723. 2. Mary, born March 19, 1725. 3. Samuel, of whom further. 4. Joseph, born April 23, 1728. 5. Nathan, born October 1, 1731. 6. Stephen, born October 23, 1732. 7. Elizabeth, born February 14, 1738.

(IV) Samuel Harding, son of Samuel and Mary Harding, was born in East Medway, Massachusetts, January 7, 1727. His home was in East Medway. He married (first) (intentions dated September 23, 1748) Abigail Fisher, of Wrentham, (second), 1757-58, Dinah

Johnson, Mr. Stephen Williams performing the ceremony. Issue by first wife: 1. Timothy, born November 22, 1749. 2. Stephen, born July 16, 1751. 3. ———, born 1753. 4. Abigail, born in September 1756. Issue by second wife: 5. Abijah, born August 1, 1760. 6. Abiel, twin of Abijah, of whom further. 7. Kezia, born May 19, 1762. 8. Esther, born July 1, 1765.

(V) Abiel Harding, son of Samuel and Dinah (Johnson) Harding, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, August 1, 1760, and died in 1849. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and at the close of that conflict settled in Conway, Massachusetts. "The Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Book," Vol. XVIII, page 236, gives this record: "Abiel Harding was placed on the pension roll of Orleans county, New York, at the age of 73, for services as private and sergeant in the Massachusetts militia. He was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, and died in Barre, New York." He married, August 14, 1786, Olive Smith. Issue: 1. John, born June 3, 1787. 2. Sophia, born July 26, 1789, married Elisha Smith. 3. Elijah, born October 30, 1790. 4. Chester, of whom further. 5. Horace. 6. Dexter. 7. Sophronia, born May 14, 1799.

(VI) Chester Harding, son of Abiel and Olive (Smith) Harding, was born in Conway, Massachusetts, September 1, 1792, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, April 1, 1866. At the age of fourteen he went with the family to Caledonia, New York. Compelled to earn a subsistence, he subsequently became a house painter in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he followed up this trade for a year. Influenced by a traveling portrait painter, he succeeded in producing a crude likeness of his wife, which encouraged him to make portrait painting his profes-

sion. Having made several other portraits in Pittsburgh, he went to Paris, Kentucky, where in six months he painted one hundred portraits at twenty-five dollars each. After studying for some time in Philadelphia, he settled in St. Louis, and remained there until August, 1823, when he went to London for the purpose of studying and painting. In 1826 he returned to Boston, where he won much popularity. He made a second visit to England in 1843, and afterward lived alternately in Springfield, Massachusetts, in St. Louis, Missouri, or in some of the southern cities. Chester Harding attained considerable celebrity, and painted the portraits of such distinguished persons as James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, John Marshall, Charles Carroll, Henry Clay, Samuel Rogers and the dukes of Norfolk, Hamilton and Sussex. A portrait of General William T. Sherman was his last work. His portrait of Daniel Webster is now in the possession of the Bar Association of New York, and that of John Randolph is in the Corcoran gallery in Washington, D. C. It is said that his personality, which was very attractive, had much to do with his popularity, for, while his portraits were sometimes excellent as likenesses, they were neither accurate in drawing nor fine in color. He wrote "My Egotistography," which was never published.

Mr. Harding married Caroline M. Woodruff. Issue, Mary Ophelia, married Judge John Marshall Krum.

FOWLER, Albert C.,

Lawyer, Expert in Patent Law.

From 1898 until his death in 1911, Albert C. Fowler was a practicing attorney of St. Louis, Missouri, patent law the special field of activity in which he won reputation and prominence. He was a

member of a family whose American history is traced to early Colonial times, one line of the American branch descending from Sir Richard Fowler, Knight, of Lancaster, England. The family bore arms as follows:

Arms—Azure, on a chevron between three lions passant guardant, or, as many crosses formée sable.

Crest—An owl argent ducally gorged or.

Mr. Fowler was a son of Samuel and Jane (DuFief) Fowler, his father a native of Georgetown, Washington, D. C., and a well known banker. Albert C. Fowler was born in Washington, District of Columbia, and obtained his education in the schools of that city and at Troy, New York. For a time he was associated with the government patent office, Washington, where he resided in earlier life, going thence to New York City and practising in patent law for several years. About 1898 Mr. Fowler came to St. Louis, Missouri, holding membership in the legal fraternity of this city until his passing in 1911. In his chosen branch of the law he won unusual distinction, and his services were sought in connection with litigation vitally affecting large industrial interests in all parts of the country. Deep as his study and scientific preparation for his calling had been, Mr. Fowler's best equipment for legal practice in this highly specialized field was his own keen interest in any invention that marked progress over systems and methods that had previously maintained. He was closely familiar with the distinctive features of mechanical and electrical equipment with which he had never come into touch professionally, and it is truthfully stated of him that he found his most enjoyable recreation in a case which offered many difficulties to be overcome for his client.

Mr. Fowler was a member of the Bellevue Country Club, the University Club,

and the Noonday Club, and made golfing his chief exercise. Although his St. Louis residence was comparatively brief, he became in many respects a thorough St. Louisan, interested in all movements which had as their aim the welfare of the city, and a willing supporter of such interests. His personal reputation was that which he bore in professional circles, for he was universally known as a man staunch in principal and honor, mindful of the rights and privileges of others, and loyal to those to whom loyalty was due.

Mr. Fowler married, in St. Louis, Mary Ferguson, daughter of David K. and Caroline (Sherer) Ferguson, who was born in Pennsylvania. David K. Ferguson was president of the Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis, Missouri. He came to St. Louis in young manhood, and here entered foundry operations, becoming the head of the Vulcan Iron Works. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, one of its elders, and exceedingly interested in all branches of its work, representing in honorable, useful service in the Middle West, the old Pennsylvania family to which he belonged. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler had the following children: 1. Caroline D. 2. Theodore F., a graduate of the engineering course of Cornell University, class of 1915, now identified with the Gardner Automobile Company of St. Louis. 3. Jane, married George Bell, formerly of Chicago, now of St. Louis, and they have two children, George and Mary Jane.

REDFIELD, Melvin Stiles,

Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

When the Sixth Regiment, United States Cavalry, went into action in the Civil War there were found upon the rolls and in the ranks of its Company C, Norton D. Redfield and Melvin Stiles Red-

field, father and son, the son, Melvin Stiles Redfield, the youngest soldier enlisted in that conflict from his native town of LeRoy, Genesee county, New York. In Jackson, Michigan, his home from 1877 until his death in 1913, Mr. Redfield was active not only in the Grand Army of the Republic, but he served as commanding officer of the Sons of Veterans, an unusual circumstance and honor. Melvin Stiles Redfield, for many years manager of the Jackson Ice Company and identified with several other important business enterprises in his city, was widely known for broad citizenship and unfailing public spirit, and for personal qualities that made his friendship the treasured possession of those whose privilege it was to know him well. His acquaintance in the city and district was wide, and his influence, always kindly, always beneficent, always cast upon the side of right and justice, brought him into a degree of public favor that many men who counted their achievements in more imposing material terms failed to gain.

The Redfield family was early settled in New York State, and Genesee county became the home of the branch of which Norton D. Redfield was a member. He was a substantial citizen, and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted in Company I, Sixth United States Cavalry, as previously stated, and fought through that conflict. He and his wife, Lucy J. (Richmond) Redfield, were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Melvin Stiles Redfield was born December 18, 1845, and as a boy attended the public schools. He was fifteen years of age when he was accepted for service in Company I, Sixth United States Cavalry, commanded by Captain G. C. Crane. For three years he served as despatch bearer for General Sheridan, proving, despite his extreme youth, a capacity for endurance

and loyalty that many an older campaigner might have envied. Were the facts of his later life unknown it might reasonably be thought that the military fervor which took him to southern battlefields at such an early age was merely the desire to emulate the example of his father, but throughout all of his years one of his dominating characteristics was an intense patriotism and love of country.

Upon his return from the war, Mr. Redfield settled upon the Richmond farm near Le Roy, owned by his Grandfather Richmond, and there he spent a few years, later learning the stone cutting and marble working trade. In 1877, accompanied by his wife and two children, he came to Jackson, Michigan, forming the firm of Redfield & Zuirk, operating in marble and stone business, with headquarters on Mechanic street. When Henry E. Edwards was appointed postmaster of the city, he appointed Mr. Redfield as assistant postmaster, an office which he filled for the full four-year term. He then assumed the managership of the Jackson Ice Company, of which he was also a stockholder and director. Mr. Redfield was in charge of this enterprise throughout the remainder of his years, directing its affairs in a program of steady growth and development, which made it one of the flourishing institutions of the city. He was also owner and operator of the Michigan Center Flouring Mill until its property was destroyed, and his long career in the active life of the city contains no item or transaction that does not stand the most careful scrutiny. He knew but one rule of conduct, that of absolute integrity, and to this rule he adhered without shadow of turning.

Mr. Redfield took pleasure in the associations existing from his youthful army experience, and was a member of Edward Pomeroy Post, Grand Army of the Re-

public, of Jackson, in which he filled the offices of quartermaster and commander. He was also captain of the Sons of Veterans. His political faith was Republican, and he was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, coöperating in devoted service with all of the work of the denomination.

Melvin Stiles Redfield married, in Batavia, New York, January 10, 1866, Lovina E. Moore, born in LeRoy, New York, daughter of John M. and Catherine (Southworth) Moore, her father a farmer of that district. Mrs. Redfield has numerous connections in charitable and social service work, and has given much of her time to the local Women's Relief Corps, of which she has been president. She has participated in State activities of this organization as secretary and councillor, and in 1903 was elected president of the State Women's Relief Corps, serving for one year. She is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and other civic and religious organizations, and has been an active participant in all branches of the work of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Redfield were the parents of four children: 1. William, a talented cornetist, well known as a music teacher and dealer in Hartford, Connecticut; holds the rank of lieutenant in the Governor's Foot Guard; he married Ora Crittendon, and they are the parents of two children, Catherine and Henry. 2. Cora B., married Frank D. Hamilton, of Jackson, and died in 1913; they had two children, Raymond and Martha. 3. Bessie V., died in 1916. 4. Melvin S., Jr., president of the Universal Parts Company, of Jackson; lives with his mother at No. 117 West Biddle street, Jackson, Michigan.

Mr. Redfield died at his West Biddle street home, April 21, 1913, and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Jackson. Over

the decade that has intervened since his passing, his memory continues strong, and those who were associated with him in business, in church work, or in social relations, vividly picture a true Christian gentleman.

HUME, George Hayden,
Lawyer, Jurist.

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, vert, a lion rampant argent armed and langued gules, for Hume (Hume); 2nd, argent three popinjays vert, beaked and membered gules, for Peplie of Douglas (Douglass); 3rd, argent a cross engrailed azure, for Sinclair.

Crest—A unicorn's head and neck argent, gorged with a coronet, maned and horned or.

Motto—Remember.

The ancient family of Hume descends from the royal families of England and Scotland, and of the latter line perhaps the most picturesque of early ancestors is the Sixth Lord of Hume, Sir Thomas, who married and obtained the lands of Douglas and baronage of that name. He was henceforth known as Baron of Hume and Douglas, ancestor of the house of Wedderburn from whom the American Humes are descended. His sons were Sir Alexander, who died in 1424; Sir David, of Wedderburn; and Sir Patrick, of Rathbun.

Sir David, of Wedderburn, County Berwick, Scotland, had sons, George and Patrick. George had a son David. Sir David had three sons and three daughters. His sons were: George, David, and John. Sir David died in 1574. He had two sons, George and David. Sir George, warden of East Marches in 1578, comptroller of Scotland in 1597, died in 1616. He had an only son, Sir David, who was killed at the battle of Dunbar in 1650; he had a son George, also slain at the battle of Dunbar; he had a son, Sir George, who inherited the estate in 1650, and died be-

fore 1715. His children were: George and Francis. Sir George died at Wedderburn in 1720. He married Margaret Hume, eldest daughter of Sir Patrick Hume, of Lumsden, and had nine children, namely: 1. David. 2. George, of whom further. 3. Patrick, died 1766. 4. John. 5. James. 6. Margaret. 7. Isabella. 8. Jean. 9. Ninian, died young.

(I) George Hume, the American emigrant, son of Sir George Hume, was born in Wedderburn Castle, County Berwick, Scotland, May 30, 1698, and died in 1760. In 1721 he emigrated to America, and went to Williamsburg, to the home of his cousin, Alexander Spotswood (governor). In 1723 he was employed as assistant to the chief surveyor of William and Mary College, and was official surveyor of Orange county, Virginia, in 1726. In 1727-28 he was employed to lay out the city of Fredericksburg, and in 1731 was deputy to the King. He had two thousand acres of land near Fredericksburg. He was an Episcopalian, vestryman of St. George's Parish, and was a friend and confidant of Governor Spotswood. He was instructor to George Washington when Washington was learning surveying. George Hume married, in 1727-28, Elizabeth Procter. Children of this marriage: 1. George, of whom further. 2. Frances, died 1813; married Elizabeth Duncan. 3. John, born in 1732-33; married Elinor Manson. 4. William, born about 1734; married Susan Elzephan. 5. James, died in 1811; married Frances Patterson. 6. Charles, born October 7, 1739.

(II) George Hume, son of George and Elizabeth (Procter) Hume, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, about 1729, and died in 1802. He assisted his father in surveying as early as 1751, and most of the entries in his father's note books after this date are in his handwriting. He married, in 1754, Jane Stanton. Children

of this marriage: 1. George, born May 21, 1759; married Susannah Crigler. 2. Reuben, married Anna Finks. 3. Charles, married, in 1785, a Banks. 4. William. 5. John, of whom further. 6. Elizabeth. 7. Frances. 8. Sarah, married George Crigler.

(III) John Hume, son of George and Jane (Stanton) Hume, was born August 12, 1767, in Madison county, Virginia, and died September 18, 1842, in St. Louis, Missouri. He moved from Virginia to Madison county, Kentucky, and in 1817 to St. Louis, Missouri. He married, in Madison county, Virginia, Anna Crigler, born July 6, 1771, and died January 25, 1841. Children of this marriage: 1. George, of whom further. 2. Moriah, born December 6, 1794. 3. Lewis, born March 20, 1796. 4. Stanton, born May 12, 1799. 5. Katherine, born February 13, 1804. 6. Charles W., born February 13, 1804. 7. Jane S., born July 20, 1806, died 1825. 8. James, born August 24, 1808, died 1816.

(IV) George Hume, son of John and Anna (Crigler) Hume, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, November 2, 1792, and died July 17, 1870. He lived in St. Louis. He married, September 10, 1816, Lucy Terrill, of Madison county, Kentucky (see Terrill III). Children of this marriage: 1. Erastus Terrill, born September 2, 1817, died in 1896. 2. John William, born October 25, 1819, died in 1821. 3. Milton Magill, born March 21, 1822, died in 1844. 4. Amanda B., born March 3, 1824; married L. B. Stowe. 5. Lounda Jane, born October 2, 1826; married Edwin Ellis. 6. Maria Anna, born May 12, 1829; married William Hulbert. 7. Sarah Eliza, born September 1, 1831; married P. T. Burtis. 8. George Hayden, of whom further.

(V) George Hayden Hume, son of George and Lucy (Terrill) Hume, was

born in St. Louis county, Missouri, June 14, 1836. He entered the law, won distinction as a practitioner and was elevated to the bench, gaining wide prominence as a talented jurist. He fraternized with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married (first), June 2, 1856, Virginia Alice Temple, daughter of Dr. John T. and Elizabeth Ann (Stoughton) Temple (see Temple V). She was born November 25, 1829, and died June 3, 1868. He married (second) Martha Brown. Children of first marriage: 1. Alice Maria, born April 12, 1857, died young. 2. Alice. 3. Mary L., married — Jones. 4. George T. 5. Elizabeth Jane. 6. John Edward. 7. Josephine M., born December 5, 1864; married a Clarke. Children of second marriage: 8. Florence L., married J. W. Troy. 9. Rosa Veronica, married a Fuchs.

(The Terrill Line).

The family of Tirrell (Terrill) is one of great note and antiquity, and for more than six hundred years its head in a direct line enjoyed the honor of knighthood. Sir Timothy Tyrrell was of Oakley in County Bucks. He was the son of Sir Edward Tyrrell, and belonged to the branch of the Tyrrell family known as the Tyrrells of Thornton, an offshoot of the Tyrrells of Heron.

(Tirrell-Terrill) *Arms*—Argent, two chevrons azure, a border engrailed gules.

Crest—A peacock's tail issuing from the mouth of a boar's head, couped, erect.

Motto—*Sans dien rien.*

The pedigree of the family has been traced as follows: Sir Walter Terrill, a gentleman of France; Sir Henry Terrill; Richard Terrill; Edmond Terrill; Geoffrey Terrill; Sir Lyonell Terrill; Sir Edmond Terrill; Sir Hugh Terrill, commanded the King's van in an expedition

against Ireland; Sir James Terrill, married Margaret Heron, daughter and heir of Sir William Heron of Essex; Sir Walter Terrill; Sir Thomas Terrill; Sir John Terrill; Sir Thomas of Heron, County Essex, married Alice Marney, daughter of Sir John Marney, of Essex, she a descendant of Edward I, King of England, and his wife, Eleanor of Castile; Sir Thomas Terrill; William Terrill; Humphrey Terrill, of Thornton and South Okenden; held Manor of Bruyn in 1548; George Terrill, of Thornton; Sir Edward Terrill, of Thornton, married (first) Mary Lee, (second) Mary Ashton; Sir Timothy Terrill, of Oakley in Bucks, married Eleanor Kingsmill, a daughter of Sir William Kingsmill.

The Virginia Terrills are considered to have been descended from Sir Timothy Terrill, of Oakley, County Bucks. There is in the possession of descendants of William and Richmond Terrill a watch and a ring (both bearing the crest of this family) that the first of the name brought to America. William and Richmond Terrill came to America about the middle of the seventeenth century. They owned large tracts of land in New Kent county, Virginia, prior to 1670.

(I) William Terrill, of Virginia, died in 1727, at a very advanced age. He lived at St. Paul's Parish, Hanover county, Virginia, and was a member of the Episcopal church. He married Susannah Waters. Their children were: 1. Timothy. 2. Anna, married David Lewis. 3. David, married Agatha Chiles. 4. Joel, whose descendants moved to Greenup county, Kentucky. 5. Henry, of whom further.

(II) Henry Terrill, son of William and Susannah (Waters) Terrill, was born about 1695, died in 1760. He lived in Caroline county, Virginia, and was a prominent planter. He married (first)

Annie Chiles. He married (second) Sarah Woodson, daughter of Tarlton Woodson. Among his children (by his first marriage) was Henry, of whom further.

(III) Henry Terrill, son of Henry and Annie (Chiles) Terrill, was born in Caroline county, Virginia, March 29, 1735. He married Mary Tyler, daughter of Captain William Tyler. She was born in 1743. Their children, Thomas, Henry, and John, all removed to Clark county, Kentucky, which adjoins Madison county, Kentucky, where Lucy (Terrill) Hume lived. She was, from all available data, a daughter of one of the sons of Henry Terrill, was born about 1792-96, and married, September 10, 1816, George Hume, of Madison county, Kentucky (see Hume IV).

(The Temple Line).

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th or, an eagle displayed sable; 2nd and 3rd argent, two bars sable, each charged with three martlets or.

Crest—On a ducal coronet or, a martlet gold.

Motto—*Temple quam dilecta.*

(I) William Temple, of the Tithing of Wick, parish of Bishops Canning, Wilts, a wool stapler, was born about 1620, and died in 1682, his will proved November 14, 1682. He was very likely a grandson of Thomas Temple, of Heytesbury, Wilts. Children: 1. Anne. 2. William, born about 1660. 3. Joseph, of whom further.

(II) Joseph Temple, son of William Temple, of Presque Isle, was born in Wiltshire, England, February 3, 1666. He settled about 1700 at Presque Isle, near Ayletts, Virginia, and there became a merchant. (The surrender of Yorktown occurred on an estate known as Temple Farm, probably belonging to this Joseph, or some of his sons). He married, about 1695, Ann Arnauld, daughter of Benjamin Arnauld. Children: 1. Joseph. 2. Liston, married Agnes Elliott. 3. William, married a Carnes. 4. Benjamin. 5. Samuel

Francis, of whom further. 6. Hannah, married Owen Gerathemy. 7. Sally, married John Turnstall. 8. Martha, married Benjamin Elliott. 9. Ann, born in 1726, died in 1754; married William Fleet.

(III) Samuel Francis Temple, son of Joseph and Ann (Arnald) Temple, was of Chesterfield county, Virginia. He married Fannie Redd, of Caroline county, Virginia. Children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Daughter, married Rev. Andrew Broadbuss. 3. Lucy, married Timothy Chandler.

(IV) John Temple, son of Samuel Francis and Fannie (Redd) Temple, was born April 14, 1768, died July 25, 1814. He was a Baptist minister, and lived in King William county, Virginia. He married, December 22, 1796, Alice Taylor. Children: 1. Lewis, born October 8, 1797. 2. Thomas T., born December 4, 1798, died 1802. 3. Samuel Francis, born March 16, 1800, died 1805. 4. Richard S., born September 1, 1801, died 1804. 5. John Taylor, of whom further. 6. Henry Liston, born November 15, 1804, died 1880. 7. Martha Ann, born June 12, 1807; married Robert Carter Page. 8. James Hervey, born November 7, 1810. 9. Samuel Davis, born February 27, 1809, died young. 10. Peter, born September 20, 1812.

(V) John Taylor Temple, fifth son of John and Alice (Taylor) Temple, was born in Garland Hill, Hanover county, Virginia, in 1803. He was a prominent physician, practicing in Washington, D. C., Chicago, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri, and founded, in 1857, the first school of homœopathy in the last named city, the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, of which he was dean until his death. He married, in 1824, Elizabeth Ann Stoughton, daughter of Rev. William Stoughton, Baptist minister and college president of Philadelphia, Chicago,

and Georgetown, Kentucky, born January 4, 1770, in Warwickshire, England. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Temple: 1. Virginia Alice, married George Hayden Hume (see Hume V). 2. John H. 3. Stoughton. 4. Josephina, married Charles E. Wells. 5. Mattie. 6. Leonora Maria, born January 24, 1825; married 1840, Thomas Hoyne. 7. Marcella, married a Euston.

REFERENCES—Hume Genealogy, Temple Genealogy, Terrill Genealogy, "History of Albemarle County, Virginia," Family Data.

BROWN, LeRoy Nicholas,

Lawyer, Town Official.

Fifty and two were the years on earth allotted to LeRoy Nicholas Brown, and he and his gentle, faithful and devoted wife were for many years among the well known members of the community in which he was born, Clarkston, Oakland county, Michigan. Mr. Brown embraced the law as his profession, and practiced in Clarkston until called before the judge from whose decisions there are no appeals. Mrs. Brown was born in Independence township, Oakland county, Michigan, and spent her life in that county, but survived her husband sixteen years. They were both highly-esteemed, and at their home dispensed a gracious hospitality.

Jeremiah Brown, born in New York State, came in early life to Oakland county, Michigan, locating in Independence township with the early settlers of Clarkston, where he followed his trade, that of a cabinet-maker. Later he became a merchant of Clarkston, and there continued in business until his passing. His wife, Emma (Walter) Brown, was born in Glastonbury in Somersetshire, England, April 8, 1828, and came with her parents to America at the age of three years. She lived at Auburn, New York,

until she was fifteen years of age, when she came to Clarkston with an uncle, John Chappell, and his family. On April 8, 1847, at the age of nineteen, she was united in marriage to Jeremiah Brown, in Clarkston, and in that town their six children were born: Lydia; LeRoy Nicholas, of whom further; Walter, Wallace, and Emma H., all deceased; and Lettie A., who married Rev. Franklin Bradley, whom she survives, a resident of Clarkston, Oakland county, Michigan.

LeRoy Nicholas Brown, oldest son of the children of Jeremiah and Emma (Walter) Brown, was born in Independence township, Oakland county, Michigan, May 29, 1852, died at his home in Clarkston, in the same county, May 17, 1904, and was there laid at rest in Lake View Cemetery. He was educated in the public schools of Clarkston, finishing with high school, and at the age of seventeen began teaching, a profession he followed in the district schools of the county for six years. In 1875 he registered as a law student with the law firm of Taft & Perry, of Pontiac, Michigan, and continued under their preceptorship until admitted to the Oakland county bar, Pontiac, the county seat.

After his admission to the bar, Mr. Brown located in Clarkston and there successfully practiced his profession until his death in 1904. He became well known throughout the county as an able lawyer, sound in judgment, thoroughly reliable, and a wise counsellor. Public-spirited and progressive, he took a deep interest in public affairs, and held many local offices. He was elected supervisor for Independence township in 1900 and served under successive reelections until his death. He served, while a member of the county board of supervisors, on the building committee in charge of the erection of the new Oakland county court-

house, erected in Pontiac. For ten years he was clerk of Independence township; was township treasurer for several years; member of the Oakland county board of school examiners for five years; member of the Clarkston Board of Education for fifteen years, and during President Cleveland's second term, 1892-1896, was postmaster of Clarkston. In all these positions, as well as in his profession, he ranked as a man of strictest integrity, an official of trust, and a tower of strength to any cause he advocated. He was a Democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Maccabees, the Patrons of Husbandry, the Loyal Guards, and was a supporter of all good causes. His life was a useful one, and he went to its end honored and respected.

Mr. Brown married, April 9, 1879, Mary V. Selden, born in the same township as her husband, daughter of Guy W. and Nancy (Kitchen) Selden, her father formerly of Genesee county, New York, and her mother of Warren county, New Jersey, but early settlers in Oakland county, Michigan. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Brown moved with her family to Pontiac, Michigan, where she resided on West Huron street until her death, July 29, 1920. She was buried beside her husband in Lake View Cemetery, in Clarkston, Michigan. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy N. Brown: Guy C., a resident of Detroit; LeRoy N. (2), a resident of Birmingham, Michigan; E. Lucile, a teacher in Pontiac public schools; Lettie Adella, who died in childhood; and Paul Selden, who also died in childhood.

GILBERT, Mortimer M.,

Master Carpenter and Builder.

Mortimer M. Gilbert, whose death occurred in Jackson, Michigan, his home

with short intermissions from 1854 until his death in 1912, was one of the type of citizens whose broad influence is derived through his constancy and devotion in good works, and by virtue of his unselfish diligence in the promotion of movements whose aim and intent is the general welfare. Such was his life, simply and unostentatiously lived, ruled by principles of justice and unwavering faith in the rewards of the future, and it was his fortune to have the pathway of his declining years made smooth and comfortable through the ministrations of his devotedly faithful niece, Adelaide Gilbert (Mrs. Frank Eugene Titus).

Mortimer M. Gilbert was born in Ithaca, New York, August 4, 1827, and as a child of four years was taken by his father to the new family home at Lodi, New York, near the scene of the Colonial incident relating to General Sullivan and the killing of a number of horses for military purposes. Mortimer M. Gilbert spent several of his earlier years in the home of his grandfather, his father engaged in canal transportation, and as a youth he was indentured to a farmer for wages which consisted of board and clothing. His first eleven months' employment was rewarded by his maintenance, forty-four dollars in cash, and the promise of a bonus, although the last item was never received. Subsequently, he went to Buffalo, New York, and was there employed until 1852, when he came to Michigan, locating at Howell and being first employed in the construction of a church. In 1854 he came to Jackson, his home for more than half a century, and here he was first employed upon the construction of the three-story high school building, occupying the site of the present W. L. Seaton School. In this same year Mr. Gilbert was one of a party of two

hundred and fifty men who went to Kansas upon contract work, Kansas City at that time being only a steamboat-landing town, and in the spring of 1855 he located at Bloomington, Illinois. His travels brought him again to Jackson, in 1858, and here he continued working at his trade, carpentering, eventually branching out into a substantial building business. He was an artisan of unusual skill at a period when fine handwork was the rule, before mills turned out finished products in vast quantity, and his services were sought in connection with much of the best work in his line in the district. When the First Methodist Episcopal Church at West Main street was erected, Mr. Gilbert personally performed all of the fine work on the pulpit and stairways of the edifice, and these parts of the building are excellent specimens of his mastery of his craft, in which he was widely known as an expert. He afterward became a trustee of his church, and at the time of his death was trustee emeritus, giving to the church work and to the physical property of the congregation his devoted care. It is said of him that he knew every brick and timber in the church building and it was his delight to keep it in full repair from cellar to spire.

Building and contracting operations occupied Mr. Gilbert during the remainder of his active years, and all of this time he was an ardent lover of out-of-door life, spending much time in the summer months in camping and possessing intimate knowledge of southern Michigan, its woods, fields and streams. He was a Republican in political faith, and participated in the birth of the party, locally, under the noted split oak at Jackson.

Mr. Gilbert married, in Jackson, Michigan, Mary Griffith, sister of Colonel Griffith, of that city, where she died. She

was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and widely known in the community for her many Christian graces of heart and character. In the last years of his long life, which measured four score and five years, Mr. Gilbert was cared for by his niece, Adelaide Gilbert, now Mrs. Frank Eugene Titus. She was born in Auburn, New York, was there educated, and after reaching young womanhood made her home in Cleveland, Ohio, for fifteen years, there taking active part in religious affairs as a church worker and Bible class teacher. She left Cleveland to come to Jackson to lighten the burden of her uncle's closing years, performing the many exacting and confining duties of this self-imposed task with a cheerfulness and willingness that was a revelation in loyalty and fidelity. Mr. Gilbert died March 4, 1912, and she was at his side when his final summons came. In the community in which so much of his life was spent, Mortimer M. Gilbert is remembered as a man of strong Christian convictions, to which he rigidly adhered. He was strictly temperate in all of his habits, and responsive to every obligation of citizenship and friendship.

In April, 1919, Miss Gilbert married Frank Eugene Titus, who was born in Porter township, Niagara county, New York, and was there educated. Mr. Titus came to Jackson when twenty-nine years of age, and was first engaged in the lumber business, later entering the employ of the Standard Oil Company, and subsequently forming an association in the iron moulding business. He married (first) Eliza McLean, daughter of John McLean, of Jackson, who died March 9, 1918. Mr. Titus is widely known in Jackson and is identified with numerous interests in the city.

BOOTH, John Naylor,

Man of Affairs.

The family of Booth was one of great repute and honorable station in Lancaster and Chester, and at Dunham Massey, England. The first of the name was Adam de Booth, of Lancashire, and in the sixteenth generation George Booth was second Baronet and was created Baron Delamere, of Dunham Massey, of Chester. His son, Sir Henry Booth, was created the first Earl of Warrington in 1690, and, leaving no sons at his death in 1768, the Barony reverted to his cousin, Rev. Robert Booth, son of the first Lord Delamere. This Robert was Arch Deacon of Dunham Massey in 1691, and Dean of Bristol in 1708. He married Ann Booth, daughter of Sir Robert Booth, and their son, Nathaniel Booth, succeeded to the Barony of Delamere.

The Booth arms are as follows:

Arms—Argent, three boars' heads erect and erased sable langued gules.

Crest—A demi St. Catherine proper couped at the knees, habited argent, crowned or, in the dexter hand a catharine wheel, in the sinister a sword, the point downwards.

Motto—*Quod ero spero.*

William Booth, of Dunham Massey, married Eliza Warburton; their son, George Booth, married Catherine Andrews, daughter of the Lord Chief Justice; their son, John Booth, married Dorothy St. John, daughter of the Earl of Bollingbroke; their son, St. John Booth, married Anne Owen, and they were the parents of Thomas Booth, Gent., the founder of this American branch of the family.

(1) Thomas Booth, whose ancestry is outlined above, came to America about 1700, and settled in Ware Parish, Virginia. He married Mary Cooke, daughter of Mordecai Cooke, of Mordecai

Mount in Gloucester county, Virginia (see *Cookes of the Mount*, by Stubbs). The tombstones of both Thomas Booth and his wife Mary are found in Ware Parish in excellent condition, and his descendants reside in all States of the union, although of the line traced below to James W. Booth there is but one living descendant, Edward Bates Booth, of Chicago. The Booths and Cookes were a brave and hospitable people, filling many positions of importance in the Old Dominion. Thomas and Mary (Cooke) Booth were the parents of the following children: Thomas, George, Mary, Mordecai, Elizabeth, Ann, John, Isabella, William, of whom further.

(II) William Booth, son of Thomas and Mary (Cooke) Booth, was born in 1723, and died in 1789. He married, in 1750, Elizabeth Aylett, born in 1726, daughter of Captain William and Anne (Ashton) Aylett, and they settled in Westmoreland county (the Athens of America), on a tract of land 500 acres in extent, left to Elizabeth (Aylett) Booth by her grandfather, Colonel Henry Ashton (deed recorded). This was in Caple Parish, on Nominy Creek, and was known as Booth's Bend, and on this plantation many Ashtons and Lees are buried. The church nearby was called Nominy Church, and when Admiral Cockburn committed his robbery thereof, the plate from the edifice was safely hidden on the plantation. Resolutions drawn up by the patriots of the Northern Neck of Virginia in 1760 were signed by Richard Henry Lee, William Booth, and Augustine Washington in 1766 (just subsequent to the enactment of the notorious stamp act). These signatories were brothers-in-law, having married sisters, the Misses Aylett. William Booth and his wife Elizabeth removed to Frederick county about 1773, having four surviving chil-

dren of the nine born to them. Issue: 1. Ann, born in November, 1751, married, in 1779, Samuel Beall, and died in 1786. 2. William Aylett, of whom further. 3. Mordecai, born in 1765, married Mrs. Clara Waller, and they had a daughter, Elizabeth A. 4. Elizabeth, born in 1767, married Dr. Charles Worthington.

(III) William Aylett Booth, son of William and Elizabeth (Aylett) Booth, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1754, and died in 1820. He served in the House of Burgesses in 1777 from Winchester, Virginia, and was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War, participating in the engagement at Cowpens and Yorktown. He moved to Kentucky in 1803, and his death occurred at Jeffersonville, Indiana, while he was visiting a sister. He married Rebecca Hite, of Long Meadows, daughter of Isaac Hite, and granddaughter of Joist Hite, and by her father's will she received 13,000 acres of land. They were the parents of fourteen children, James W., of whom further, being the youngest.

(IV) James W. Booth, youngest child of William Aylett and Rebecca (Hite) Booth, was born August 2, 1801. He was graduated with honors from Transylvania (Kentucky) College, in the class of 1820, and in young manhood went west to Missouri, settling in Clarksville. He served in the Black Hawk War and was called major. He married, in 1832, Sophronia Naylor, and they were the parents of the following sons: 1. John Naylor, of whom further. 2. Thomas. 3. Edward, died in 1883, survived by one son, Edward Bates Booth. 4. George, died unmarried.

(V) John Naylor Booth, son of James W. and Sophronia (Naylor) Booth, was born in 1835, and in 1850 settled in St. Louis, Missouri. With his father and his brother, Thomas, he was for fifty years a member of the commission firm of J. W.

Booth & Sons, the names of the members of the firm being synonymous with honesty in all transactions. John Naylor Booth held many positions of importance in the city, was a director of the Mechanics' National Bank until the time of his death, a trustee of Westminster College, and for many years a deacon of the Central Presbyterian Church, continuing upon its session until his death. In him the sturdy virtues that have characterized his family throughout long generations found abundant fruit, and during his half century of active life in St. Louis he won a proud position such as falls to few men.

Mr. Booth married, February 6, 1866, Mary Alice Garrison, daughter of Daniel R. Garrison (see Garrison V). Mr. and Mrs. Booth had the following children:

1. Ann Noye, born in 1866, died in 1884.
2. Thomas Warren, born in 1868, died in young manhood, in 1900.

(The Garrison Line).

The name Garrison signified "little oaks," and knighthood was conferred in the family in its French home by Henry of Navarre. This record begins with Isaac Garrison, born in France, who married Catherine de Romagnac, of Montaban, France.

The Garrison arms are as follows:

Arms—Or, an oak tree vert, fruited argent.

(1) Isaac (2) Garrison, son of Isaac (1) and Catherine (de Romagnac) Garrison, was born in Montaban, and left France at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, going to Holland, thence to England. He is said to have settled in a town on the coast called Garrison, and came to America about 1687, being a part owner of the vessel that brought him over. His party sailed up the Hudson river in search of a place to land and settle, reaching a defile on the east side which they

called "Garrison's Landing." Isaac Garrison took allegiance in Albany in 1705 (see Charles D. Baird's "History of Huguenots in America"). There were very poor facilities for building and very few houses. Indians were rather unfriendly, and in consequence many wintered on board the vessel, among them the Nelsons, Warrens and Gees. Garrison's Landing was in Westchester county, now Putnam county, New York, the district having been taken from Dutchess and Westchester counties about 1813. The former name of West Point was Gee's Point, the Gees owning and operating a rope ferry between Gee's Point and this landing. Isaac Garrison married Jeanne Ragnar.

(II) Beverley Garrison, son of Isaac (2) and Jeanne (Ragnar) Garrison, was born in 1712. He was high sheriff, which was the highest title given at that time to public officers in America. About 1750 he purchased large tracts of land, about four miles south of West Point, and two miles north of old Fort Montgomery and Fort Clinton, of Revolutionary fame. He was the first to develop the famous Forest of Dean iron mines in New York State. He married, in 1737, Elizabeth Nelson, daughter of Benjamin Nelson, of Garrison's Landing.

(III) Isaac (3) Garrison, son of Beverley and Elizabeth (Nelson) Garrison, was born in 1738, and was a farmer and wagoner at Fort Montgomery. One day, while taking the cannon wagon and horses out for exercise, he was attacked by the British and forced to cut his traces and make for the fort, but, being encumbered by his son, Beverley, they were made prisoners. The fort surrendered the next day and they were set free. This incident is recorded by Beverley Garrison in "Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution," page 964. In 1851 Beverley Gar-



Harrison

rison was interviewed by Lossing at his old home on the Hudson. He was then eighty-one years old. He well remembered seeing the sloop "Vulture" anchored in the river in which Arnold made his escape, knew the men who rowed him out to the "Vulture," and was acquainted with "Captain Molly." Isaac Garrison worked in a mine in the vicinity of West Point in 1750, served throughout the Revolution, and ranked as lieutenant in an Orange county regiment. The New York Archives record the following in regard to Isaac Garrison's commission:

This is to certify that on page of Manuscript of Vol. 79, entitled Volume of Military Returns, in the custody of the Regents of the University of the State of New York in the State Library, is found a record of the election of Isaac Garrison to that office in February, 1776, in the company commanded by Captain Samuel Patrick from Cornwall Precinct, belonging to the Cornwall Regiment of Orange county and a part of New York State Militia, which regiment was under the command of Colonel Jesse Woodhull, and was employed in active service in the Revolutionary War.

Isaac Garrison married, about 1763, Elizabeth Covert, daughter of Abram and Charity (Haight) Covert. The Coverts were from Holland and among the earliest Hudson settlers. They lived near Peekskill at a place called "Crum Pond." Issue of Isaac and Elizabeth (Covert) Garrison: 1. Beverley, born 1765; married, in 1795, Mary, surname unknown. 2. Elizabeth, born 1767. 3. Hannah (Polly), born 1770; married John Randall, of New York. 4. Stephen, born 1775; married, and left four children. 5. Susan, born 1776; married (first) ——— English; and (second) ——— Cox. 6. Oliver, of whom further.

(IV) Oliver Garrison, son of Isaac (3) and Elizabeth (Covert) Garrison, was born in 1778, on the property his grandfather, Beverley Garrison, had purchased

near Fort Montgomery. He owned and ran a fast line of sailing vessels called sloops between West Point and New York, and carried supplies from West Point during the War of 1812. He was a man of staunch integrity and honor, and, having endorsed for a man who failed, he gave up all his property to pay the creditors. It was at this period that his sons began to leave home to make a way for themselves, Abram to New York City, then to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he died May 10, 1894.

Oliver Garrison married, January 3, 1803, Catherine Schuyler Kingsland (see Kingsland IV). They are buried in the family lot of their son Abram, near Pittsburgh. Issue: 1. Abram, born March 4, 1804, died May 10, 1894, in Pittsburgh. 2. Sarah, born November 29, 1806, died young. 3. Cornelius Kingsland, born March 1, 1809, died 1885, in New York; went to the Middle West, built and operated two steamers on the Mississippi, and was widely known as Commodore Garrison. 4. Oliver, went to St. Louis, Missouri. 5. Mahala, died in 1873, in Pittsburgh; married ——— Barnett. 6. Daniel Randall, of whom further. 7. Isaac Lawrence, born June 3, 1817, died in 1907, in St. Louis, Missouri.

(V) Daniel Randall Garrison, son of Oliver and Catherine Schuyler (Kingsland) Garrison, was born November 23, 1815, and died March 8, 1896. In young manhood he journeyed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and thence to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1835, to take a position in the iron foundry of his uncle, Lawrence Kingsland, the first foundry in St. Louis. Subsequently he left his uncle's employ, and with his brother, Oliver Garrison, built and conducted the Eagle Foundry in St. Louis, on Eagle or Green and Levee, in 1838, and they held a contract to supply the Government with shells used in

the Mexican War, these munitions being shipped via the Mississippi. The brothers also manufactured the iron pipes for water mains in St. Louis.

In 1849 Daniel R. Garrison took the three months' trip to the west coast, via Cape Horn, and upon his arrival wrote to his brother Oliver by return boat to follow him and bring an engine. When Oliver Garrison arrived they purchased a lot at Milwaukeec, Oregon, on the water front, now the southern part of Portland, and they built the first engine in the first steamboat on the Columbia river. One of their fellow passengers on their journey home was General William T. Sherman, and a deep friendship sprang up between them, which ended only with the death of that great general.

In 1852 Oliver and Daniel R. Garrison built residences in St. Louis, the former at Morgan and Garrison avenues, the latter at Lucas and Garrison avenues. Through their efforts Garrison avenue was opened as a thoroughfare, and it was named in their honor. Their residences were of true Colonial type, three stories in height, with dormer windows and stone columns, and are still standing.

Daniel R. Garrison entered the field of railroad construction, and performed valuable constructive work in this line. He first became superintendent of the western construction of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, and in its completion brought the first railroad from the East to St. Louis. His fellow-citizens presented him on this occasion with a beautiful silver water service, now a treasured possession of his daughter, Mrs. Luna N. Slocum, wife of Colonel Slocum. During 1864-65 Mr. Garrison completed the Missouri-Pacific railroad line from Jefferson City to Kansas City, the gauge of the old road-bed from Kansas City to St. Louis being reduced to standard width without

a train being stopped. His reputation in railroading circles was constantly increasing, and when the Missouri-Pacific railroad was consolidated with the Atlantic-Pacific, he was elected vice-president and general manager. During the last years of George R. Taylor's life that gentleman's health was so poor that the duties of the presidency fell principally upon Mr. Garrison. Through his influence and advice his brother, Commodore Garrison, purchased the road and sold it to Jay Gould, in 1880. Daniel R. Garrison passed out of railroad life with notable renown as a builder and executive, and to him is given credit for a generous share in the development of the western territory. It is interesting at this point to note that the engine that drew the first through train from Kansas City to St. Louis was named the "Daniel R. Garrison."

In 1870 Mr. Garrison built the Vulcan and Jupiter Mills (iron and steel) in Carondelet, and upon his retirement in 1882, he withdrew from all of his connections, with the exception of the vice-presidency of the Mechanics' Bank. His death occurred suddenly, while he was in Mississippi, and his funeral services were held from his old St. Louis home, with his grandsons as pallbearers.

Daniel R. Garrison married (first) Margaret Ferguson; (second), February 12, 1841, Ann Coates Noye, daughter of Rev. Richard and Mary (Ferguson) Noye. There were no children of his first marriage. Issue by second wife: 1. Charles Richard, born November 12, 1841, died November 28, 1887; married, November 23, 1869, Nancy Burd, and they were the parents of three children. An interesting story centering about Charles Richard Garrison is found in "American Notes," by Charles Dickens. The noted author came to St. Louis in 1842 by the same boat on which were returning home Mrs.

Daniel R. Garrison and her baby boy, Charles Richard. Dickens' biographer writes that this was the only time that Dickens ever chose a special individual as the subject of a sketch, and the result is a most interesting and amusing account of the journey down the Ohio and up the Mississippi. 2. Oliver Ferguson, born August 8, 1843; married, November 18, 1868, Emma C. Edgar, and they had four children. 3. Mary Alice, born September 16, 1845; married, February 6, 1866, John Naylor Booth, and they had two children. (See Booth V). 4. Cornelius Kingsland, born December 12, 1847, died November 28, 1887; married, December 2, 1877, Alice Lyle, and they had one son, Lyle. 5. John Tompkins, died young. 6. Jane Green, died young. 7. Emeline Louisa, born September 21, 1853; married Ira B. Smith, and they had three children. 8. Margaret Ann, born July 4, 1858; married, May 11, 1881, Edward Gardner Tutt, and they had five children. 9. Luna Noye, born April 15, 1861; married, November 19, 1896, Colonel Stephen L. H. Slocum.

(The Kingsland Line).

Burke states that the Kingsland line was descended from the distinguished Anglo-Norman house of Barnewall, of Crickston Castle, the parent stock, whence issued the noble family of Kingsland, of Trimleston. The Barnewalls were descended from Sir Michael de Barnewall, who was companion-in-arms to William the Conqueror. This title was created in reward for the services of Sir Nicholas Barnewall, of Turvey, during the Civil War, by King Charles, June 29, 1646.

The Kingsland arms are as follows:

Arms—Ermine, a bordure engrailed gules.

Crest—A plume of five feathers or, gules, azure, vert and argent, thereon a falcon with wings disclosed of the last.

Supporters—Dexter, a griffin argent; sinister, a lion gules.

Motto—*Malo mori quam foedari.*

(I) Nathaniel and Robert Kingsland, American progenitors, were descended from Francis Kingsland, third viscount of Kingsland and Barnewall. From Robert Kingsland descent in this line is through Isaac Kingsland.

(II) Isaac Kingsland, son of Robert Kingsland, was born in England, in 1648, and died prior to 1699. Isaac Kingsland was a man of great ability, and served three times as a member of the King's Council under Lords Niel and Campbell. He also held the title of Lord High Sheriff. The Kingslands always signed "Kingsland Gent." (Reference: East New Jersey under proprietore). He also served under General Hamilton, 1692. This Isaac was left 40,000 acres at the confluence of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, New Jersey, by his uncle, Major Nathaniel Kingsland, of Barbadoes, and some of this land was afterward sold to Captain Arent Schuyler. He and his wife Elizabeth were the parents of six children: 1. Edmund, married Mary Pinhorne, and had ten children. 2. John, born in 1682, died in 1732; married Mary Sanford. 3. Hester, born in 1691; married Captain Philip Schuyler (see Schuyler III). 4. Elizabeth. 5. Francis. 6. Isaac, of whom further.

(III) Isaac (2) Kingsland, son of Isaac (1) and Elizabeth Kingsland, served in the Revolutionary Army. It is certified that the records of this office show that Isaac Kingsland served as a private minuteman in Bergen County Militia, also as a private in the Third Battalion, First Establishment, New Jersey Continental Line, in 1776; reenlisted at Ticonderoga, New York, January 13, 1777, in Captain William Gifford's company, Third Battalion, Second Establishment, State of New Jersey (Office of Adjutant General William L. Stryker). The marriage bond of Isaac Kingsland, of Bergen county, New Jersey, and Johanna Schuyler, of Bergen

county (cousin of General Philip Schuyler), June 3, 1741, is on record in the State of New Jersey, also that of their father and mother. There were six Isaac Kingslands in the Revolutionary War, and this bond decided the identity of this Isaac.

(IV) Philip K. Kingsland, son of Isaac (2) and Johanna (Schuyler) Kingsland, married Catherine Creely, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Abram, born in 1771. 2. Cornelius, born in 1773. 3. Daniel, born in 1775. 4. Lawrence Creely, born in 1777. 5. Isaac, born in 1779. 6. Abram, born in 1781. 7. Catherine Schuyler, born in 1784, died in 1862; married Oliver Garrison (see Garrison IV).

(The Schuyler Line).

The Schuyler arms are as follows:

Arms—Vert, an arm clothed or, issuing from the dexter side, hand supporting a falcon proper, hooded of the second.

Crest—A falcon as in arms.

Motto—*Semper fidelis.*

(I) Colonel Philip Pieterse Van Schuyler was a son of Pieter Van Schuyler, of Amsterdam, Holland, married Margarita Van Slechtenhorst, born in 1628, died in 1711.

(II) Arent Schuyler, son of Colonel Philip P. Van Schuyler, born June 25, 1662, died November 25, 1730. He married (first) Jenneke Teller, (second) Sivantje Van Duyckhuysen, (third) Maria Walter.

(III) Captain Philip Schuyler, son of Arent Schuyler, baptized September 11, 1687, married Hester Kingsland (see Kingsland II).

(IV) Johanna Schuyler, daughter of Philip Schuyler, born September 2, 1713, married Isaac Kingsland, her cousin (see Kingsland III).

COBB, Seth Wallace,

Man of Enterprise, National Legislator.

When in young manhood Seth Wallace Cobb, a Virginian by birth, made his decision to enter the Army of the Confederacy in response to what he felt to be the call of duty, he struck the predominant note of his entire career. Family influence and the example of friends were at this time in support of the Union, but the choice that he made was inspired by purest patriotism and love of justice, and he willingly made the sacrifice that attended it. Throughout all of his long career, in the world of business, in the halls of Congress, in the civic affairs in which he took leading and important part in St. Louis, Missouri, his home for forty-three years, this was the spirit that animated him, this the creed of his life. He left a record written in the unfading letters of substantial service, the outstanding features of which are outlined in the succeeding paragraphs.

Seth Wallace Cobb, son of Benjamin and Margaret (Wallace) Cobb, was born in Southampton county, Virginia, December 5, 1838. He attended public schools, continuing his studies until his seventeenth year, when he learned the trade of saddle and harness maker, following this calling for four years. During this same period he served as deputy postmaster in Jerusalem, the county seat, and also obtained his educational equipment by night study. From time to time he wrote up local happenings for the "Petersburg Express," and eventually became a correspondent of that paper, continuing his journalistic work after the war under the *nom de plume* of the "Black Eagle." By this name he was long known among his Virginia friends.

At the outbreak of the war between the States, Mr. Cobb became orderly ser-

gent of one of the first companies to answer Governor Letcher's call for volunteers for the Army of the Confederacy. His family had been strong Whigs and opposed to secession, but Mr. Cobb remained loyal to the action of his State, and throughout the entire period of the war served with the artillery in the Army of Northern Virginia. Late in the conflict he was brevetted major, and with this rank was honorably discharged from the army.

At the close of his military career, Major Cobb returned home, planning to devote his life to farming, soon, however, altering this intention and accepting a clerkship in a grocery and commission house in Petersburg, Virginia. Still later he became a salesman in a clothing establishment, and then devoted himself entirely to journalism, which had long claimed part of his time. He became one of the editors of the "Index," successor of the "Express," which had been suppressed by the military authorities during the war, and in this work was associated with William E. Cameron, later governor of Virginia. In 1867 Mr. Cobb came to St. Louis, Missouri, arriving in this city practically penniless but with a wealth of ambition and determination to succeed. His first position was with Ira Stanbury, a place obtained through the aid of Colonel Thomas Richeson, then of the Collier White Lead Company; subsequently he entered the grain commission firm of James G. Greer & Company; was afterward with E. B. Ebert & Company, and in 1875, with a capital limited to a few hundred dollars, but with a knowledge of the business gained through intelligent study and observation, organized the firm of Seth W. Cobb & Company. The operations of the company, directed by him for many years, brought him into prominence as one of the fore-

most grain merchants of the Mississippi Valley, and this proud place he held until his retirement in 1903. Failing health caused his withdrawal from the sphere of active affairs.

In the course of a successful connection that brought him wide recognition in the grain trade, Mr. Cobb acquired many other business interests, both official and financial. He became president of the Merchants' Exchange, and during his administration the Merchants' Bridge was projected. Mr. Cobb was serving as president of the company that built it, and he supplied a large share of the initiative and effort that resulted in its construction. He continued in the presidency of this company until 1890, when his wide popularity and eminent fitness for public office won him, without seeking on his part, election to Congress. As a Democrat he represented the Twelfth Missouri District in the Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth congresses, refusing nomination for the Fifty-fifth. During the first session in which he sat in this body he served on the committee on banking and currency, railroads and canals, and war claims. In the Fifty-third Congress he again held membership on the two first named and also the committee on accounts; while in the Fifty-fourth Congress he was a member of the committee on ways and means, and accounts, and District of Columbia. He was the third Missourian to be honored by the appointment to that most important committee, ways and means, and the honor was the greater in that it came from a Republican speaker. His refusal to run for a fourth term was based upon his difference with his party on the free coinage of silver, and although he had been a member of the Minority party his loss was deeply felt in the legislative halls.

Mr. Cobb is justly credited with being

among the first to suggest the celebration that developed into the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and he went to Washington concerning this project for many weeks during the winter of 1900. Entitled to admission to the floor of the House, he and his associates were finally successful in securing an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the promotion of the fair. The following appreciation of his service in this connection was written at his death:

To the memory of Vice-President Seth Wallace Cobb, the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition offer this expression of their appreciation and affection. They recall that, when the World's Fair movement was in its early and tentative stage, Seth W. Cobb was one of the steadfast and zealous supporters of it. During the sessions of Congress, when governmental recognition and aid were vital to success, Mr. Cobb was untiring in his efforts to bring the desired legislation to a satisfactory conclusion. His long period of service in Congress had familiarized him with legislative methods. The high esteem in which he was held by senators and representatives made his influence invaluable. In the organization of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Corporation, 1901, Mr. Cobb was chosen one of the vice-presidents; he was reelected each succeeding annual meeting. Mr. Cobb was chairman of the committee of directors having charge of one of the exhibit departments,—fish, game and forestry. He gave to the promotion of the department that intelligent supervision and encouragement which contributed not a little to its marked success. Both before and during the World's Fair, Vice-President Cobb gave unsparingly of his time and thought. All of his life in St. Louis has been characterized by a sense of obligation to the public and by efficiency in the exercise of official duties. That same most commendable spirit Seth W. Cobb manifested in every relation he sustained to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. (Signed) SAM M. KENNARD, D. M. HOUSER, C. P. WALBRIDGE, C. H. HUTTIG, AUGUST GEMNER, PIERRE CHOUTEAU.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held May 25, 1909, the foregoing tribute to the memory of Vice-President Seth W.

Cobb was adopted and ordered spread upon the records.

DAVID R. FRANCIS, *President*,
WALTER B. STERENS, *Secretary*.

Mr. Cobb fraternized with the Masonic order, held the Knights Templar degree, and had received high official preferment in the order. Civic affairs, material and moral, received his intelligent interest and ready coöperation, and he was fortunate in being able to advance substantially many worthy causes. He was fond of travel, and in 1895, while journeying abroad, wrote home a series of letters that attracted wide attention and favorable comment. He had been a Protestant throughout all of his life, but five years prior to his death was converted to Catholicism, in which faith he died, May 22, 1919.

On October 3, 1876, Seth W. Cobb married Zoe Desloge, member of one of the oldest French families of Missouri.

MCDONALD, Marshall Franklin,
Talented Lawyer.

Within the confines of a comparatively short span of life Marshall Franklin McDonald compressed much of thrilling adventure, splendid achievement, and valuable service to his fellows, his brief, eventful, and interesting career crowned with the choicest gifts of wide friendship and general esteem. His life throughout contained many of the essentials of romance, and both from his own experience and those phases of life with which he came into contact as one of the leading criminal attorneys of the Middle West, there could be written an epic of the district during the last half of the nineteenth century.

Son of Milton and Adelpha (Wood) McDonald, Marshall Franklin McDonald was born on the family homestead near

Council Bluffs, Iowa, March 14, 1854. Until he was sixteen years of age he attended the public schools during the winter months and worked on the farm during suitable seasons, subsequently procuring a position as salesman in a drug store, being so occupied until 1875. This relation had been interrupted by study in the College of Pharmacy of Chicago, Illinois, whence he was graduated in 1873, and he continued professional preparation in medicine and surgery, with special attention to the latter branch, attending one course of lectures under Professor Boyd, of Chicago. Later in life, when he had embraced the legal profession as his final choice for a career, his medical and surgical studies proved of great value in the trial of cases involving expert medical and surgical testimony. The discovery of gold in the Black Hills took him to that region in 1876, he and three companions making the journey with a four-mule team, pressing on to their destination by way of Sidney, Nebraska.

After reaching the gold fields and while engaged in their difficult quest, Mr. McDonald fell ill with mountain fever and, his confidence betrayed by his companions, he found himself penniless and without resources in friends or acquaintances. Proper medical treatment was unobtainable in the camp, but through the kindness of some freight haulers he was taken out of the hills by trail wagon to Cheyenne, Wyoming, a distance of three hundred miles. From here he worked his way to Denver, and then on by foot to Deer Trail, the latter part of his journey a distance of fifty miles. During this time he had secured no funds and his strength was about exhausted, and for two or three weeks he remained at Deer Trail, earning his board by any employment that offered. At the end of that time he came to St. Louis, in the employ of a

cattle shipper, arriving at the National Stock Yards in East St. Louis, November 28, 1877, with a train load of cattle consigned to Cassidy & Irons. It was a strange coincidence that the Cassidys of this firm were later to become his warmest friends.

Although he had been able to earn his transportation to the city, Mr. McDonald was still without cash, and, wishing to reach St. Louis on the opposite bank of the Mississippi, he hid in a wagon that was to cross one of the bridges on which toll charges are made. That night he spent in the lobby of a hotel and, as he walked the streets the following day, he saw a load of coal being placed on the sidewalk in front of a Broadway restaurant. He applied for the job of putting it in the cellar, receiving in payment twenty-five cents and a good meal, the first in many days. The proprietor, learning of his misfortune in the Northwest, granted him the privilege of working about the restaurant for his board, an arrangement of which he took advantage for six weeks. Then, through the kindness of members of the firm of Meyer Brothers & Company, he was installed as drug clerk in the store of Mr. Beatty at Tenth and Olive streets, remaining there until 1880, forming friendships, regaining his health, and proving his fitness for a place of responsibility and respect in the community. In 1880 Mr. McDonald was appointed a clerk in the office of the circuit attorney, through a curious incident. Judge Harris and other well known men of the period were in the habit of dropping into the drug store in the evenings for informal and friendly discussions of current topics of interest, and one evening, as they were talking over the different aspects of a case which seemed to offer unusual difficulties, Mr. McDonald offered a pertinent and plausible sugges-

tion. In consequence, he was sent to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Judge Harris, and succeeded in settling the case. Recognizing ability and personal force of high order, Mr. Harris induced Mr. McDonald to take up the study of law. To this task he set himself with such diligence and thoroughness that in 1881 he was admitted to the bar, and during the illness of Judge Harris, conducted that gentleman's extensive and important practice in such manner as to gain Mr. Harris' enthusiastic commendation.

From the beginning of his professional work Mr. McDonald enjoyed the confidence and regard of his colleagues at the bar, and gained reputation throughout the district as an able and talented lawyer, and an accomplished master of all the weapons of an attorney, exercising in various spheres of the law the skill of a specialist. In 1884 he was elected assistant district attorney on the Republican ticket for a four-year term, during which he set high standards of fidelity to the public interests. In this period several of the most noted criminal trials in the history of St. Louis courts occurred, including the Preller-Maxwell and the Chinese Highbinder murder cases, in which, in addition to a highly creditable prosecution along the general lines of the case, Mr. McDonald displayed a depth of medical knowledge and comprehension that was widely remarked. At the expiration of his term Mr. McDonald was retained in numerous other murder cases that received wide publicity, notable among them the Vail case, in which there were arrayed against him four of the leading criminal attorneys of the West. Against these odds he again showed his mettle, winning the verdict for his client and adding the laurels of defensive victory to those gained in prosecution. It would be a mistake, however, to consider Mr. McDonald solely as a criminal lawyer, for he

was the trusted legal adviser of several large firms and corporations, and within that space of time which is allowed by conservative thought for a young lawyer to win his spurs and to acquire the beginnings of an acceptable practice, Mr. McDonald had gained many of the heights of his calling.

Mr. McDonald's fraternal affiliations were Masonic. He was an enthusiastic and devoted sportsman, fond of fishing, the owner of a number of fine horses and hounds and a devotee of the chase. His dogs were all thoroughbreds, and he frequently sent representatives from his kennels East to the important shows. For his stables he also chose none but blooded stock, and he was the possessor of some truly splendid animals, admirably trained. When he had left the weighty responsibilities of his office and had turned to the lighter interests of life, Mr. McDonald was an exceptionally enjoyable companion, conversationally interesting, an equally good listener, the soul of courteous consideration.

Mr. McDonald married, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Anna B. Evans, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of George L. and Elizabeth (Melvin) Evans, her father a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. McDonald's death occurred March 6, 1898, when forty-four years of age. It is idle to conjecture what might have been the result had he been spared to normal years of usefulness. His record needs no apologist, for in all essential qualities it is worthy of comparison with those of men behind whom, at their deaths, great length of years had stretched.

SCOTT, Henry Clarkson,

Man of Affairs.

Bearing in the St. Louis world of affairs the honored name of an old Virginia family, Henry Clarkson Scott, in the three



Henry Leath

decades of his residence in this city, left in clear brilliance the record of a notable career. A decade after the close of his life and service there are found many men to whom his memory is a refreshing inspiration, and to those who knew and loved him, in the relations of family and friend, an enduring heritage was given.

The family of Scott is of ancient origin. The theory of Professor Inness, of Edinburgh, Scotland, in relation to the origin of the name, is that long before surnames were known the people of Scotland who wandered into England received the distinctive appellation of Scotus or Scot, and returned to Scotland bearing the name Scott in addition to their former name.

Buchanan, in his "History of Scotland," confirms this. He asserts that Charles the Great sent to Scotland for some learned and pious men who read philosophy in Greek and Latin, and among them was Johannes, surnamed Scotus. He was the preceptor of Charlemagne, and left many monuments of learning which put it beyond a doubt that the surname Scot is of great antiquity. Another historian says the name originated from Scota, daughter of Pharaoh, king of Egypt. During a plague in Egypt, Scota and her husband left Egypt and went to the coast of what is now Portugal and later to the northern part of Britain which he called Scotland. (He called the people Scottis).

During the Norman period is found John le Scot, last earl of Chester, and his grand-nephew, William Balioe le Scott, ancestor of the Scotts of Scotts Hall, Kent county, Scotland. The Scotts of Harden sprang from the Laird of Sintur. (Sir Walter Scott was of this family). The Scotts of Kent county trace their ancestry through Alan, Lord of Galloway, constable of Scotland, grandfather of William Baliol Scott, back to Fergus, King of Scotland, during the time of Alexander

the Great; to Rollo, first duke of Normandy; to Baldwin, first Count of Flanders; to Henry I, of Germany; to Waldimer the Great, of Russia; and to Charlemagne.

The old Norman church at Bradbourne, County Kent, contains many monuments to the Scotts, some of which date back to the thirteenth century. In Scotch history was John Scott, a native of Cheshire, England, who was bishop of St. Andrews in 1178. Others among English records were John Scott, last Earl of Chester, 1206, and Sir Peter Scott, first mayor of Newcastle, 1251.

(I) John Scott, founder of this branch of the Scott family in Virginia, was born in 1772, in Greenock, Scotland, and came to Virginia in or about the year 1791. He married Frances Payne in 1799, and had five sons and six daughters: John, Samuel; Hugh of whom further; George, Charles, Isabella, Janet, Anne, and three other daughters.

(II) Hugh Scott, son of John Scott, was born July 12, 1812. He married Anne Clarkson (his second wife), and had the following children: Hugh, died in childhood; Anne, died in childhood; Isabella, died in childhood; Marion, married Frank Carter (his second wife); Henry Clarkson, of whom further; William Samuel, married Margaret Lytho; Margaret; Arthur.

(III) Henry Clarkson Scott, son of Hugh Scott, was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, May 5, 1859. After attending public schools, he was a student in the Fredericksburg Military Institute, being graduated with the rank of captain and adjutant. As a young man of twenty-two years, he came to St. Louis, and from 1881 until his death his business interests were merged with the affairs of this city. Becoming secretary of the Carondelet Gas Light Company, he succeeded to

the managership in 1884, thereafter founding the LaClede Power Company and becoming president of the new concern. He directed its affairs until the company was taken over by the North American Company, and during this period he had formed identification with many fields of business endeavor in the district. In addition to his presidency of the LaClede Power Company, he was president of the National Light and Improvement Company, president of the Missouri and Illinois Coal Company, and a director of the Merchants' LaClede National Bank, the Hydraulic Press Brick Company, and the American Central Insurance Company. His activities had also included broader spheres than those afforded at home and he was president of the Fort Worth Light and Power Company of Fort Worth, Texas, president of the Waco Gas Company and Citizens' Railway Company of Waco, Texas, president of the Wichita Gas and Electric Company of Wichita, Kansas, and a director of the American Surety Company of New York. He was likewise vice-president of the Bellefontaine Cemetery Association. In the midst of large and varied affairs, Mr. Scott was noted for the uniformity of the standards which he applied to any enterprise or venture. He was essentially a builder, and all of his work was of a constructive nature, to which strong decision, keen judgment, and unflagging industry were contributing factors.

The list of his interests outside the sphere of business is an index to broadly cultured tastes and a fine sense of aesthetic values. He was president of the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, also serving the association as director, and was also a member of the Academy of Science and the Missouri Historical Society. He was a member of Christ Church Cathedral (Episcopal), and a

devoted member of its chapter. For a number of years prior to his death he was a member of the board of directors of St. Luke's Hospital, and he was also chairman of the business committee of Holy Cross Mission. Mr. Scott was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and held membership in numerous social organizations, among them the St. Louis, Noonday, University, St. Louis Country, Florissant, Bellerive, Commercial and Contemporary clubs.

Henry Clarkson Scott married, February 14, 1893, Bertha Drake, daughter of George Silas Drake, (q. v.). Their children are: 1. Hugh, left the senior class at Yale University to enter military service and was graduated *in absento*. He entered officers' training camp at Camp Funston, May 5, 1917, was commissioned second lieutenant in field artillery, August 15, 1917, and was assigned to Battery B, 340th Field Artillery of the Eighty-ninth Division. For a time he was stationed at Camp Funston, and was sent overseas, July 1, 1918, serving in the Euvezin sector of the St. Mihiel offensive. Lieutenant Scott served with the Army of Occupation in Germany from November 25, 1918, to May 7, 1919, and was honorably discharged from the army, June 5, 1919. He is now associated with the Byrnes Belting Company of St. Louis. He married, October 6, 1920, Anne Block, daughter of Harry L. Block, of St. Louis. They have one son, Hugh Scott, Jr. 2. Anne Warburton, born July 4, 1895; married, June 12, 1918, Thomas S. Blumer, of Boston, Massachusetts, a first lieutenant of Field Artillery during the World War. They have two daughters, Nancy Scott and Priscilla, and reside in Boston, Massachusetts. 3. George Drake, born December 7, 1897; a graduate of Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, class of 1918; served in the Naval Aviation service dur-

ing the World War. He was stationed at Bay Shore, Long Island, Key West, Florida, and Brunswick, Georgia, leaving the navy in April, 1919, with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade. He is now associated with George Tiffany & Company, cotton brokers. 4. Alice Marion, born February 20, 1903.

Henry Clarkson Scott died January 14, 1911. His colleagues of the Merchants' Laclede Bank wrote of him in resolutions, in part as follows: "Combined with ripe experience, wisdom and foresight that insured a splendid success and prosperity to whatever business he devoted himself, he possessed such courteous manners, such charming social qualities, and generosity of heart, as endeared him to all his friends and made his loss irreparable." These sentiments were the substance of many similar minutes and resolutions prepared at the time of his death, and the tributes there uttered represented but the total of the expressions of esteem expressed throughout his active years by his fellows as they placed before him the honors of the business world.

(The Payne Line).

(I) John Payne, brother of Sir Robert Payne, member of the London Charter Company, was born in England, and came to the Virginia colony in 1620. He had a son, Richard, of whom further.

(II) Richard Payne, son of John Payne, was born in Round Tower, Northumberland county, Virginia, in 1633. He had a son, John, of whom further.

(III) John (2) Payne, son of Richard Payne, was of "The Elms," Lancaster county, Virginia, born there in 1679, and died in 1760. He was a large planter, and shipped much tobacco to England. He married, February 3, 1699, a Miss Monroe, of the family of President Monroe, and they had a son, George, of whom further.

(IV) George Payne, son of John (2) Payne, was born at Round Hill, Virginia, March 4, 1716, and died there June 20, 1793. He was a large landholder, possessed an excellent education, and was very wealthy. He married, April 9, 1740, Fanny (Frances) Stone, descendant of an English family long resident in Virginia. Among their children was William, of whom further.

(V) William Payne, son of George and Fanny [Frances] (Stone) Payne, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, February 4, 1753, and died in Clifton, October 15, 1838. He was graduated from William and Mary College, and was a captain in the Revolutionary War, commanding a cavalry company, "Falmouth Blues," and served at Yorktown. He received for his services 5,000 acres of land. He married, in 1780, Susanna Richards, daughter of John and Susan (Stone) Richards. Among their children was Frances, who married John Scott. (See Scott I).

(The Drake Line).

The family of Drake in England is of ancient lineage. One of the foremost of the English families of that name had its seat at Ashe, County Devon, and from it descended most of the name in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

(I) John Drake lived in Exmouth, England, in 1360. He married Christian Billett, daughter of John Billett, and acquired Ashe. She married (second) Richard Francheyney, and had a son Christopher, who unlawfully excluded her son, mentioned below, from Ashe.

(II) John (2) Drake, son of John (1) Drake, was excluded from Ashe, and settled at Otterton, about sixteen miles distant. He married Christian Antage, daughter of John Antage.

(III) John (3) Drake, son of John (2)

Drake, of Otterton, married a daughter of John Crews or Cruwys, representative of Crews Morehard, an ancient Saxon family of importance before the coming of William the Conqueror.

(IV) John (4) Drake, son of John (3) Drake, of Otterton, married Agnes Kelloway, daughter of John Kelloway, and had children: John, of whom further; Richard, Robert, Thomas, Agnes.

(V) John (5) Drake, son of John (4) Drake, settled first at Exmouth, and by a suit-at-law recovered Ashe. He married Margaret Cole, daughter of John Cole, of Rill.

(VI) John (6) Drake, son of John (5) Drake, was of Mount Drake, Ashe, and Exmouth, high sheriff of Devon temp Queen Elizabeth. He died October 4, 1558. He married Amye or Ann Grenville, of Stowes. The descent of the Grenvilles from William the Conqueror, seventh Duke of Normandy, successor in direct line of Rollo, first Duke, is traced as follows: William married Matilda, daughter of the Earl of Flanders, and had four sons and six daughters. His son, William II, succeeded him, and two brothers succeeded William II, but had no children. Henry I, youngest son of William the Conqueror, became King, married Matilda (called Maud), daughter of Malcolm Caenmohr, King of Scotland, and Margaret, Queen, daughter of Edward, "the exile," and sister of Edgar Atherling, the marriage uniting the Norman and Saxon royal families. Henry I had one son, who died about 1120, and a daughter, Matilda, who married Emperor Henry V. Henry I called a council in 1127 to acknowledge his daughter Maud (Matilda) presumptive heir to the throne. Maud never reigned, but her son, Henry II, was crowned December 19, 1154. Henry II married Eleanor, heiress of the house of Poitiers, after Louis, the young

King of France, divorced her. He had five sons, two surviving him, and three daughters. His son, Richard, succeeded him, then Richard's brother John became King of England. He married Isabella, of Angoulesme, by her had two sons and three daughters. Henry III, eldest son by Isabella, was crowned, October 28, 1216, aged ten years. He married Eleanore, daughter of Raymond, Earl of Provence, and had nine children, only two sons and two daughters surviving him. Edward I was crowned, August 19, 1274, married Eleanore, of Castile, and had four sons and nine daughters. Edward II was the only son surviving him. Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I and widow of John, Earl of Holland, married Humphrey Bohem, fourth earl of Hereford and Essex in 1302. Their daughter, Margaret DeBohem, married Hugh Courtney; their third son, Edward Courtney, of Goderington, County Devon, married Emmeline, daughter and heir of Sir John Downey. Their second son, Sir Hugh Courtney, Knight of Haccam, County Devon, married Maud (third wife), daughter of Sir John Beaumont, of Sherwell. Their daughter, Margaret Courtney, married Sir Theobald Grenville, Knight of Stowe, County Cornwall. Their son, Sir William Grenville, married Philippa, daughter of William, Lord Bonville. Their son, Sir Thomas Grenville, of Stowe, married Elizabeth Gilbert. Their son, Roger Grenville, married Margaret, daughter of Richard Witleigh, of County Devon. Amye or Ann, their daughter, married John Drake, as above stated.

(VII) Robert Drake, son of John (6) Drake, of Wiscumb, Parish of Southleigh, County Devon, England. He married Elizabeth Prideau, daughter of Humphrey Prideau, of County Devon. Children: Robert, a colonel in The Netherlands; Humphrey, a captain in the army; Henry,

of Childhay; Nicholas, a pensioner of James I; William, of whom further.

(VIII) William Drake, son of Robert Drake, was of Wiscomb. His will was dated December 4, 1619, probated May 9, 1625, and he was buried at Southleigh. He married Phillipa, sister of Sir Thomas Denys. They had five children, among them John, of whom further.

(IX) John (7) Drake, son of William Drake, was born at Wiscomb, County Devon, England, about 1600. He was the immigrant ancestor, and came to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1630. He bought land at Taunton, but did not settle there. He settled in Windsor, Connecticut, before 1639. "August 17, 1659, John Drake, Sr., dyed accidentally as he was driving a cart loaded with corn to carry from his house to his son Jacob's; the cattle being two oxen, and his mare. In the highway against John Griffin's, something scared the cattle and they set a running, and he laboring to stop them by taking hold on the mare, was thrown down on his face, and the cartwheel went over him, brake one of his legs, and bruised his bodye so that he was taken up dead, being carried to his daughter's house, had life come again, but dyed in a short time, and was buried on the 18th of August, 1659." He married Elizabeth Rogers, who was admitted a member of the Windsor church, February 23, 1639, and died October 7, 1681, aged one hundred years. Children: Job; John, of whom further; Jacob, Mary, Elizabeth.

(X) John (8) Drake, son of John (7) Drake, was a first settler at Simsbury, Connecticut, but resided at Windsor until 1659, perhaps longer. He died July 7, 1688, according to his gravestone, though the town records give it July 9, 1689. He married, November 30, 1648, Hannah Moore, who died February 16, 1686, daughter of Thomas Moore, of Windsor.

Children: 1. John, born September 14, 1649. 2. Job, born June 15, 1651. 3. Hannah, born August 8, 1653. 4. Enoch, of whom further. 5. Ruth, born December 1, 1657. 6. Simon, born October 28, 1659. 7. Lydia, born January 26, 1661. 8. Elizabeth, born July 22, 1664. 9. Mary, born January 29, 1666. 10. Mindwell, born November 10, 1671. 11. Joseph, born June 26, 1674.

(XI) Enoch Drake, son of John (8) and Hannah (Moore) Drake, was born December 8, 1655, died August 21, 1698. He lived at Windsor, Connecticut. He married Sarah Porter, daughter of John Porter. Children: 1. Sarah, born May 31, 1680. 2. Enoch, born May 5, 1683. 3. Nathaniel, of whom further. 4. Samuel, born July 27, 1688, died young. 5. Hannah, born October 6, 1695.

(XII) Nathaniel Drake, son of Enoch and Sarah (Porter) Drake, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1685, died May 23, 1769. He was a deacon of the First Congregational Church, of Windsor. He married, January 23, 1706-07, Rebecca Barber. She died May 22, 1768, aged eighty-one years. Children: 1. Nathaniel, of whom further. 2. Josiah, born in 1710. 3. Joseph, born April 18, 1711. 4. Samuel, born September 6, 1713. 5. Rebecca, born December 30, 1715.

(XIII) Nathaniel (2) Drake, son of Deacon Nathaniel (1) and Rebecca (Barber) Drake, was born June 4, 1708, died March 24, 1800. He married, February 4, 1730-31, Elizabeth Warner. She died February 19, 1790, in her seventy-ninth year. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born September 8, 1732. 2. Waitstill, born November 2, 1734. 3. Nathaniel, born March 4, 1736. 4. Ebenezer, born June 12, 1739. 5. Silas, of whom further. 6. Shubael. 7. Simeon, captain, born 1745 or 1749. 8. Daughter, born September 7, 1747.

(XIV) Silas Drake, son of Nathaniel (2) and Elizabeth (Warner) Drake, was born January 8, 1741-42, died April 20, 1827. He lived in Windsor. He married, November 12, 1771, Hannah West, of Tolland, Connecticut. She died August 26, 1836, aged eighty-nine years. Children: 1. Ira, born October 8, 1772. 2. Hannah, born September 8, 1776. 3. Silas, of whom further. 4. Chester, born April 15, 1781. 5. Anne, born May 25, 1783. 6. Elizur Wolcott, born March 29, 1785. 7. Caleb, born August 21, 1787. 8. Joshua, twin to Caleb. 9. Simeon, born October 30, 1790.

(XV) Silas (2) Drake, son of Silas (1) and Hannah (West) Drake, was born July 4, 1779, and married September 25, 1821, Elizabeth, daughter of William Warburton, of Windsor. Among their children was George Silas.

(XVI) George S. Drake, son of Silas (2) and Elizabeth (Warburton) Drake, was born October 11, 1825, in Hartford, Connecticut. He was brought to St. Louis at the age of one year, crossing the country by coach and canal, and obtained his education in private schools of this city and in Kemper College, becoming a clerk in the dry goods house of Warburton & King. At the end of six years, during which he had given proof of innate administrative talent and rare energy and industry, he was admitted to partnership in the firm, although but a youth of twenty-two years. The firm name became Warburton, Rossiter & Drake, and Mr. Drake continued in association with its operations until 1852, when he withdrew to enter the firm of Manny, Drake & Company, dealers in boots and shoes. In 1865 he retired from mercantile life to devote himself to the management of his investment and financial interests, which had assumed large proportions. He was identified with the Boatmen's Bank from 1859 until his death in 1908, serving for the first twelve

years of this period as director, and for the following twenty-four years as vice-president, resigning in 1895, but returning to the board of directors in 1897. His opinion in matters of finance and investment was always given deferential consideration, and his judgment was relied upon by his associates. His habits of mind were orderly, logical and exact, and his sense of values in relation to securities was most unusual. He was for many years vice-president of the Bellefontaine Cemetery Association.

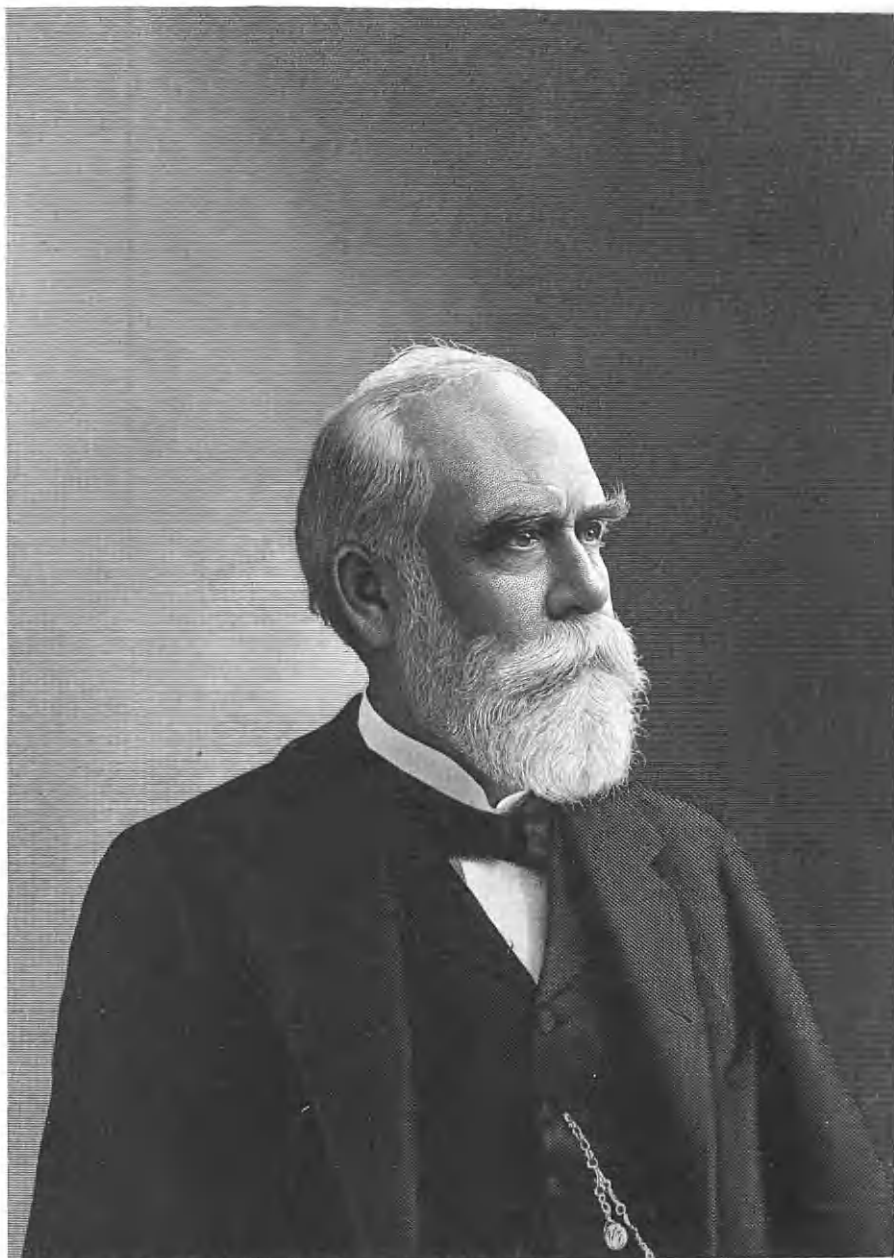
Mr. Drake was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and a member of one of its board of elders. He served upon the advisory boards of the Home of the Friendless and the Protestant Orphans' Asylum, contributing generously of his means and effort to the welfare of these institutions. Despite the prominence that Mr. Drake held in the world of affairs of the district, and the demands his responsibilities and duties made upon him, his tastes were strongly domestic and his home was second to no interest in its attraction for him. He was a man of many virtues of character and personality, and his death, which occurred July 27, 1908, took from St. Louis one of its first citizens and one who had striven worthily and effectively for its advancement.

George Silas Drake was twice married and he was the father of two children, a son, George Silas, Jr., and a daughter Bertha, who married Henry Clarkson Scott. (See Scott III).

SCHOTT, Augustus Henry,

Physician, Professional Instructor.

On February 23, 1922, when Dr. Augustus Henry Schott was called by death, he left the community, St. Louis, Missouri, in which, while rising to a place of professional eminence, he had rendered de-



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Geo. S. Drake

voted and able service in medical lines. The hands then stilled had spent their strength throughout long years in skillful ministrations in the institutions and homes of his city, the mind then deprived of its power had gathered the wisdom and knowledge of generations of healers, and the spirit then set free had been inspired by love of his fellowmen and of his work.

Dr. Augustus Henry Schott was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1850, son of Henry Schott, his father a carriage-maker in calling, who came to St. Louis when his son was about six years of age. Augustus H. Schott obtained his early education in the St. Louis public schools, and then, his father purchasing a farm near Alton, continued his studies in the public schools of that place. One year at Shurtleff College was followed by a course in the Homœopathic College of Missouri, where he received his degree upon graduation in 1879, subsequently being associated, as he had during his college years, with Dr. Johnson, of Alton. Prior to Dr. Schott's graduation from medical college he was in charge of Dr. Johnson's practice when that physician went to Florida. Until 1882, Dr. Schott was a practitioner of Alton; he then removed to St. Louis, making his office on Chouteau avenue, later moving to Westminster place. He came rapidly into public favor, while within the profession he was rated as one of its most able exponents. The early medical annals of St. Louis contain no name about which is gathered more brilliant luster, and in private practice, in association with his medical brethren in the various professional societies, and in the educational work in medicine, to which he gave generously of his time, he preached and practiced a doctrine of strict adherence to a high ethical code and of unwavering devotion to the finest ideals of a noble calling. He was a member of the

Southern Homœopathic Association, the American Institute of Homœopathy, and the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, serving the last named as president for several terms. Dr. Schott was the first president of the St. Louis Society of Medical Research. He held the chair of obstetrics and *materia medica* in the college from which he graduated.

Through his professional career alone, Dr. Schott's life arouses admiration and regard, and when he laid aside its serious duties he revealed a warmly human nature, brightened by unvarying optimism and dominated by a ready charity, friendliness and tolerance. To the poor of the city he was a familiar figure as he gave of his substance and his medical skill for their aid and relief. He was a member of the Masonic order, and prior to his marriage was a member of the Congregational church. Throughout his lifetime he was liberal in his religious views, conscientious in his performance of what he felt to be his duty along these lines, and was extremely interested and well informed in psychical research. Bowling was one of his favorite recreations, several medals testifying to his accuracy on the alleys, while his library and the care of his flower garden offered him less strenuous but equally enjoyed pleasure. Although Dr. Schott met his fellowmen in many relations of community life, his profession had no rival interest except in his home, and here he extended a hearty hospitality that was characteristic of his sincere, friendly nature. He was a member of the St. Louis Union Club, and was a member of the staff of the St. Louis Children's Hospital and the Memorial Home on North Grand avenue.

Dr. Schott married, May 20, 1875, Emma Elizabeth Nulsen, daughter of John Joseph and Marie (Pinger) Nulsen, her parents both born in Germany. John

Joseph Nulsen was a regularly ordained minister, later became a homœopathic physician, and subsequently was a missionary. He acquired a considerable fortune through the success of an oil clarifying process. Dr. and Mrs. Schott had the following children: Emily Mabel; Mrs. George Boeck, who has one daughter, Mary Elizabeth; and Mrs. Thomas L. Spahn. Dr. Schott's death occurred February 23, 1923, and he will long be remembered in St. Louis as a physician of notable talents, and a citizen of true worth.

BOYLE, Wilbur Fisk,

Lawyer, Jurist.

The church and the law have always offered men of special gifts unrivaled fields of usefulness. In two generations of the family of Boyle—Rev. Joseph Boyle, D. D., and Wilbur Fisk Boyle, father and son—there were given talents and capacities that enabled them to reach the heights of these distinguished callings. The history of Southern Methodism contains no name surrounded with more enduring fame in good works than that of Dr. Joseph Boyle, while legal annals in Missouri bear lasting testimony to the worth, nobility and usefulness of the career of Wilbur Fisk Boyle.

Joseph Boyle was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 11, 1812, and died in Lexington, Missouri, May 3, 1872. All of his active years were spent in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1842 he became a member of the Missouri Conference, in which he filled pulpits for the following thirty years. Dr. Boyle had charges in St. Louis and other cities of the State, and was known as one of the most prominent divines of Missouri, irrespective of denomination. He was several times chosen representative to the General Conference of the church and to

the deliberations of that body contributed such wise, mature and inspired thought that his reputation became national. In 1844 he was a delegate to the convention of Southern Conferences, which took affirmative action upon the question of separate organization of the Methodist church in the South. In addition to meeting the demands of pastoral work in his various parishes, Dr. Boyle found time for extensive and fruitful service in the promotion of educational and publishing enterprises of the conference, and is known as the founder of the St. Louis "Christian Advocate." Dr. Boyle married, August 9, 1836, Emeline Gist, a native of Brooke county, Virginia.

Wilbur Fisk Boyle was born in Brooke county, Virginia (now West Virginia), August 20, 1840. His early education was obtained in the public schools of the various communities to which his father's ministerial duties called the family. Subsequently he attended several colleges and universities, in 1852-54 was a student in the Masonic College of Lexington, Missouri, and from 1854 to 1856 pursued courses in Central College of Fayette, Missouri. In the fall of the latter year he was graduated from Asbury University at Greencastle, Indiana. His preceptor in legal study was the Hon. Edward Bates, attorney-general in the cabinet of President Lincoln, and after his admission to the bar he began active practice in St. Louis, January 1, 1868. From the first his natural legal endowments flowered and grew, and his strong abilities were called upon in many important cases. In 1876 he was called to the bench of the St. Louis Circuit Court, and for a term of six years here presided, declining a second term and retiring from his judicial office, January 1, 1883. While upon the bench he had compiled a record of broad usefulness and had still further entrenched himself in the

public esteem, but his ambitions were along the lines of private work and he gladly resumed its duties.

He became senior partner in the firm of Boyle, Adams & McKeighan, changed in 1892 to Boyle & Adams, and he continued in this relation until the appointment of Judge Adams to the bench of the United States District Court in 1895. At that time Judge Boyle became senior partner in the firm of Boyle, Priest & Lehmann, and upon the withdrawal of the junior partner the association between Mr. Boyle and Mr. Priest continued until the death of the former, his name still retained in the firm title. To his professional brethren, Wilbur Fisk Boyle was known as an attorney of power and resourcefulness, jealous of the fair name of his calling and strictly ethical in all of his activity. His abilities, both in the constructive work in the development of a case concerning which the public knew little, and in its conduct in court, were universally admired, and throughout his lifetime he held the unvarying regard and respect of his fellow-practitioners. He was a member of the St. Louis Missouri, and American Bar associations.

The civic welfare was always close to his heart, and he was found always among those bearing the brunt of labor in movements for the common good. He was a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, a member of the advisory board of the St. Louis Law School, and in 1904 was governmental delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists held at St. Louis. He was prominently identified with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, serving in many capacities, among them as a member of the executive, foreign relations and entertainment committees, and as vice-president of the international jury of awards. Judge Boyle received, in recognition of his valu-

able services, decorations and high honors from several foreign governments. He was a member of the Missouri Historical Society and Academy of Science, for fifteen years was president of the St. Louis Country Club, and held membership in the St. Louis, Noonday, Racquet and other clubs. He was a member of the Business Men's League of St. Louis, and gave much time and thought to its program.

Mr. Boyle married, October 6, 1864, Fannie L. Brother, who died January 11, 1910. Their daughter, Sidney Emeline, is the only surviving member of their family, Mr. Boyle's death having occurred March 28, 1911. He was a lifelong member of the Methodist church, with which the family name is so notably associated, and constantly supported the works of the denomination. His life reflects the beauty of high-mindedness and noble ideals, and the page of St. Louis history bearing its record shines with its lustre.

CHUBB, Percival,

Author, Educator.

Mr. Chubb, known wherever scholars and students foregather in English-speaking countries through work as an author, and widely acquainted in educational circles in the United States, is a native of England, his residence in this country as the home of his adoption tracing to associations formed in literary and philosophical pursuits.

Son of James Purnell and Adelaide (Bell) Chubb, Percival Chubb was born in Davenport, England, June 17, 1860. His early education was more under the American type of self education than of the conventional English manner, and after attending an old fashioned country grammar school, not unlike in externals the school which Shakespeare attended at

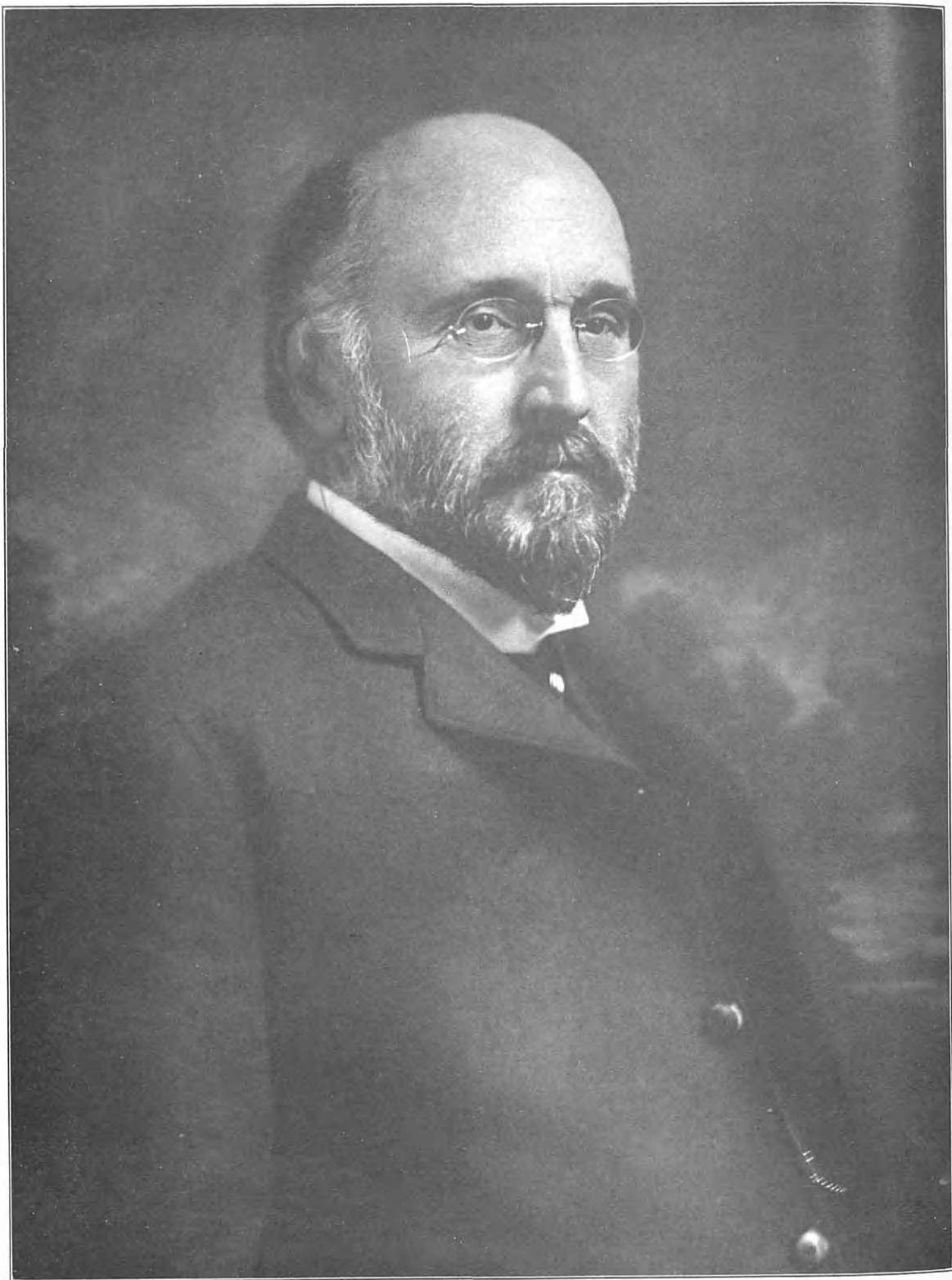
Stratford, he was graduated from one of the Company Schools (the Stationers), in London. A year or two in business was followed by entrance, after competitive examination, into the English Civil Service, and for ten years he was connected with the legal department of the local government board.

With the leisure which the official duties allowed he continued study until he was able to profit by membership in three well known organizations, the Fabian Society, the Aristotelian Society, and the First Ethical Society in London. At a meeting of the Aristotelian Society, Mr. Chubb became acquainted with a former distinguished resident of St. Louis, Thomas Davidson, one of the group of philosophers and scholars which included William T. Harris, Denton J. Snider and Paul Coste. Subsequently Mr. Chubb visited the little Alpine villa of the "wandering scholar" in Italy, and soon after the appearance of Mr. Chubb's first literary endeavor (a volume of Emerson's writings edited, with lengthy introduction, for the Camelot Classics) Mr. Davidson induced him to come to America. He planned newspaper correspondence and literary and lecture work, and immediately upon arrival in the United States proceeded to the Davidson Summer Schools of Philosophy at Farmington, Connecticut, and Glenmore in the Adirondacks, where his activity in these fields began at once.

Starting with several courses of Lectures at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Mr. Chubb was invited to take charge of the English department of the new Manual Training High School established in Brooklyn, and at the same time to be instructor in psychology and the history of education at the Pratt Institute. Owing to his London connection with the ethical movement, he lec-

tured for some of the ethical societies in this country, and at length took up work with the New York Society for Ethical Culture as principal of its high school, and later as an associate leader of the society founded and conducted by Dr. Felix Adler. Concentrating more and more on teaching, and becoming director of the departments of English and Festivals, he was active in the larger educational movements in the country; edited several high school texts; wrote by invitation a volume on "The Teaching of English," and as a sequel a book on "Festivals and Plays in Schools and Elsewhere," which gave an account of the work in festivals and dramatics done at the Ethical Culture School. For several years he was lecturer in the School of Pedagogy of the University of New York. Becoming more active in literary and lecture work for the ethical movement, Mr. Chubb was invited to become the leader of the St. Louis Ethical Society, succeeding its founder, Walter L. Sheldon, which society soon after his arrival in St. Louis in 1911 entered its new home, the Sheldon Memorial.

As opportunity has permitted, he has continued his educational and literary work; has been president for three terms of the Drama League of America, officer of the English Teachers' Association, a lecturer before various educational institutions, and writer for various periodicals. He was during the World War period a speaker for the Labor Board, and did other war work in California and St. Louis. Mr. Chubb is the editor of "Emerson's Selected Writings," 1888; "Montaigne's Essays," 1891; "Pope's Homer's Iliad" (with William H. Maxwell), 1898; "Dryden's Palamon and Arcite," 1899; "Browning's Poems, Boy Life-Readings from Howells," 1909; "Travels at Home—Readings from Mark Twain;" and is the author of: "The Teaching of Eng-



W. L. Sheldon

lish," 1902; "Festivals and Plays in Schools and Elsewhere," 1912.

Mr. Chubb married (first), September 23, 1891, Louise Walston, of Decatur, Illinois, who died in 1905. He married (second), July 25, 1910, Anna (Hartshorne) Sheldon.

SHELDON, Walter L.,

Leader in Ethical Culture, Author.

The derivation of the name Sheldon is local, meaning "of Sheldon," a chapelry in the parish of Bakewell, County Derby, England. There are also parishes of the name in Counties Devon and Warwick. Worcestershire has been the principal habitat of the name for centuries. The Sheldon family has figured prominently in American history for well over two and one-half centuries, the record of the Vermont branch being traced through Connecticut and Massachusetts to the Green Mountain State.

The founder was Isaac (2) Sheldon, son of Isaac (1) Sheldon, and although the date and details of his coming to America are unknown, he was a resident of Windsor, Connecticut, as early as 1661, when mention of him occurs in the town records. Smith and Rann's "History of Rutland County, Vermont," states that "few if any families in the county have greater claim upon the attention of the analyst than the Sheldons." From this branch of the family descended Walter L. Sheldon, of St. Louis, son of Preston and Cornelia (Hatch) Sheldon.

Walter L. Sheldon was born in Rutland, Vermont, September 5, 1858. After studies that included a high school course in Middlebury, Vermont, he was for two years a student in Middlebury College, then matriculated at Princeton University, where he was graduated in the class of 1880. The following two years he

spent as a student in the department of science and philosophy in the universities of Berlin and Leipsic, Germany, and after his return to the United States he passed one year in the Department of Political and Economic Science at Columbia University. Throughout his entire life he was a deep student, his research in scientific and philosophic lines carrying him into paths where few were qualified to follow. He was, however, not a student for the love of scholarship alone, but he delved deep into fundamental and universal truths in search of means of service and aid to his fellowman.

For two years after his return to this country, Mr. Sheldon was a leading worker in the Society of Ethical Culture in New York City, and in 1886, to widen the scope of such activity, he founded the Ethical Society of St. Louis, continuing in its leadership until his death. Those who were closest to Mr. Sheldon during his long devotion to work of this nature are authority for the statement that he was a firm believer in the presence of inborn good in every individual, and he directed his efforts toward the development of such qualities into the dominating influences in life. In 1888 he founded the Self-Culture Hall Association as an educational movement of the wage earners of St. Louis, directing its programmes until 1906, lighting the way for many to a fuller, richer, better manner of life, free from the dulling effects of a struggle for existence in an economic system fundamentally wrong. Mr. Sheldon also became a director of the School of Philanthropy of St. Louis, and was a charter member of the Contemporary Club, serving as chairman of the committee on speakers during the early years of the club's existence. He was also a member of the St. Louis Academy of Science, the Western Philosophical Association, the American Asso-

ciation for the Advancement of Science, and he was chairman of the social science department of the World's Congress of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis, in 1904. He was also a charter member of the Town and Gown Club of St. Louis. From long hours spent in contemplative, speculative, and philosophical ponderings he sought ever to bring some germ of truth to the solution of life's problems, and the gospel that he constantly taught was one of tolerance and gentleness, one which would have his fellows regard their lives and works as an infinitesimal part of the great plan of existence, yet crowded with potential power if directed aright.

Through his writings Mr. Sheldon was widely known, and his volumes as they came from the press attracted the attention of the savants of the country. His first book was entitled "An Ethical Movement," and was published in New York in 1896. This was followed in 1900 by a volume published in London, "An Ethical Sunday School," although a year before in Chicago he had published "The Story of the Bible from the Standpoint of Modern Scholarship," here also publishing, in 1903 and 1904, "A Graded Course of Ethical Instruction for the Young." In Philadelphia, in 1905, he brought from the press "A Study of the Divine Comedy of Dante," and there was also published by the Academy of Science of St. Louis his pamphlet, "A Birdseye View of the Literature of Ethical Science since the time of Charles Darwin." His prolific pen was the source of various papers, all marked by strong scholarship and deep reflection, and among them was "The Evolution of Conscience as a Phase of Sociology," reprinted from the "American Journal of Sociology," in 1902.

Walter L. Sheldon married, in Philadelphia, May 18, 1892, Anna Hartshorne, daughter of Charles Hartshorne, of that city.

In 1909, his widow, generously assisted by members and friends of the Ethical Society, erected the Sheldon Memorial building at a cost of \$100,000. This edifice, situated on Washington boulevard near Grand avenue, designed by the late Louis C. Spiering as architect, was formally dedicated in the fall of 1911 to the uses of the Ethical Society of St. Louis. Mr. Robert Moore, who was president of the society upon Mr. Sheldon's death, took full charge of the work, continuing until three years later when Mr. Percival Chubb became the society's head. Mr. Chubb, whose sketch precedes this, and Mrs. Sheldon were married in St. Louis, July 25, 1910.

McMYLER, Charles Joseph,

Manufacturer.

Thomas McMyler came from County Mayo, Ireland, with his family, which included a son John, who was then a child of three years. Cleveland, Ohio, became the family home and there John McMyler founded the McMyler Manufacturing Company, now known as the McMyler Interstate Company, of which his son, Charles Joseph McMyler, was general manager and head until his retirement in 1916. Thomas McMyler married, in County Mayo, Bridget Toole, and they were the parents of four children: 1. John, of further mention. 2. James, who later in years was associated with his brother John in the McMyler Manufacturing Company. 3. Patrick J., founder and until his death in 1907 president of the National Refining Company, of Lakewood, Ohio. 4. Bridget, who married B. E. McDonald, and resides in Cleveland, Ohio.

John McMyler, eldest son of Thomas and Bridget (Toole) McMyler, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, but at the age of three years was brought to the United





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Chas J McMyler

States by his parents, Cleveland, Ohio, becoming the family home. He became one of the substantial business men of his city, his name being perpetuated in the McMyler Interstate Company, which he founded and developed under the firm name of the McMyler Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, that company later assuming its present name. The McMyler Interstate Company engaged in the manufacture of cranes, coal-handling material, ore-handling material, coal and ore buckets, and machinery. They have plants in Cleveland and Warren, Ohio, and branch offices in all the leading cities, including New York, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, New Orleans and Canadian cities. John McMyler married Mary Kearney, who died aged forty-four years, the mother of five children, the eldest a son, Charles Joseph McMyler, to whose memory this review is offered.

Charles J. McMyler, eldest son of John and Mary (Kearney) McMyler, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 14, 1871, and died in the city of his birth, September 23, 1919, and is buried in St. John's Cemetery, Cleveland. He was educated in St. Patrick's Parochial School, Cleveland, West Side, and at Case School of Applied Science, taking special courses of study in engineering. His mother's illness and death interrupted his college course, and at the age of seventeen, he entered upon his business career in the shops of the McMyler Manufacturing Company, beginning at the bottom round of the ladder, which he later climbed to the topmost round. He advanced rapidly, but strictly on his merits, finally becoming a member of the McMyler Manufacturing Company and eventually its general manager. When the company reached a point of prosperity so that the Cleveland plant was inadequate to meet the demands

made upon it, and they decided to expand by erecting a new plant at Warren, Ohio, Charles J. McMyler was placed in charge of the erection of that large plant and thereafter he was the general manager and head, devoting himself to the development of that plant for seventeen years. While his business was in Warren, Ohio, during those seventeen years of his life, he retained his residence and family home in Cleveland. In 1916 both John and Charles J. McMyler retired from business, father and son having been associated in business for twenty-eight years, 1888-1916. John McMyler survives his son and yet resides in Cleveland, a well-preserved gentleman in the seventies.

A very successful and capable business man, Charles J. McMyler was most democratic and friendly, the friends of his early days continuing his friends until death. He was president of the Greendale Dairy Company of Hiram, Ohio, but his chief business interest was the McMyler Interstate Company. His health broke several years prior to his passing and he spent his winters at his winter home in Florida, at Lake Worth, a suburb of Palm Beach.

On June 1, 1904, at Cleveland, Ohio, Charles J. McMyler married Rose Elizabeth Monks, born in Cleveland, daughter of Patrick K. and Bridget (Hugo) Monks, both her parents born in Dublin, Ireland, Bridget Hugo being of the Victor Hugo family of France. Patrick K. Monks came to the United States, settling in Cleveland, where he was in charge of the laying of the first pipes laid for the Cleveland system of water supply. He was a man of prominence in Cleveland, an influential Democrat and proprietor of a coal yard. One son was born to Mr. and Mrs. McMyler, John P., now a student in Latin High School, Cleveland. Mrs. Rose E. (Monks) McMyler survives her husband

and continues her residence at the beautiful home on the bluff at No. 11100 Fairmont road, Cleveland, Ohio. The family are members of St. John's Roman Catholic Cathedral, and in politics Mr. McMyler was a Republican. He was a man of generous impulse, a devoted husband and father, and most hospitable. From boyhood, he excelled in athletic sports, played on all school teams and always retained his interest in out-of-door sports.

PEARCE, Josiah,

Business Man.

Rounding out an active life devoted to making thousands care-free and happy, Josiah Pearce passed quietly away at the age of sixty-seven years, a man widely known and deeply beloved. Born in England, he came to the United States when a boy, and in the course of time made New Orleans, Louisiana, his home, where he maintained the general offices of Josiah Pearce & Sons, his sons, J. Eugene and Frederick W. Pearce, his partners, they having extensive amusement enterprises all over the country. He was one of the most lovable of men, and wherever known was noted for his quiet, cheerful cordiality. He enjoyed life to the fullest, and in his business brought the cleanest of amusement and entertainment to his thousands of patrons. He loved sports of the open, fishing and yachting, while one of his favorite recreations was traveling.

Josiah Pearce was born at No. 3 Market street, Manmouthshire, England, November 21, 1851, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John T. AuWerter, April 19, 1918. He was a son of James Pearce, president of a foundry company in Newport, and a man of keen business mind and prominent station. The Pearce family was a large one, all

well educated, and the sons trained to an intimate knowledge of their father's business. Josiah Pearce was educated in Newport schools, and when school years there were over, he was sent to Redland College, but at the age of seventeen he left the college and at the age of nineteen came to the United States, locating in Pittsburgh, where he became an expert machinist. When yet a young man he was employed in the Canadian oil fields and there invested all his savings and earnings in ventures that failed. He married in Pittsburgh, and soon afterward returned to England, where his father, James Pearce, had met with severe losses. Josiah Pearce then took an engineer's position on a steamer for India, and made one round trip, Mrs. Pearce returning to her home in Pittsburgh, where her husband later joined her.

In Pittsburgh, Mr. Pearce resumed work at his trade—that of machinist. About 1892 he injured his hand so severely that he was unable to work for several months, and during that time his active mind was busy with plans and schemes whereby he might secure profitable returns. That same year he put one of these plans into effect at the exposition at Conneaut Lake, Pennsylvania, purchasing a steam launch and fitting it up for excursion riders desiring a sail on the lake. The idea was a profitable one, and other boats were put in commission and operated for a few seasons, then all were sold at a good profit. In 1903 he conceived the idea of a romantic boat ride, and built "Ye Olde Mill," which became a very popular amusement. He ran "Ye Olde Mill" for several seasons, then added a figure eight scenic railway, a derby racer, and other popular forms of amusement at Conneaut Lake and other summer resorts. In 1905 he opened a "nickel theater," showing pictures in

motion, the first of its class south of the Ohio river, the first "nickel picture theater" in Memphis, Tennessee, following with one in New Orleans and another in Birmingham. Later he admitted his sons, J. Eugene and Frederick W. Pearce, and as Josiah Pearce & Sons, No. 610 Canal street, New Orleans, they conducted amusement enterprises all over the South, West, Central West and East, operating scenic railways at Lexington, Kentucky; Detroit and Sugar Island, Michigan; Denver, Colorado; Ocean View, Virginia; and Springfield, Massachusetts, with moving pictures in many other cities, and concessions of various kinds at many parks and resorts. The firm did a large business as caterers to the public taste in amusements, and reached the pinnacle of success, although fate dealt some heavy blows in the way of losses and disappointments. But his strong personality, sunny disposition and determination to succeed enabled Mr. Pearce to triumph over every obstacle and attain success. His friends were legion, and when the curtain fell on the last act, letters and telegrams of condolences were received from all over the United States from friends who knew and loved this open-hearted, cheerful gentleman.

Mr. Pearce was a member of the Chess, Checkers and Whist Club of New Orleans. Yachting was a great hobby with him, also fishing. He was a member of the Southern Yacht Club of New Orleans, and very popular among yachtsmen. His political faith was Democratic, yet he was an admirer of Colonel Roosevelt, and quite independent. He was buried in Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

Josiah Pearce married, in 1872, Emma Clapp, born in Newport, Monmouthshire, England, but came when young to Pitts-

burgh, Pennsylvania, where she first met Mr. Pearce. To Mr. and Mrs. Pearce eight children were born, five reaching mature years, as follows: 1. Emma, who married George H. Jackson, of Lancaster and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of: George, Trevelyn, Gertrude, Vivian, Dorothy, Irene, John Eugene, Robert Josiah, and Frederick William. 2. Josiah Eugene, who resides in New Orleans, and as a member of Josiah Pearce & Sons, was in charge of the moving picture department of the amusement business; he married Lillian Hoffman, of Peoria, Illinois. 3. Eliza Gertrude, who died at the age of twelve years. 4. Frederick William, now living in Detroit, Michigan, who, as a member of the firm of Josiah Pearce & Sons, was in charge of the concession department of the business; he married Ethel Hayward, of New Orleans, and they have a daughter, Ethel Hayward, and a son, Frederick William (2). 5. Edith, who married John Turner AuWerter, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the family now residing in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. AuWerter are the parents of two sons: Jack Turner, and Josiah Pearce AuWerter.

Mrs. Josiah Pearce resided in New Orleans, Louisiana, the family home until her husband's death, but has since resided at No. 1334 Ansel road, Cleveland, Ohio, her next door neighbor her youngest daughter, Mrs. AuWerter.

PARSONS, Charles Alfred,

Manufacturer, Merchant.

Early in his business career Charles Alfred Parsons was engaged in the line of endeavor that claimed his father and grandfather, the manufacture and sale of agricultural implements, although the greater part of his life was spent in Cleveland, Ohio, as an iron and steel broker.

Mr. Parsons was widely known in this field of operations, his reputation that of a capable, substantial man of affairs, and by his associates he was held in high regard for personal qualities of rare worth.

Charles Alfred Parsons was born in Hoosick Falls, New York, on Christmas Day, 1849, son of Heil Kenyon Parsons, his father a native of Vermont, where he engaged in the manufacture and distribution of farming tools. Heil Kenyon Parsons' father followed this same calling. Heil K. Parsons and his wife were members of the Congregational church of Mansfield, Ohio, and Mr. Parsons was a vocalist of considerable talent.

Charles Alfred Parsons was one of eight children and his boyhood was spent in Hoosick Falls, New York, while Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was the scene of his youth and early manhood. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of his birthplace and was a graduate of Professor Sieler's Academy of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, specializing in mechanical engineering, although he did not enter this profession. Until his marriage he was associated with his father in the agricultural implements business, and Mansfield, Ohio, was his home for a few years, after which he came to Cleveland, Ohio, his home for the remainder of his life.

Brokerage operations in iron and steel occupied him principally, and in this sphere of activity he achieved a generous measure of success. He was always engaged in business independently, and built up a following of large proportions. He handled a small amount of Cleveland real estate, was well informed on land values in and about the city, and was successful in his dealings of this nature.

Mr. Parsons was a Republican in politics and although he never aspired to

office was always enthusiastically interested in the results of local and national campaigns. Mr. Parsons was a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Royal League, and he and his wife were active members of the Congregational church of Lakewood, Ohio. They were also regular attendants of the old stone church on Cleveland's public square.

Charles Alfred Parsons married, in Mansfield, Ohio, Cordelia Parr, born in Perrysville, Ohio, daughter of Andrew H. and Lucina (Donaldson) Parr, her father a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, her mother of Perrysville, Ohio. Andrew H. Parr spent his active years in farming at Perrysville, Ohio. He and his wife were the parents of: Margaret, who married George Pervine, deceased, and resides in Cleveland, Ohio; Winfield Scott, of Cleveland, for twenty-six years market editor of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer"; James Madison, of Perrysville, Ohio; and Cordelia, who married Charles Alfred Parsons. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons had one son, Harry Arthur, a prominent artist of Cleveland, Ohio, for a long time commodore of the Cleveland Yacht Club, who married Mabel Augusta Hanna, daughter of Mark Hanna, Ohio's most noted statesman, and long a figure of national note.

Charles Alfred Parsons died in Cleveland, Ohio, January 2, 1917. He had been identified with important interests and movements in his city and his life was spent in productive, useful effort. Cleveland numbers him among her sons of worthy record.

TAYLOR, Captain John Boone,

Public Servant, Civil War Veteran.

For thirty-five years Captain John Boone Taylor was connected with the Cleveland Post Office as carrier, and only



Captain John Boone Taylor

retired in 1911, at the age of seventy-seven years, a wonderful example of perfect elderly manhood. He survived his retirement for ten years, passing away at the age of eighty-seven years in 1921. Although the last half century of his life was passed in quiet, peaceful pursuits, his earlier years were crowded with adventure, excitement and danger. He was one of the army of gold seekers, who traveled the hardships of a voyage to California, *via* the Isthmus, and gained a golden reward in those frenzied years of the first gold discovery on the Pacific coast. Then came the Civil War, and selling his California interests, he enlisted as a private under the flag of his country, and he continued in the service until the war closed, attaining the rank of captain. Thus into his earlier life was crowded enough adventure and strange experience to content him with the quiet of the work that later absorbed his time and energy. He was well known in Cleveland, his adopted city, for although a native son of Ohio, he was born in Johnson, Trumbull county, Ohio, his parents, Gilbert and Mary (Reynolds) Taylor, residing in Trumbull county at the time of the birth of their son, John Boone Taylor. Gilbert Taylor came from Dublin, Ireland, in 1831, he then being a man in middle life. He married Mary Reynolds, and settled in Trumbull county, Ohio, where he became a prosperous farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Taylor were the parents of ten children, of whom John Boone was the fifth in order of birth.

John Boone Taylor was born September 1, 1834, in Trumbull county, Ohio, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, June 17, 1921. He was educated in the district schools, and until eighteen years of age attended school regularly, obtaining a good education. He had, from boyhood,

been a helper on the farm, but for a year after leaving school, in 1852, he was his father's regular farm assistant. At the age of nineteen, he was overcome by the reports which were coming from the gold fields of California, discovered four years earlier, and with about twenty other young men and boys like himself (he was nineteen), started out to go to the mines. They walked the sixty miles to Ashtabula, there went by train to New York City, thence by boat to the Isthmus of Panama, which they crossed on foot, and taking a ship on the Pacific reached San Francisco in safety. From San Francisco he went to the gold fields and was successful, accumulating sufficient gold to open a general store in Sacramento, finally leaving there for San Francisco, where he opened a general store, and continued a successful business until 1861, the outbreak of the Civil War. He then sold out his business and enlisted as a private in the Fifth Regiment, California Volunteer Infantry, and served for four years and thirteen days, being honorably discharged in November, 1865. He rose in rank through several promotions to the rank of captain, and saw active service, particularly in his own State, California, against the Indians who had been incited to rise. He completed an honorable record as a soldier of the Union, and won his promotions on merit.

After the war ended, Captain Taylor did not return to California, but having sold his business before entering the army, he was foot-loose, and having some knowledge of carpentry he located in Cleveland, and until 1877 engaged as a carpenter, and later did some contracting. In 1877 he retired from that line of work and entered his name as an applicant for a position as mail carrier at the Cleveland Post Office. He passed the required examination, was appointed a carrier the

same year and continued in the office until 1911, when he retired, being then seventy-seven years of age.

Captain Taylor had been reared in a religious home, and all his life was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In Cleveland he was affiliated with Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, serving that church as steward, trustee and chairman of the official board. He always took an active part in politics, his vote always being cast for the Republican candidates in National or State elections. He was a member of Memorial Post, No. 141, Grand Army of the Republic of Cleveland, and always kept in touch with his army comrades.

Captain John Boone Taylor married, February 13, 1866, Emma Lucia Brainard, daughter of Chauncey Brainard, a builder of prominence in Cleveland. Mr. Brainard is credited with being the builder of the house that stands on Oregon avenue, now a populous downtown section, that house the first one built east of East Ninth street, on that avenue. Chauncey Brainard married Malinda Parks, granddaughter of Myron Parks, son of Nathan Parks, a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Taylor is a granddaughter of Benjamin Brainard, who came from Waterbury, Connecticut, prior to 1800, and settled in the village of Gustavus, Trumbull county, Ohio, twenty-five miles north of Youngstown. Benjamin Brainard was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, these families all being of the best pioneer blood. Mrs. Taylor, who survives her husband, is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as are her daughters.

Seven children were born to Captain John B. and Emma Lucia (Brainard) Taylor, all born in Cleveland, Ohio: 1. Grace, married Stanton Shehan, of Cleveland, Ohio. 2. Kate, married George King, of Cleveland, Ohio. 3. Clarence G.,

a resident of Norwalk, Ohio, a present member of the Ohio Legislature (1921), married Corrine Fredcie, and they are the parents of a son, Richard, who has two daughters: Jane and Catherine E. 4. Edyth A., married Fred W. Cook, and they are the parents of a daughter, Hazel, who married Harry King, and they have three children, two of whom are: Maude and Elsie. 5. Carrie, married William Hatter, of Cleveland, and they are the parents of ten children: Ralph, Marjorie, Evelyn, Harold, Charles, Carroll, Edith and Irma, twins, Betty, and Frances. 6. Oral, married James C. Blair, of Detroit, and they have four children: William, Mildred, Maude and Jean. 7. Maude, buyer for the May Company, and a resident of Cleveland.

Mrs. Taylor continues her residence in Cleveland, at No. 12409 Phillips street. She and Captain Taylor celebrated their golden wedding day on February 13, 1916, and five years more of wedded companionship were granted them ere the bond was broken.

WILSON, Samuel Hodges,
Merchant.

Half a century ago Samuel H. Wilson came to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and there established not a strange, but an unusual business, but he made Wilson's Bird Store widely known throughout the length and breadth of the city as headquarters for household pets, not alone birds, but dogs and cats of aristocratic breeding. That business then founded survives its founder and is now owned and operated by his son-in-law, Harold Irving Stitt. Mr. Wilson was of New England birth, his parents residents of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Samuel Hodges Wilson, son of William and Eliza Ann (Hodges) Wilson,

was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, September 4, 1845, and died at his home in Lakewood, Ohio, January 31, 1920. He attended public schools until fourteen years of age, then entered the employ of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, in a mechanical department, becoming an expert on the machine he operated. He was careful of his earnings, and during the six years that he worked for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company he accumulated a tidy capital with which he came to Cleveland in 1877, and joined his brother-in-law, who was an expert bird fancier. The two men formed a partnership, under the name of Wilson & Murphy, and opened a bird store on old Seneca street, now West Third street, there remaining two years. They then rented quarters under the Weddell House, then one of Cleveland's best hotels and in the very heart of the city. The partners operated there for about ten years, when Mr. Wilson bought his partner's interest and became sole owner of the business. He then moved to a store on Superior street, near Erie street, now known as East Ninth street, where he continued business for a number of years, finally locating on Sheriff street, now known as East Fourth street. There he continued a successful store along the same line, birds and domestic pets, until 1910, when he sold out to his son-in-law, Harold I. Stitt, and retired, Mr. Stitt still continuing Wilson's Bird Store at the same location.

Mr. Wilson was a member of the Old Stone Church, but later, until 1908, attended Calvary Presbyterian Church. He then embraced Christian Science, and died a member of the Church of Christ (Scientist) of Lakewood, Ohio. He was essentially a man of home-loving domestic tastes, his one sport and recreation

being his fishing trips, particularly in Southern waters. He possessed a rich fund of anecdotes relating to these trips to Florida and in gulf waters and often entertained his friends with their recital.

In politics he was a Democrat, and a warm admirer of President Wilson. But he was not so partisan that he could see no merit in a Republican candidate, one of his presidential votes being cast for President Garfield.

Mr. Wilson married (first) Anna Dick, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who died in 1874, leaving a daughter, Ada Frances Wilson, who became the wife of Charles Peters, and resides in Sandusky, Ohio. Mr. Wilson married (second), April 18, 1878, Elizabeth Jones, of Cleveland, daughter of Justus Edward and Elizabeth (Hart) Jones, her father a contracting plumber and gas-fitter of Cleveland in the earlier days of Cleveland's great growth. Four children were born to Samuel H. and Elizabeth (Jones) Wilson: 1. Grace, who married Harold Irving Stitt, the present owner and manager of Wilson's Bird Store. Mr. Stitt recently acquired the old Kendall Bird Store and now operates both stores. He has also enlarged the business, adding fishing tackle, seeds, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Stitt are the parents of two sons: Harold I., Jr., and William H. 2. Florence Hart, who married Ralph M. Thayer, of Cleveland, Ohio, now lives in Hinsdale, Illinois, and they are the parents of five sons: Frank Wilson, Ralph Melbourne, Charles Kingsley, Richard, and David. 3. Henry Kingsley, proprietor of the Wilson Floral Company, of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Wilson married Maude Pugh, of Niagara Falls, New York. 4. Warren Crandall, who died in 1913, aged twenty-eight. Mrs. Elizabeth (Jones) Wilson survives her husband, her home being at No. 1279 Belle avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.

CRISWELL, E. Grant,**Manufacturer.**

The life of E. Grant Criswell, former president of the National Box and Can Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, prior to coming to that city in September, 1902, had been spent in the State of Kansas, near Kansas City, and in that city. He learned the sheet metal workers' trade in Kansas City, and that city was his home until coming to Cleveland. He was a man of excellent business quality, and during the nearly two decades which he spent in Cleveland he became well and most favorably known. The Criswell family are of English ancestry, the Dauchey's of mixed English and German blood. Jerome Criswell married Cecilia A. Dauchey, and at the time of the birth of their son, E. Grant Criswell, they were living in Hamilton, Missouri. Jerome Criswell was a veteran of the Union army, and died in Washington, D. C., the last years of his life being spent in that city. He is yet survived by his widow, Mrs. Cecilia A. (Dauchey) Criswell, she residing in Kansas City, Kansas, with her daughter, Mrs. Edgar Caler.

E. Grant Criswell was born August 11, 1867, in Hamilton, Missouri. His family moved to Salina, Kansas, not far from Kansas City, and there he attended public school and spent his early years. About 1885 the family again moved, this time to Kansas City, where E. Grant learned the trade of a sheet metal worker with H. B. Hunt & Company, yet one of the large business houses of Kansas City. He remained with Hunt & Company until about 1895, when he left to engage in the bicycle business for himself, opening a place of business on Minnesota avenue. He continued business in Kansas City until 1902, then, in September of that year,

came Eastward, locating in Cleveland, Ohio, there securing a position with the Mannen & Easterly Company on St. Clair avenue.

In 1915 Mr. Criswell engaged in business again, locating at No. 41 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio, later organizing the National Box and Can Company, of which he was president until his passing away. The business he founded prospered under his management, and is still continuing its course of prosperity. In politics he was a Republican, but took little part in public affairs; he was deeply interested in church work. He was a deacon of the Crawford Road Christian Church, and it was to that church that his friends came to pay their last tributes of respect, and from which he was carried to his last resting place.

Mr. Criswell married, August 10, 1899, in Kansas City, Kansas, Mary L. Dieringer, daughter of Verse and Catherine (Holtzhoy) Dieringer, her father born in Germany, now residing in Waynesburg, Ohio. Mrs. Catherine (Holtzhoy) Dieringer also was born in Germany, and when her daughter, Mary L., was eight years of age, Mr. Dieringer married a second wife, who cared for the child and now makes her home with Mrs. Criswell. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Criswell: Verse, born March 25, 1901, at Kansas City, Kansas; Cecilia, born in Cleveland, Ohio, December 4, 1903; Lester, born in Cleveland, June 6, 1905. Mrs. Criswell survives her husband, and with her three children resides at No. 1221 East Eighty-fifth street, Cleveland. Death came suddenly to Mr. Criswell, while he was sitting at his desk in his office. He was a man of many virtues, and was highly-esteemed in the circle in which he moved.



The American Historical Society

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A. R. Cain,

CAIN, Albert R.,

Physician, Surgeon.

From an eminent father, who spent his professional life in Noble county, Ohio, Dr. Albert R. Cain drew the inspiration which led him into the medical profession and kept him true to its highest ethics. The father, Dr. Richard Cain, born in Monroe county, Ohio, of a pioneer family, became an eminent physician of Noble county, Ohio, and practiced until his death in 1855. He married Adelia Mallett, born in West Virginia, who survived her husband until 1884, dying in Guernsey county, Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Cain were the parents of three children: a son who died in infancy; Albert R., the principal character of this review; and a daughter, Mary, deceased, married W. M. Ogle, of Middleburg, Noble county, and died in Marietta, Ohio.

Albert R. Cain was born at Carlisle, Noble county, Ohio, November 9, 1850, died in Cambridge, Ohio, November 30, 1919, and is buried in Northwood Cemetery. He was educated in the public schools, finishing at Caldwell High School. After leaving school he taught for six years in Noble county, Ohio, after which he entered Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, having had two years reading under Dr. William Martin, of Harrietsville, Noble county, Ohio. He entered medical college in the fall of 1873, and after a splendid record of study and research, received his M. D., and began practice in Carlisle, Noble county, there remaining two years. He moved from Carlisle to Senecaville, Ohio, where he continued in successful practice for sixteen years. In 1891 he pursued courses of medical study in Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, receiving the degree, M. D., at the completion of his

course. In March, 1892, he located in Cambridge, Ohio, where he continued until his passing, building up a large and lucrative practice in both medicine and surgery. He won high professional rank and was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

Dr. Cain was a member of the Guernsey Medical Society, and was elected president of the Eighth District Medical Association at its eighth annual session held November 25, 1910. He was a member of the American Medical Association, and of the American Historical Association. In politics he was a Republican, and interested in all forward movements. His practice included charge of the Cambridge division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, as assistant surgeon. There was a friendliness and a geniality about him which attracted, and once within the charm of his personality, Dr. Cain's acquaintances became friends forever.

On April 24, 1879, Dr. Albert R. Cain married Eliza M. Hatton, who survives him, daughter of James Henry and Jane (Dilley) Hatton, she one of a family of three daughters and four sons. James Henry Hatton was treasurer of Guernsey county, Ohio, and resided in that county until 1882, at which time he moved to Iowa, living there about ten years, when he removed to Southern Illinois with his entire family, excepting Mrs. Cain. He died there in 1897; his wife died three months later, the same year.

Dr. and Mrs. Cain were the parents of three children: Richard H., who died in infancy; Mary, married Elza M. Scott, paymaster of the Sheet and Tinplate Company, and they have a son, Stephen Albert, born in Cambridge, Ohio, March 21, 1914; and Laura, married Charles R. McCulloch, of Hartford, Connecticut, an employee of the Travelers' Insurance

Company. Mrs. Cain resides in Cambridge, her companions there, her daughter, Mrs. Scott, and her family. Mrs. Cain each year spends a certain period with her daughter, Mrs. McCulloch.

DRUMM, Fred M.,

Business Man.

Being left fatherless at the age of two years and a year later motherless, Fred M. Drumm was taken into the home of his maternal grandfather, James Miller, a wealthy farmer of Zanesville, Ohio, who passed away later at the age of eighty-four. The boy was reared under the care of his spinster aunt, Elizabeth Miller (Aunt Betty), who died in the fall of 1921 at the Miller homestead in Zanesville, at the age of ninety-eight, she having been born in 1823. She mothered the lad, saw that he obtained an education, and, in fact, treated him as her own. He was a son of John Drumm, a farmer of Zanesville, who died in 1866, leaving an only son and four daughters, all of whom were taken into the home of their maternal grandfather, and mothered by Aunt Betty Miller, whom all loved as a mother. John Drumm married Sarah Miller, daughter of James Miller, of Zanesville, who in 1867 followed her husband to the spirit land.

Fred M. Drumm was born at the home farm at Zanesville, Ohio, November 20, 1864, and died in Lakewood, Ohio, January 21, 1919. From the age of four years his home was the Miller farm at Zanesville, Grandfather Miller being a wealthy farmer and saw mill owner. He attended the grammar and high schools of Zanesville, and later completed a course of study at the Meredith Business College, specializing in bookkeeping. At the age of eighteen he finished his studies and

entered the employ of the firm of Spalacy Brothers, a firm with whom he remained twenty-one years. Spalacy Brothers were railroad contractors and engineers, engaged on construction work all over the State of Ohio. During his near quarter of a century with them, Mr. Drumm was clerk, general office superintendent, paymaster and auditor, standing high in the regard of his employers, who reposed the most perfect confidence both in his integrity and his ability.

About forty years of his life had passed when Mr. Drumm left Spalacy Brothers, and moved to Cleveland, thence to Toledo, Ohio, where he engaged as a merchant, operating a grocery store and meat market combined. Two years later he sold out and returned to Cleveland, where he held a position with the National Carbon Company, as supervising foreman until his death in 1919 at the age of fifty-five.

In politics Mr. Drumm was a Democrat, and a member of the First Congregational Church of Zanesville. He was an Odd Fellow of Zanesville, a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and a man highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was buried in Brookmere Cemetery, Brooklyn, Ohio.

Mr. Drumm married, January 26, 1904, Carrie E. Williams, daughter of Anthony and Martha E. (Foraker) Williams, her father a farmer of Lowell, Ohio, born in Wales, her mother of Virginia ancestry and a cousin of J. B. Foraker, governor of Ohio, and United States Senator. Anthony Williams died in 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Drumm had no children. Kind and home-loving, Mr. Drumm lived a quiet, contented life, his home the source of his greatest happiness. Full of sympathy, he was always ready to aid another, and his life record is without blemish.

WHELPLEY, Charles,

Civil War Veteran.

The history of the Whelpley family in Ohio begins with Henry Whelpley, who passed the early years of his life in New England, where he married a member of the Reed family, subsequently moving to Wayne county, New York. From Wayne county he came to Ohio, making the journey by team, and purchasing for one dollar and a half per acre what was then known as the big marsh land, then a part of Ashtabula township, now in Plymouth township, Ashtabula county. He cleared this land, erected his home thereon, and followed farming for the remainder of his life. He had a large family of sons and daughters, who made their home in Ashtabula county and were, in the main, members of the Baptist church, all of them useful, industrious citizens. It is said of this Henry Whelpley that while making the journey to Ohio he cut two willow sticks, using one to support a bundle carried over his shoulder, and the other as a walking staff. When he arrived at what is now Plymouth township he stuck these pieces of willow in the ground, and they took root and grew into large and stately willow trees. Near one of these trees the Willow Tree School House, a frame structure, was built, and after its destruction by fire, a brick school was constructed at the same place.

David Whelpley, son of Henry Whelpley, was born in Wayne county, New York, in 1795, there grew to manhood, and when a young man came to the present Plymouth township, Ashtabula county, where he began farming operations, and continued in this line all of his life. He died March 3, 1863, and is buried in the Chestnut Grove Cemetery in Ashtabula. He married Martha Fuller, a native of

Perry, Wayne county, New York, who died in her native place while visiting her relatives. They were the parents of Charles, of whom further; Joseph, and Henry.

Charles Whelpley, son of David and Martha (Fuller) Whelpley, was born in Plymouth township, Ashtabula county, Ohio, November 25, 1838. He attended public schools, and as a young man made agriculture his occupation until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he volunteered for service in the Union army, and became a member of the First Ohio Light Artillery commanded by Captain N. B. Gary. He served throughout the entire conflict, and upon the return of peace located in Ashtabula, where he spent the rest of his life. He possessed mechanical ability, and made this line of work his calling until ill health, resulting from the exposure and hardship of army life, compelled him to forego physical effort. Mr. Whelpley kept alive the associations of Civil War days through his membership in Paulus Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Ashtabula, of which he was an interested member. Politically he was a Republican, and cast his vote on the battlefield for Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Whelpley married, in Broome county, New York, Carrie Horton, born in Plymouth township, Ashtabula county, Ohio, daughter of Henry and Lillie (Butler) Horton, and granddaughter of Benjamin and Polly (Whelpley) Horton, her paternal grandmother a daughter of Henry Whelpley, the pioneer settler. Mr. and Mrs. Whelpley were the parents of nine children, of whom three died in infancy. Those surviving are: 1. Josephine, who lives at home. 2. Frederick Sherman, married Daisy Rigger, and they reside in Ashtabula. Children: Raymond Paul, who served in the United States army in the World War, married Gladys Fisk;

Ralph L., married Margaret Collins, and has a daughter, Virginia Phyllis; and Roy. 3. Grace, married Edward Dwey, and lives in Ashtabula. They are the parents of: Ruth, who married Larimore Perry, and has a daughter, Helen; George Washington; and Edward, Jr. 4. James, a resident of Kingsville, Ohio; married Bessie Cobb, and has children: Albert, Millie, Pauline, and Nora Amanda. 5. Anna D., married (first) George Hovist; (second) Ira Dunsinworth, and resides in Davenport, Iowa. There was one child of her first marriage, a daughter, Marjorie. 6. Helen Edna, married Clyde Loomis. Charles Whelpley died at his home in Ashtabula, March 27, 1909. By his neighbors and associates he was known as a man of kindly impulses and blameless life, a loyal friend and an affectionate father.

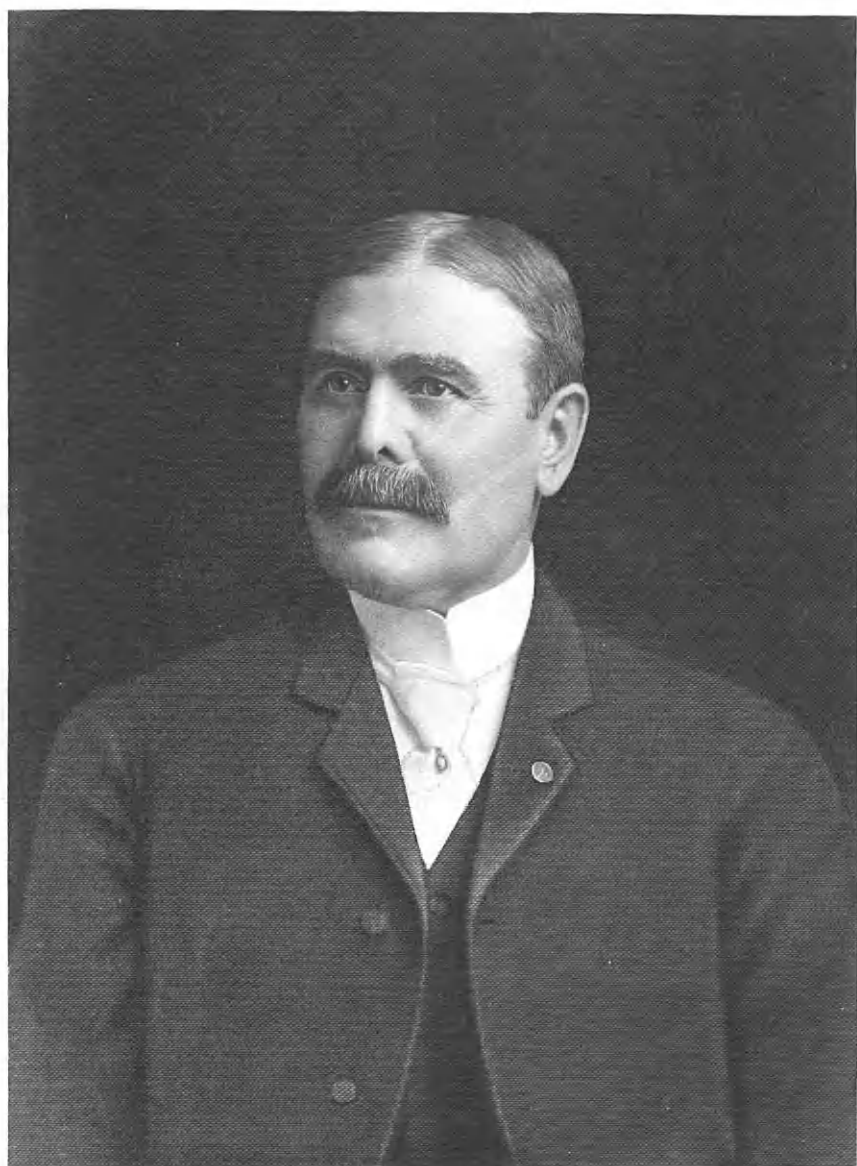
HILL, Thomas William,
Banker.

There is no particular merit attached to length of years in computing the value of a life, but there is a special value which attaches to length of service, and happy is the man who at the end of three decades of service is found worthy of further promotion at the age of seventy. Thomas W. Hill came to the Cleveland National Bank in the prime of his manhood, and until his passing, at the age of seventy-three, was intimately connected with its management. He was a man of fine business quality, a good citizen who, although born under a foreign flag, gave hearty allegiance to the land of his adoption, and on many battlefields proved his loyalty and devotion. He was a son of Thomas and Mary (Hunt) Hill, of Wisbech, England, who came to the United States in 1850, and settled at Flint, Michi-

gan, Thomas Hill buying another's equity in a tract of government land.

Thomas W. Hill was born in Wisbech, England, May 30, 1847, and died March 8, 1921. When three years of age he was brought to Flint, Michigan, by his parents, and there remained until he obtained a public school education. In 1863, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted in the Sixth Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Cavalry (Custer's Brigade), and was in the service during the remaining years of the Civil War, receiving honorable discharge in July, 1865. After his return from the army he completed a course in bookkeeping in business college in Flint, and at its completion entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as bookkeeper in their Toledo, Ohio, office. Later he was transferred to Detroit, Michigan, as bookkeeper, later being promoted to the position of office manager, continuing as such until 1886. In that year he was appointed manager of the Cleveland, Ohio, office of the Western Union, a position he resigned in 1893 to accept appointment as cashier of the Cleveland National Bank. He held that position a quarter of a century, until 1917, then was elected vice-president, holding same until the Cleveland National Bank merged with the Guardian Savings and Trust Company of Cleveland, in 1919, Mr. Hill then being elected vice-president of the last-named company. In that important office, to which he was elected at the age of seventy-two, he continued his career of usefulness until his passing at the age of seventy-three. He was also treasurer of both the Cleveland Toilet Supply Company, and the Cleveland Laundry Company.

Mr. Hill was a Republican in politics, and president of the City Hall Commission of Cleveland when the land upon



Twissell

which the present City Hall now stands was purchased by the commission. He was a member of the Masonic order, "made" in 1870 in Oriental Lodge, Detroit, Michigan, but in 1886 he demitted to Tyrian Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 370, Cleveland, and for sixteen years was secretary of that lodge. He held the office of commander in the Grand Army of the Republic, Army and Navy Post, and in religious faith was affiliated with Calvary Presbyterian Church, which for twenty years he served as treasurer.

Mr. Hill married, on July 13, 1870, Harriet C. Delahooke, of Detroit, daughter of William H. and Eliza (Wilson) Delahooke. To Mr. and Mrs. Hill a son, Harold, was born, February 9, 1875. He was a graduate of Cornell University, receiving the degree of Mechanical Engineer, and at the time of his death, October 28, 1917, was manager of the Erie City Iron Works of Cleveland.

At a meeting of the directors of the Guardian Savings and Trust Company of Cleveland, held April 5, 1921, the following memorial resolutions were passed and later presented to Mrs. Hill in the form of a beautifully leather-bound book:

IN MEMORIAM

THOMAS W. HILL

When a man intimately identified for many years with the religious, fraternal, civic and financial life of the community is called to larger duties and responsibilities in the higher life beyond, it is fitting that his associates should record their deep sense of loss, but when such feelings are swallowed up in the grief at parting with a dear personal friend, words are futile to express the deeper feelings of the heart.

As an officer of the Cleveland National Bank, Mr. Hill served it faithfully and well for almost thirty years, but his official position conveyed no hint of his service to the banking world and to the city. A rare judge of men, he was, moreover, essentially a man of heart; a man who touched and influenced by his rare personality every one with whom he came in contact. He had no enemies—

every worthy man found in him a friend, and the unfortunate seldom turned to him in vain.

Intensely loyal to his country, his family and his friends, still his sympathies knew no boundaries of race, nationality, education or social position. He was ever ready to help anyone, whatever his station, to become more useful to himself and to others. Not a man knew him but respected him—not a man worked with him or for him but loved him.

Words, however appropriate, cannot portray, but only faintly suggest his character. Equally must they fail to express our appreciation of the man and our sorrow at losing him from our midst; nevertheless we, the members of the Board of Directors of the Guardian Savings and Trust Company, of which institution he was a vice-president, deem it fitting, and therefore order that this inadequate memorial of loving esteem be placed upon the records of this company, and that a copy thereof be presented to his sorrowing widow with our sincere sympathy.

Committee,

E. A. PETREQUIN,

S. M. BOND,

J. W. WARWICK.

CLEVELAND, Dennison G.,

Business Man, Pioneer Citizen.

The late Dennison G. Cleveland, for many years one of the successful and representative business men of Akron, Ohio, where for many years he was actively engaged in the coal business, was born in Akron, Ohio, September 24, 1834, a son of James and Lucy (Bodwell) Cleveland. James Cleveland was a native of Connecticut, as was also his wife, and about the year 1820 they removed to Ohio, driving overland with an ox team, and settling in Akron, Ohio. James Cleveland was a carpenter by trade and at once took up work along these lines. Among the important work done by him was the assistance he gave in siding up the old stone mill, for many years a well known landmark, located where the Quaker Oats Company's mills now stand. James Cleveland later established and operated

the first express business in Akron; he died in 1884.

The Cleveland family, of which Dennison G. Cleveland was a worthy representative, is one of the most noted in American history. This family traces its descent from Thorkill, a Saxon, who about the time of the Norman Conquest assumed the name De Cliveland, maintaining a country seat in the County of York, England. From him descended Moses Cleaveland, also known as Moyses Cleveland, the immigrant ancestor of Dennison G. Cleveland. From Moses Cleaveland descended Grover Cleveland, who was twice President of the United States, and many other men eminent in public life, including Moses Cleaveland, the founder of Cleveland, Ohio, and also including Chauncey Fitch Cleveland, governor of Connecticut; Jesse F. Cleveland, governor of North Carolina; and Alvin P. Cleveland, governor of Indiana.

Moses Cleveland, or Cleaveland, as the name was then spelled, was born at Ipswich, Suffolk county, England, about 1624, and died in Woburn, Massachusetts, January 9, 1701. He landed in Boston or Plymouth in 1635, and spent his life in Woburn and vicinity. He married, in Woburn, September 26, 1648, Ann Winn, born in Wales about 1626, died in May, 1682, daughter of Edward and Joanna Winn. Moses and Ann (Winn) Cleaveland were the parents of twelve children.

Dennison G. Cleveland was educated in the North Main Street School, Akron, and among his schoolmates was Laura C. Spelman, who later became the wife of John D. Rockefeller. As a young man Mr. Cleveland entered the employ of the Lakeview Coal Company, later was with the Brewster Coal Company, and still later entered the coal business for himself, continuing in this business until

1899, at which time he sold out and retired from active business.

On May 24, 1874, Dennison G. Cleveland was married to Amelia Beyer, a daughter of John August and Emily Beyer. Mrs. Amelia (Beyer) Cleveland was born in Proven, near Leipsic, Germany, April 30, 1849. Her father, John August Beyer, was a shoemaker by trade, and had served seven years in the German army, under Emperor Wilhelm III, who had decorated him for good militarism. In 1854 John August Beyer and his family came to America, coming in a sailing vessel, which took nine weeks in making the voyage. The family landed in St. John, New Brunswick, but later settled in Nova Scotia, where Mr. Beyer became a successful shoe merchant.

Mrs. Amelia (Beyer) Cleveland, a lady of culture and refinement, is very active in the affairs of the Buckley Relief Corps, No. 23, which is the true auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic, and which was incorporated in 1883. She is very much interested in a project to obtain a site and erect a building in honor of the veterans of the Civil, Spanish and World wars, as she feels that Akron is not represented in this respect.

The death of Dennison G. Cleveland, which occurred at his home in Akron, Ohio, June 11, 1921, deprived Akron of one of its pioneers and best citizens. Devoted to his home, sincere and true in his friendships, he had the affection and esteem of those who lived closest to him and were best fitted to judge his manly qualities. He was a true gentleman of the old school, modest in demeanor, and dignified in appearance. His greatest pleasures were derived from the home circle, where he proved to be an indulgent and affectionate husband.

STORRS, Willis Parker,**Nurseryman, Civil War Veteran.**

Among the citizens of Lake county, Ohio, who achieved distinction in business, entitling them to be placed among the representative men of the community, there are many whose quiet perseverance in a particular pursuit elevated them to positions enviable in the eyes of their fellowmen, and as lasting as well-merited. In this class may be placed Willis Parker Storrs, who gained a success in life that is not measured by financial prosperity alone, but is gauged by the kindly and congenial associations that go toward satisfying man's nature. Mr. Storrs belonged to that class of men who in days gone by added to the growth and importance of their community, and who became prominent by their own individual character. But few men have lived in the vicinity of Painesville, Ohio, who have left a brighter record for every trait of character that constituted real greatness, and Mr. Storrs' life record is well worth preserving in such volumes as this, to furnish instruction for the generations to come. His name ever stood as a synonym for all that was enterprising in business and progressive in citizenship, and his industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle, were illustrated in his career. His personal character was highly commendable, and he was truly a man of unusual strength of character and business ability. He was most kindly and companionable, and made friends easily, and he possessed the rare faculty of keeping those friendships.

Willis Parker Storrs was born in Cortland, New York, January 19, 1840, a son of Jesse and Harriet (Gates) Storrs. Jesse Storrs was born in Concord, New Hampshire, April 13, 1804, and when a boy of eight years of age his parents

moved to Cortland, New York, where Jesse Storrs was reared to manhood, and at which place he was married, in 1825, to Harriet Gates. As a young man in Cortland, Jesse Storrs engaged in the nursery business, and in 1854 he came to Lake county, Ohio, where he established a small nursery business on a little tract of land, a short distance east of Painesville. Through hard work and constant devotion to his business, and with the assistance of his twin sons, Willis Parker and William G. Storrs, Jesse Storrs became very successful and added, from time to time, to the original small tract of land, and in 1881 the company was formed, this company being now known everywhere in the United States as the Storrs-Harrison Nurseries. At the time of the incorporation of this company they had four hundred acres, and they were incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, but at the time of this writing (1922), they have under cultivation over 1,200 acres, which includes land owned and rented. Jesse Storrs died March 21, 1882, at the age of seventy-eight years, and the business he founded was successfully carried on by his sons and the Harrison interests, and at the present time, Willard Harrison, son of one of the incorporators of the company is president. William G. Storrs, the twin brother of Willis Parker Storrs, died October 22, 1901, at the age of sixty-one years.

Willis Parker Storrs was a boy of fourteen years when his parents moved to the vicinity of Painesville, Ohio, in 1854. The first few years were years of hardship and privation, and Willis Parker Storrs experienced many of the hardships incidental to country life during that period of our country's development. He worked early and late, assisting his father in the arduous labors connected with the establishing and developing of the nur-

sery, and as more land was added each year, the family had the satisfaction of seeing a great and prosperous business develop. During the dark days of the Civil War, Willis Parker Storrs served from July 20, 1863, to July 3, 1865, being a member of Company F, 88th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and doing valuable work for the cause of the Union in locating deserters. After the war Mr. Storrs returned to his home and again took up his life work in connection with the nurseries.

Willis Parker Storrs married, on November 25, 1868, Elizabeth Ann Ogden, who had been a resident of Ohio since 1853, her family having come here from Ballston Spa, New York, at that time. Mr. and Mrs. Storrs became the parents of two children: 1. Jay D., who as a young man went to the State of Washington, where for several years he owned and operated a large apple ranch. He married Clara Ellen Langshaw, of Perry, Ohio, and located in North Yakima, Washington, but after his wife's death he moved to the State of Oklahoma. 2. Harriet Belle, who resides at the family home near Painesville, Ohio, where she is her mother's devoted companion.

Willis Parker Storrs' death occurred March 5, 1918, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a man of sterling character and real worth, widely esteemed and respected. He was raised in the faith of the Congregational church, but after his marriage he joined the Baptist church, of which church his wife was a member. He was a member of Dyer Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he took a deep interest, having held the commission of aid-de-camp in the department of Ohio. He was dignified in bearing and his manner was that of a true gentleman. Resorting to none of the arts by which popularity is often gained, he won his

friends through the power of manly character and kindly spirit and, having won them, he ever held them fast. Willis Parker Storrs will long be remembered as one who, having made the most of his opportunities, left the world better for having lived therein.

JOHNSON, Merrick Ely,

Prominent Business Man.

At the age of seventy Merrick Ely Johnson, long prominent in the flour and feed business in Cleveland, Ohio, but later a real estate operator in that newly-added section of the same city, Newburg, passed from earthly scenes, having been a resident of that district all his life, his birth and his death being upon the same tract of land. He was a son of Luke Dewey Johnson, a prosperous farmer of Newburg, Ohio, and of New England ancestry. In religious faith he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; and in politics a Whig. He married Lucinda Ely, a daughter of Ely Ely, whose first and last names were the same.

Ely Ely was a large property owner and pioneer settler of Newburg, Ohio, the town now within the corporate limits of the city of Cleveland. Lucinda (Ely) Johnson was a descendant of Nathaniel Ely, born in England, doubtless at Tenterden, Kent, in 1605, who with wife Martha, son Samuel, and daughter Ruth, came to New England in 1634, in the vessel "Elizabeth," according to evidence entirely reliable, although his name is not on the passenger list. In June, 1636, he is believed to have gone with Rev. Thomas Hooker and his company, traversed the forest and plain until arriving at that point on the Connecticut river where the first settlement was made, at what is now the city of Hartford, the capital of the State of Connecticut. As in

Cambridge, both he and his friend, Robert Day, had adjoining homelots, as shown by a map made in 1640 and by the records. In 1639 he was constable; in 1643 and 1649, selectman; and the monument erected to the memory of the first settlers of Hartford bears the name of Nathaniel Ely. He afterward moved to what is now Norwalk, Connecticut, a founder and first settler there, but in 1659 he sold his Norwalk property and moved to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he was selectman five terms, and died December 25, 1675. His wife, Martha, died in Springfield, October 23, 1683. Descent is traced through his son, Samuel Ely, born in England, and through him the family obtained wide connections, many of his descendants, direct and collateral, serving in the Revolutionary War. Among the ancestors of Merrick Ely Johnson who fought for independence and were prominent in early Connecticut history may be named Elisha Stevens, Lemuel Johnson, Lewis Ely, Elisha Farnham, and Merrick Ely.

Merrick Ely Johnson, son of Luke Dewey and Lucinda (Ely) Johnson, was born on the home farm at Newburg, Ohio, August 14, 1851, and died on the same tract, but within the limits of Cleveland, Ohio, March 21, 1921. He was nine years of age when his father died, but his mother lived until the age of eighty-seven, dying in Cleveland, in 1914. The lad, Merrick E., was educated in the Newburg district school and at the Spencerian Business College in Cleveland, he taking a special course in bookkeeping. In 1869 his sister Louisa married Major Charles H. Smith, a veteran officer of the Union army, serving during the Civil War. Merrick E. Johnson, then a youth of eighteen, moved to Cleveland with his mother, they leaving the farm which has always been his home, Mrs. Johnson buy-

ing a home on Sterling avenue, now East Thirtieth street, Cleveland. In Cleveland he entered the employ of his brother-in-law, Major Smith, as bookkeeper in his feed store on Ontario street, near Prospect avenue, but later, upon reaching legal age, he started in business for himself, establishing a feed store on the "Flats" on old Columbus avenue. There he remained in successful business for many years, gradually branching out until he had stores on Pearl, now West Twenty-fifth street, one on Euclid avenue, near Wilson, now East Fifty-fifth street, and another on Mayfield road. He continued in business in Cleveland until 1907, when after a most prosperous and profitable business career he sold his interests, retired and moved with his family to Newburg, Ohio, the place of his birth, and there built a beautiful house at No. 11821 Kingsman road.

Cleveland was rapidly growing, and in a little while Newburg and Mr. Johnson's eighty-three acres were included within the city area, and his holdings sold for streets and building lots. The rise in values was very great, and much profit resulted. Mr. Johnson was a Republican in politics, and a thirty-second degree member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. He was a man highly esteemed by all who knew him, and there were few in his community who did not.

Merrick E. Johnson married, in Cleveland, Ohio, August 19, 1871, Minnie L. Moreau, daughter of Louis and Mary (Rummage) Moreau, her father born in Plattsburg, New York, of French parentage, a building contractor of Cleveland, and a man of prominence in the building trades. He erected the Board of Trade building and the old Park Theatre in Cleveland, and many others of similar class. His wife, Mary (Rummage)

Moreau, was of English descent, her ancestors settling in Connecticut, descendants coming thence to Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were the parents of two daughters: May K. and Daisy June, both of whom are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames of America. May K. Johnson married Valentine George Morey, of Ogdensburg, New York, and they have a daughter, Helen Louise.

From 1907 until his passing in 1921 Mr. Johnson resided in the beautiful house he had built on the Johnson estate, but during the thirty-three years preceding 1921, they had made their summer home at Edgewater Park, on the St. Lawrence river, near Morristown, New York. Mrs. Johnson, who is associated with several women's societies, still resides at No. 11821 Kinsman road, her daughter, Daisy June Johnson, residing with her.

FRANK, Moses,

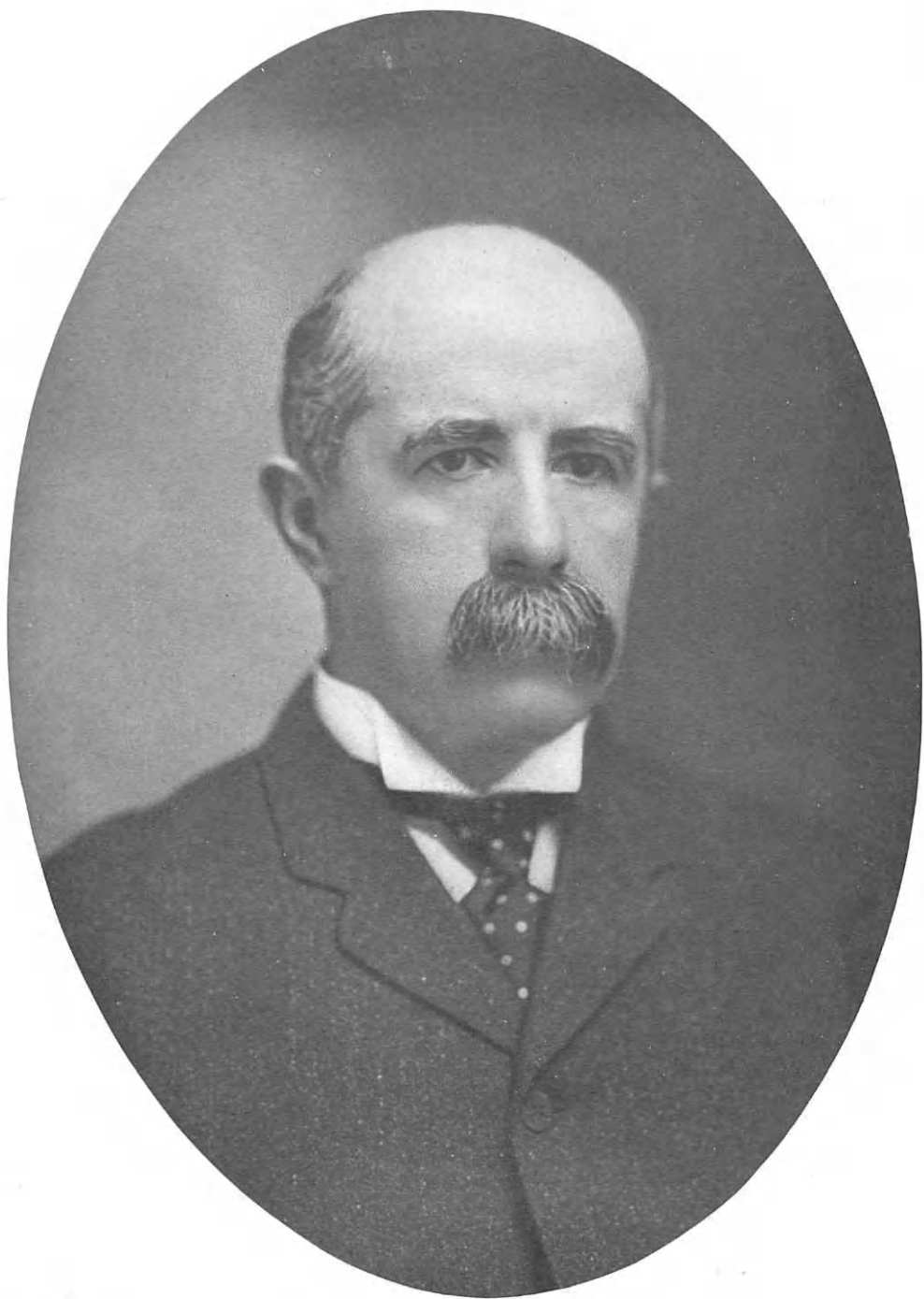
Manufacturer.

In 1865 Louis and Frederika (Ransheim) Frank came from Hanover, Germany, with their children, and founded a home in Ripley, Ohio, where Louis Frank engaged in business. A little later the family moved to Zanesville, Ohio, and there the life of Moses Frank, youngest of the four children of Louis and Frederika (Ransheim) Frank was passed.

Moses Frank was born in Hanover, Germany, July 15, 1857, and died in Zanesville, Ohio, February 11, 1918. He was eight years of age when the family came to the United States, settling in Ripley, and about ten when they came to Zanesville. He attended Zanesville schools, grammar and high, also was a student in business college. He learned

the jeweler's trade in Zanesville, and there, later, engaged in business with his father, who founded the business of L. Frank & Sons, manufacturers of fertilizer, and wholesale dealers in hides, furs and pelts. The father and his son, Moses, conducted the business until the death of the father, their warehouse at Sixth and Howard streets, their fertilizer plant a collection of four mills on the Wheeling road. Moses Frank was admitted to the business in 1876, and in 1891 the father died, leaving the sons, Moses and Julius, in the management. Moses Frank continued active until his death, and the firm prospered abundantly. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, filling all the chairs; a member of the Masonic order; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; B'nai B'rith; Zanesville Chamber of Commerce; and was vice-president of Finley Avenue Temple. In politics he was a Republican; he was kindly-hearted and charitable, and a man of many friends.

Moses Frank married, at Wheeling, West Virginia, November 25, 1886, Anna H. Baer, daughter of Simon and Caroline (Harkheimer) Baer, her father a wholesale grocer of Wheeling. He came from his native Baden, in Germany, about 1865, his wife a native of Württemberg. They reared a family of twelve, Anna H. the youngest, but all born in Baden. She was about four years of age when the family came to the United States, where they at once made Wheeling their home. Mrs. Frank was educated in Wheeling and in a school for girls in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She survives her husband, a resident of Zanesville, her home at No. 1118 Sunset avenue. To Mr. and Mrs. Frank five children were born: Rowena, who married Herman Katz, of Youngstown, Ohio, and there resides; Sumner Baer, who succeeded his father as head of L. Frank & Sons; Louis Henry, gen-



H. E. Guthrie

eral manager of L. Frank & Sons; Bernard M., secretary of L. Frank & Sons; and Marc Julius, a student.

GUTHRIE, William Edward,

Insurance Broker.

When William Edward Guthrie retired from business in 1916, five years prior to his passing away, he was head of the largest insurance brokerage business in Zanesville, Ohio. For more than thirty years he had been engaged in its upbuilding, and while he had acquired other important business interests, he made insurance his especial line of activity. He was a native son, and completed nearly seventy-nine years of life in the city of his birth, leaving behind him the record of a useful, well-spent life. He was one of Zanesville's successful business men, was foremost among the local capitalists, and most helpful in the many interests of his city. He was a son of George and Sarah (McFarland) Guthrie, his father born in Belpre, Washington county, Ohio, his mother born in Concord, New Hampshire. George Guthrie was a lumberman, located for many years near Putnam, Ohio, and very successful.

William Edward Guthrie was born in Zanesville, Ohio, September 5, 1842, and died in the city of his birth, July 20, 1921. He attended Zanesville public schools until sixteen years of age and then became associated with his father in his business operation, going first into the office of the planing mill which stood at the lower end of Jefferson street, the present site of the Eclipse Laundry. He became thoroughly familiar with the mill business and became the virtual head of the business before his father's retirement. When George Guthrie died the mill business was sold, and in 1885 William E. Guthrie bought the insurance

agency established and conducted by Joseph Crosby until the latter's death.

For thirty-one years, 1885 to 1916, Mr. Guthrie devoted himself to the insurance business, operating as W. E. Guthrie & Company. He built up a large business, to which he gave his personal attention, and it prospered exceedingly. After disposing of his interest in the Guthrie Lumber Company, he gave close attention to the insurance business, but later took on other responsibilities, becoming a director of the First National Bank, also director of the First Trust and Savings Company, and of the Zanesville Building and Loan Association. While connected with the Guthrie Lumber Company, they installed the first commercial telephone ever used in the city, stringing a special wire from the uptown offices of the company on Main street to their planing mill at Putnam. Later, and through the efforts of Mr. Guthrie, a local telephone office was installed. In 1916 Mr. Guthrie retired from the insurance field, but the business is yet continued under the old name, W. E. Guthrie & Company. Mr. Guthrie had other business, being a director of the Brown Manufacturing Company, but during the last five years of his life he was retired from most of his business responsibilities. Mr. Guthrie was a director of the Avondale Children's Home, and was greatly interested in its work, rendering valuable assistance to the management, his natural love for children and his warm sympathy for the unfortunate rendering him particularly susceptible to the calls of that institution. He was a member of Putnam Presbyterian Church, his entire church life being spent with that congregation. He served as superintendent of the Sunday school, treasurer and trustee, his interest lifelong, genuine and valuable. In politics he was a Re-

publican, strong in the faith, but he never sought nor held public office.

Mr. Guthrie married, on March 19, 1878, Clara Black, of Zanesville, daughter of Peter and Dorothea (Hamm) Black, her father the organizer of the First National Bank and builder of the Clarendon Hotel. He died in 1878, his wife in 1890. Mrs. Dorothea (Hamm) Black was a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Hamm, and granddaughter of General Isaac Van Horn. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie, a daughter, Dorothea, who married F. F. Frazier, an attorney of Zanesville. Mrs. Guthrie survives her husband, a resident of Zanesville, her home at No. 304 Putnam street.

SHAW, John (2),

Business Man.

Safely guarded in the historical annals of Youngstown, Ohio, is the record of the life and work of John (2) Shaw, throughout all of his active life and until his death, in 1921, identified with important interests of the city. While discharging duties of moment, principally in connection with the operations of Chauncey H. Andrews, he came into a place distinctively his own in community life, leaving the impress of a man strong in principles and stalwart in honor.

Mr. Shaw was a descendant of Scotch ancestry and a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, son of John (1) and Jean (McLean) Shaw. His parents brought him to the United States when he was a boy of seven years, and the family settled at Haselton, Ohio, near Youngstown, moving after a short time to a farm near Sodom. Here John (2) Shaw grew to manhood. Mr. and Mrs. John (1) Shaw both died on the farm at Sodom, Ohio, she in 1888, and he twenty years later,

in 1908, both being buried in Seceder Corners Cemetery.

John (2) Shaw was the third child of six sons and one daughter, and was born February 18, 1857. He obtained his education in the public schools and through a brief course at the National Normal College at Lebanon, where he specialized in mining. As a young man of twenty-one years of age he came to Youngstown, obtaining a position on the office staff of the "News Register," entering this organization through the influence of Robert McCurdy, and remaining there for two years. In 1881 he entered the employ of Chauncey H. Andrews, of the Andrews & Hitchcock Iron Company, becoming Mr. Andrews' private secretary. For thirty-eight years he was intimately associated with Mr. Andrews as his private secretary and confidential adviser, and in this position became an indispensable factor in Mr. Andrews' extensive operations, there being vested in him unusual authority, and many important items being left entirely to his discretion and judgment. Upon Mr. Andrews' death, Mr. Shaw was requested by the estate to retain his connections therewith, but upon the death of Mrs. Andrews in March, 1917, Mr. Shaw retired from active life. Mr. Shaw was a director of the G. L. McKelvie Company, director of the Commercial National Bank, and president of the Hubbard Store Company, of Hubbard, Ohio.

Reared in the Presbyterian faith, and tracing descent from an ancestry long staunch supporters of that denomination, Mr. Shaw held membership in the Memorial Presbyterian Church. His political beliefs were Republican, and he was a member of the Youngstown Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the old Rayan Club. The following is quoted from the "Vindicator" of October 17, 1921:

John Shaw, of No. 215 Park avenue, one of the best known residents of the city, died suddenly in his home early Sunday afternoon of heart trouble. Apparently in excellent health, his untimely passing is certain to occasion widespread regret and genuine sorrow among his innumerable friends throughout the city. For thirty-eight years he was associated with the late Chauncey H. Andrews in the various projects in which Mr. Andrews was interested. For the past three years he had been retired all together from any business activity. A man of excellent business ability and training, Mr. Shaw experienced little trouble in advancing upward. Possessing a rare spirit of friendliness and geniality, he acquired countless friends.

John (2) Shaw married, December 28, 1887, Carrie E. Logan, of Youngstown, daughter of Matthew and Eliza Jane (Smith) Logan, there being thus united two of Youngstown's leading and influential families. Matthew Logan came to Youngstown in 1864, became a prominent contractor and citizen, and, as a Democrat, was elected to the offices of sheriff, which he held for two terms, and mayor, which he filled for two terms, from 1876 to 1880. Mr. Logan, with Messrs. Andrews, Newton and Jones, was chiefly instrumental in the removal of the county seat from Canfield to Youngstown, in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. John Shaw had one son, Donald Logan, who was educated in Rayan High School and Carnegie Technical Institute, and served abroad with the Marconi Radio Service. He served in the United States army in the World War, enlisting in Base Hospital No. 31, at Camp Crane, Allentown, Pennsylvania, and gaining promotion to the rank of sergeant. Mrs. Shaw is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church.

John (2) Shaw died in Youngstown, October 16, 1921. It would not have been remarkable in view of his association with an industrialist of commanding influence had his own individuality and character been submerged, but while exercising the strictest loyalty and fidelity to his chief

he nevertheless gained in his own right an honorable and prominent position in the district. The pages of American biography are always open in recognition of such lives of usefulness as his.

SCHWEGLER, Ernst G.,

Manufacturer.

The furniture house of Schwegler Brothers, of Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers and retailers of the finer grades of furniture, was founded by Ernst G. and William F. Schwegler and Daniel Stetzelberger about the year 1880, under the firm name Schwegler & Company. Their first place of business was at Fifty-fifth street and Euclid avenue, Cleveland, their factory at Fifty-seventh street and Euclid avenue. The Schwegler brothers were expert upholsterers, and they built up a high reputation on the strength of their fine upholstering as well as upon the beauty and quality of the furniture they manufactured. After Daniel Stetzelberger, who was Ernst G. Schwegler's brother-in-law, withdrew from the firm on account of ill health and went to California, the Schwegler brothers bought his interest and conducted the business as Schwegler Brothers, highgrade furniture manufacturers and dealers. Then came the time when both Ernst G. and William F. Schwegler were called away from earthly activities, but each had trained a son to succeed to the responsibilities of business men, and Ernst W., son of William F. Schwegler, and Alfred D., son of Ernst G. Schwegler, have succeeded to the business their fathers founded. This review deals particularly with the life and family of Ernst G. Schwegler son of David and Christina (Calber) Schwegler, his father a skilled cabinet-maker of Endersbach, Germany, connected with a leading firm of that city.

Ernst G. Schwegler was born in Endersbach, Germany, December 5, 1852, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, July 5, 1921, and three days later was laid at rest in Lake View Cemetery, that city. He spent the first seventeen years of his life in Germany, in obtaining an education and some knowledge of the upholsterer's trade. His elder brother, William F., had gone to the United States, and in 1869 Ernst G. crossed the ocean and joined his brother in Rochester, New York, there remaining one year before going to Buffalo, New York, where he remained several years, becoming an expert at his trade. In 1874, in company with his brother, they located in Cleveland, Ohio, both securing positions with the Herenden Furniture Company, as upholsterers, continuing in that employ until 1880. In that year the firm Schwegler & Company was formed, and during the four decades that have followed, the Schwegler name has been intimately connected with the furniture business in Cleveland, sons of the founders now occupying positions as the managing heads. Schwegler Brothers built reputation on quality and beauty of design and have always held a commanding position in the furniture trade, the sons continuing along the lines the fathers built.

Ernst G. Schwegler was a member of Cedar Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Cleveland, for forty-three years, serving as a member of the board of trustees, superintendent of the Sunday school and in other official capacities. He was a Republican in politics for many years, then became an admirer of William J. Bryan, and in later years was a member of the Prohibition party.

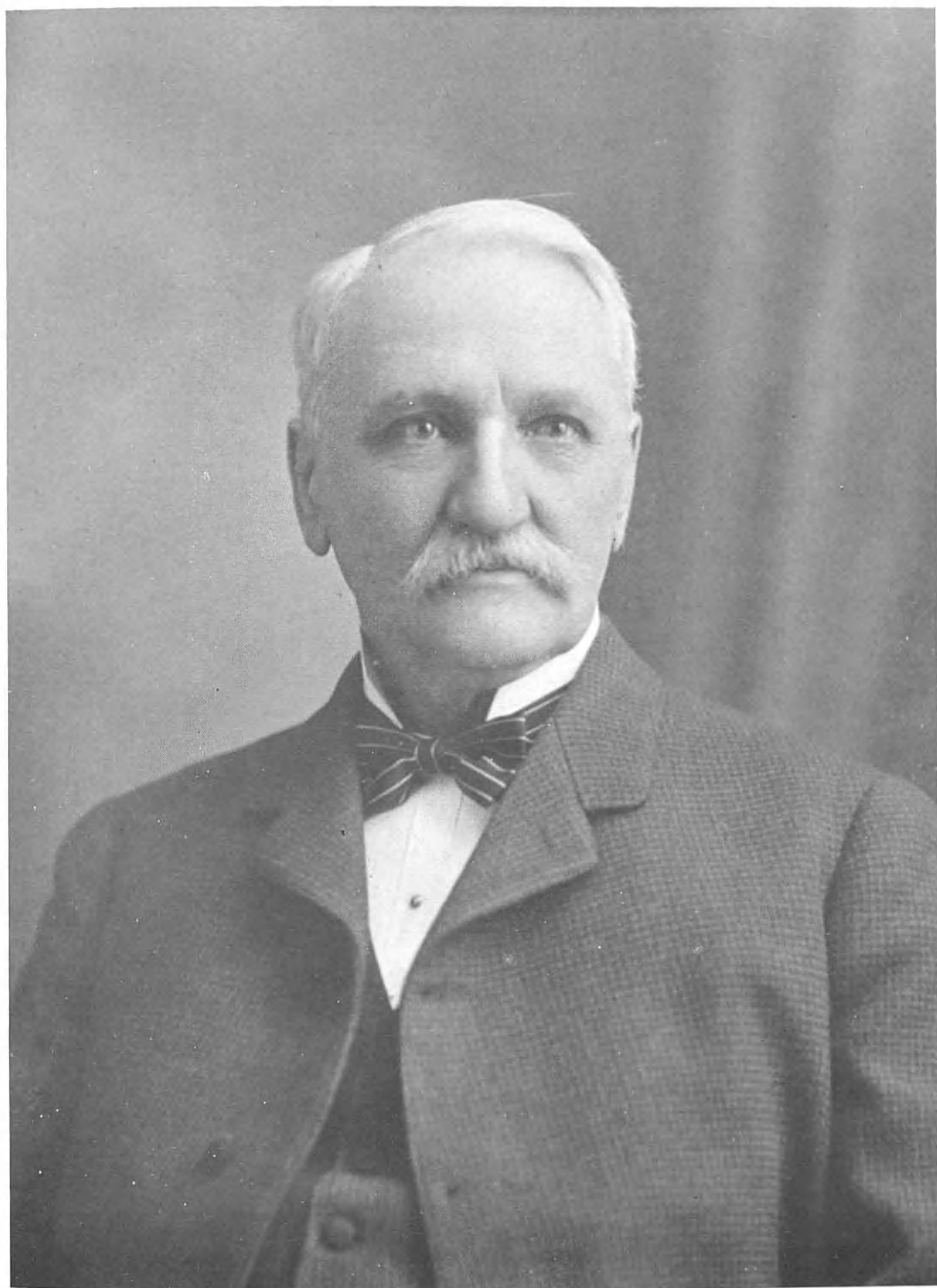
Ernst G. Schwegler married, on September 6, 1877, Anna Stetzelberger, of Rochester, New York, daughter of Charles and Marguerite (Meyer) Stetzel-

berger, her father a builder, both he and his wife born in Baden, Germany. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Schwegler: 1. Walter, who married Edna Arting, of Cleveland, and they are the parents of two children: Walter Nelson, and Edith Lillian. 2. May Anna, who married Charles Eichele, of Cleveland, and they have a son, Norman. 3. Alfred D., his father's successor in business, married Gertrude Benedict, of Cleveland, and they have two sons: Benedict Richard, and Alfred D. (2). 4. Clarence C., who married Carmen Gaochat, of Cleveland, and resides in Midland, Michigan, they the parents of a daughter, Virginia. Mrs. Schwegler survives her husband, her residence at No. 3290 Hyde Park, Euclid Heights, Ohio.

HERDMAN, Francis Hamilton,
Lumber Merchant.

In 1878 Francis H. Herdman came to Zanesville, Ohio, a business man, aged forty-three, whose experience included residence in Chicago, Illinois, during the "great fire" of October, 1871. From 1878 until his passing in 1913 he was actively identified with the business interests of Zanesville, being at the time of his death president of the Herdman Lumber Company, director of the Guardian Trust Company, and interested in other corporations.

Francis H. Herdman was of Pennsylvania birth, son of Francis Herdman and a descendant of William Herdman, born in County Down, Ireland, about 1757, who with his family and his brother John came to the American colonies, John Herdman stopping for a time in New York City, but later joining his brother William in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. William Herdman married, in Ireland, Martha Atcheson, who died at the birth of her daughter, Margaret. A year



Francis H. Herdman

later William Herdman married Jane Hamilton, and to them were born two daughters, Jane and Martha, who were baptized in Ireland by Rev. John Riddle, who had performed both marriage ceremonies of Mr. Herdman, and also baptized his first daughter, Margaret. Soon after these baptisms Rev. John Riddle came to Pennsylvania, where he was pastor of a church in Western Pennsylvania.

William Herdman missed his pastor so much that with his wife and daughters he came to Pennsylvania, consuming three months on the ocean passage, that being before the age of steam. On the passage his daughter Martha died and was buried at sea. In 1796 William Herdman arrived in Pittsburgh and soon afterward joined his old pastor in Noblestown, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. In Noblestown he operated a flour mill, and the following spring his son, Francis, was born. Later, William Herdman bought a farm south of Noblestown, to which he moved with his family, there operating a distillery. In time he added an adjoining farm and became one of the wealthy men of his section. At the farm two daughters, Eleanor and Elizabeth, were born, and there Mrs. Jane (Hamilton) Herdman died, in 1803. A year later William Herdman married a third wife, Mrs. Jacob Hanson, and to them was born a daughter, Sarah. William Herdman died at his farm in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1832, aged seventy-five. His widow died June 20, 1840, aged seventy-seven.

Francis Herdman, son of William and his second wife, Jane (Hamilton) Herdman, was born in Noblestown, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1797, and in 1818 married Margaret Hanson, born in Pennsylvania, in 1801, daughter of his stepmother and her first husband, Jacob Hanson. The young couple lived on one

of the farms owned by William Herdman until April, 1829, when they moved to Canonsburg, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Francis Herdman then selling all the property he owned in Allegheny county. In Canonsburg he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, James Hanson, and bought a flour mill with about sixty acres of farm land. In a little while James Hanson sold his interest to Francis Herdman, who substituted steam mill motive power and established a brick-yard on his own property. There was then no railroad entering Canonsburg, so to get his flour to market Francis Herdman loaded large wagons, drawn by six horse teams, and drove to Pittsburgh, bringing supplies for the merchants on the return trip. In January, 1838, he was thrown from his horse and so injured that in 1839 he gave up business and moved to Salt Creek township, Muskingum county, Ohio, where he died March 10, 1855. His wife, Margaret (Hanson) Herdman, survived him until 1867, she dying at the age of sixty-seven. They were the parents of eight children, among them Francis Hamilton, whose career is herein reviewed, he being the seventh in order of birth.

Francis Hamilton Herdman, of the third generation of his family in Pennsylvania, was born at Canonsburg, Washington county, October 3, 1835, and was the last survivor of the eight children born to Francis and Margaret (Hanson) Herdman, he passing away in Zanesville, Ohio, November 29, 1913. In 1839 the family moved to Salt Creek township, in Muskingum county, Ohio, and in the district schools there, the boy, Francis H., began his education, and later, for one and one-half years attended Muskingum College, at New Concord, Ohio. After completing his own education he taught school in Muskingum, Ohio, for a time, then located in Mercer county, Illinois,

where he served as assistant county surveyor and remained eighteen months. He then joined his brother in the lumber business in Monmouth, Illinois, they continuing a successful business there until Civil War times, when they sold out. Francis H. Herdman then accepting an appointment which took him to Warren county, Illinois, as deputy county clerk. In 1863 he resigned that position and went to Chicago, where he was engaged as a general commission merchant until 1878. He had during that period acquired by purchase an interest in the Herdman Lumber Company, of Zanesville, and in 1878 he disposed of his interests in Chicago and located in Zanesville, where he took an active part in the management of the Herdman Lumber Company, a business established by his brother, James Herdman, several years earlier. For a time Francis H. Herdman was engaged with Kearn's Goursuch & Company, glass manufacturers, as manager, but the lumber business became of such importance that it was incorporated as the Herdman Lumber Company in 1890, Francis H. Herdman being the first secretary and treasurer. He served in that capacity until after the death of James Herdman, then succeeded the latter as president of the company, holding this office until his own death in 1913. He was one of the organizers and charter members of the Guardian Trust Company of Zanesville, and continued a director of that institution, also retaining an interest in other banks, corporations and enterprises of Zanesville until his death. He was an excellent business man, upright and honorable in all his dealings with his fellow-men, and everywhere he was held in high esteem. His life was an active, busy one until its very end, and the record he compiled stamped Mr.

Herdman as a man of ability and integrity.

In politics Mr. Herdman was a Republican; in religious faith a Presbyterian, serving the Central Church of Zanesville as ruling elder for many years. He cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, and was always the deeply interested citizen, but never sought political office for himself.

Mr. Herdman married, September 12, 1860, Margaret A. Hill, daughter of James and Esther (Hogue) Hill, both her parents born in Warren county, Illinois, her father a farmer and building contractor. Four children were born to Francis H. and Margaret A. (Hill) Herdman, as follows: Henry H., of Chicago; Frank E., who married Mary T. Victor, of Champaign, Illinois, and has three children: Margaret, Carey and Frank; Willis A., who married Nancy Fuller, and has two sons: Willis and Robert; and Mary Esther, who married Henry J. Baldwin, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1910. Mrs. Herdman survives her husband and continues her residence in Zanesville, her home being at No. 384 Converse avenue. Mr. Herdman was very fond of his home and family, and in the surroundings of home life found his great happiness. He was a man of pleasing personality, genial and kindly hearted, a man to love and respect.

CLARK, Perez Graves,

Civil War Veteran, Agriculturist.

A native son of the "Buckeye State" (Ohio), Perez Graves Clark, as citizen and soldier, attested his fidelity and loyalty by civic and military service rendered his city, State and Nation. In all the relations of life he was honorable and upright, strong in friendly affection,

patient in affliction, tender, considerate and courteous, a rarely good man. He was a son of Rev. Lewis and Mary (Hollister) Clark, his father a native Pennsylvanian and a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Under the law of its itinerancy governing the ministry of that church, changes were frequent, the limit at that time being three years in one pastorate. At the time of the birth of his son, Perez G., Rev. Lewis Clark was stationed at Deerfield, Ohio.

Perez G. Clark was born in Deerfield, Portage county, Ohio, September 29, 1843, died at his home, No. 11217 Ashbury avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12, 1911. He was educated in different schools and institutions of learning in the towns his father served as pastor of Methodist congregations, and was but a lad, not quite eighteen, when stirred by the President's call for men to defend the flag. He volunteered for service, and gave three years and ten months of his life to the service of his country.

Mr. Clark enlisted as a private in Battery D, First Ohio Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, September 10, 1861, and was honorably discharged therefrom as a corporal July 15, 1865. Battery D, of the First Ohio Regiment Light Artillery, was mustered into the service of the United States October 17, 1861, and a record of the battles in which the battery bore an honorable part would include among many others: Mumfordsville, Kentucky, September 14-16, 1862; Laverne, Tennessee, December 26, 1862; Knoxville, Tennessee (siege of), November 17 to December 4, 1863; Kingston, Georgia, May 24, 1864; Atlanta, Georgia (siege of), July 28 to September 2, 1864; Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864; and Nashville, Tennessee, December 15-16, 1864.

In 1865 Corporal Clark, a veteran of one

of the greatest wars of history, but of little more than legal age, returned to his Ohio home and soon after was married, in Hudson, Ohio, and for two and one-half years Mr. and Mrs. Clark made their home with her parents in Hudson, Mr. Clark being variously employed. He then bought a farm of one hundred and fifty acres at Stow, Ohio, to which they removed, and for three years resided there. The region was malarial at that time and both Mr. and Mrs. Clark became afflicted to such an extent that they sold their farm and returned to the Judge Thomson home in Hudson to recuperate. In 1871 they moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where soon afterwards Perez G. and his brother, Edward Clark, bought from Theodore Baker a tract of thirty acres on Lakeview road, in Glenville (now a part of Cleveland), which they cultivated as a fruit and market garden, both being skillful farmers and fruit growers. They continued their market gardening operations until 1894, when they sold their farm to the Lakeview Land and Improvement Company, and it is now covered with homes and buildings.

During that period, 1871-1894, and before Glenville was annexed to Cleveland, Perez G. Clark was a member of the Borough Council and served on the school board. In 1894, after selling farm and business, he built a comfortable home on Ashbury avenue, Cleveland, and there resided until his passing away, at the age of sixty-eight. He became a member of Forest City Post, No. 556, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, December 18, 1889, and was a faithful member until his death. He was an attendant of Park Congregational Church, his funeral services being conducted at that church by the pastor and Forest City Post. He was buried in East Cleveland Cemetery.

Perez G. Clark married, November 8, 1865, Martha Elizabeth Thompson, who survives him, daughter of Judge Sylvester Hallock and Caroline Dorcas (Peck) Thompson, of Hudson, Ohio, her father for six years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Akron, Ohio. Mrs. Clark continues her residence in the Ashbury avenue residence erected by her husband in 1894. To Mr. and Mrs. Clark one daughter was born, Carrie M., who resides with her mother.

At a regular meeting of Forest City Post, Grand Army of the Republic, held in Cleveland, Thursday, December 21, 1911, the chaplain reported the death of Comrade Perez G. Clark and introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Creator of the Universe and of Man to remove from the earth and from his sphere of usefulness among men our beloved Comrade, Perez G. Clark, therefore be it

Resolved, That we mourn his loss, that we will miss his presence at our meetings and social gatherings; that we honor his memory and will remember him as having been an exemplary citizen, a brave defender of his country, and as one who loved the things that are true and beautiful and good, and stood for the things that honored God and tended to the elevation of men; that our sympathy goes out to his family in this the day and hour of their affliction and that for consolation we commend them to Him whom we are taught to think "doeth all things well."

Resolved, also; That this resolution be made a part of the records of this Post and that the same be written in a Memorial Book, and when so written the book presented to the family of our departed comrade now residing at No. 11217 Ashbury avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

M. LAUDER, Commander.

CHARLES W. DULL, Adjutant.

ARNOLD, John Keifer,

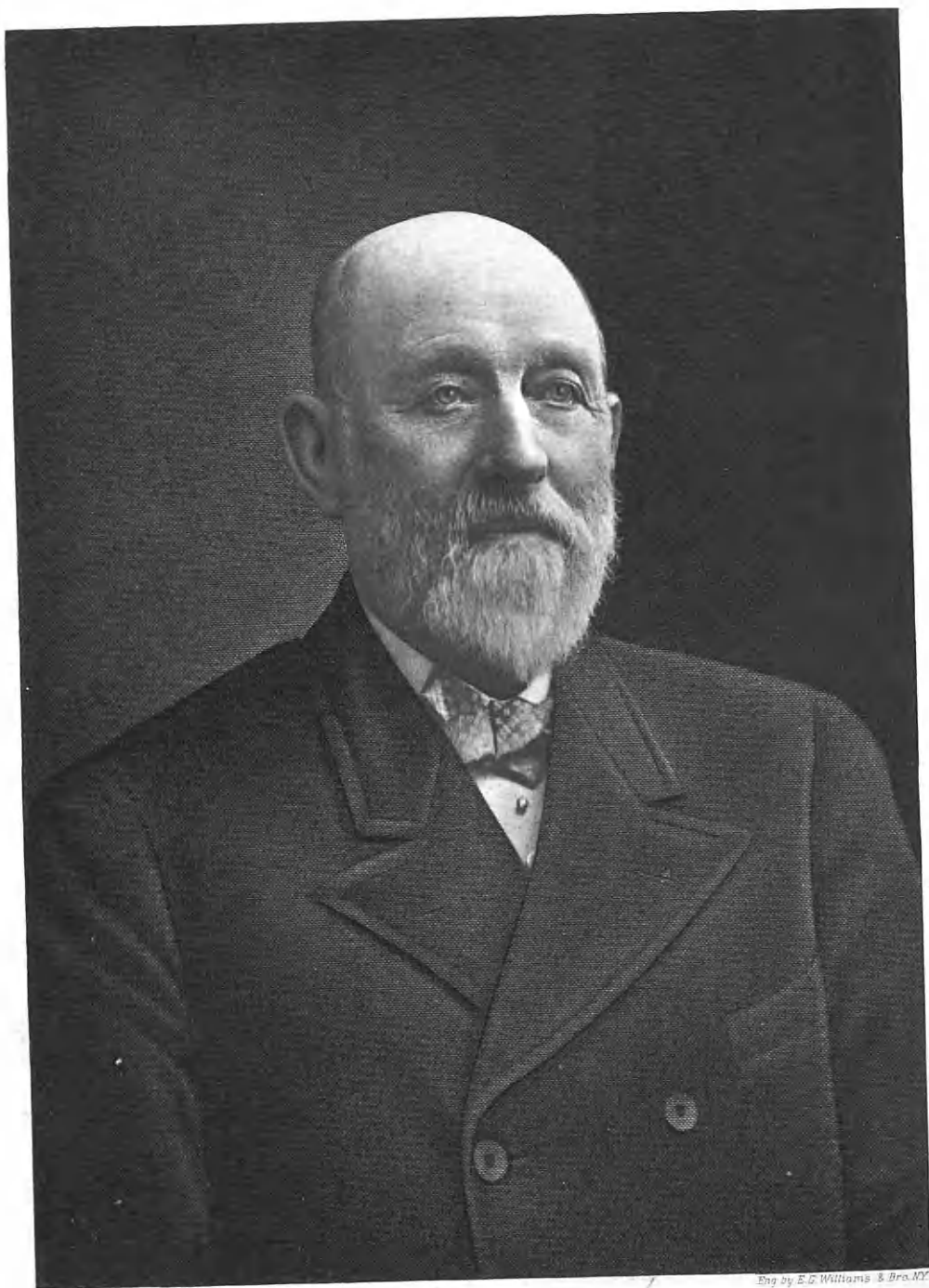
Funeral Director.

A man of sterling character, maintaining the confidence and esteem of the community, John K. Arnold was one of the

best known of Zanesville's citizens, a city in which his entire business life had been passed. He was widely known throughout Ohio as an undertaker and embalmer of the old school, and aided materially in the high development of the profession. He was deeply interested in the establishment of the first schools for embalming in the State. He passed away at the age of seventy-seven, but during the last decade of his life, declining health caused his retirement from the firm of Arnold & Bateman, his connection with the business covering the period, 1881-1912. He was a son of Reuben B. and Jane (Donnell) Arnold, his father a farmer of Bellefontaine, Ohio, prior to his removal to Barnesville, Ohio.

John K. Arnold was born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, February 9, 1845, died at his home on Orchard street, Zanesville, Ohio, May 12, 1922. He was educated in the district school, and prior to coming to Zanesville, learned the jeweler's trade and for seven years was employed in Xenia, Ohio, as a jeweler. This was during war times, in part, and for a time, while his employer was in the Union army, the young man was left in charge of the business. Some time after, he came to Zanesville and became identified with the business and social life of the community. His first connection was as a watchmaker with Jones & Mershon, whose place of business was in a room in the Odd Fellows building on Main street.

Retiring from the jewelry trade in 1881, Mr. Arnold took a course in embalming at Cincinnati, Ohio, became interested with W. M. Bateman, and as Arnold & Bateman bought the undertaking business formerly owned by E. N. Hatcher. Together they continued until 1912, when Mr. Arnold retired, his health having failed and the infirmities of age



The American Historical Society

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Andrew M. Rumer

having fastened on him in the form of rheumatism. He was a skilled embalmer, and was most highly regarded as a funeral director.

Mr. Arnold was a member of Amity Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons; and of Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar. He was deeply interested in religious and community welfare, and was a member of Central Presbyterian Church. Before being stricken with his last illness, he took part in the ceremonies and exercises held in connection with the church. Mr. Arnold was a Republican in politics, and cast his last vote for Warren G. Harding for President, his wife, at the same election, casting her vote for the same candidate.

Mr. Arnold married (first), in 1874, Emma Ebert, a daughter of Elias Ebert, an early settler of Zanesville. Mrs. Arnold died, leaving a son, Edwin E. Arnold. He married Frances Brown, of Zanesville, who died March 14, 1918, leaving a son, Edwin Brown Arnold, now a student at Mercersburg Academy. John K. Arnold married (second), March 11, 1916, Rose McIntyre, of Zanesville, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Gilligly) McIntyre, her father a farmer and owner of a farm of two hundred acres in Rich Hill township, Muskingum county, Ohio. Robert McIntyre was a son of John McIntyre, a cousin of the founder of the city of Zanesville. He died August 28, 1898, survived by his wife, Margaret, who now (1922) has reached the age of eighty-three, her home being with her devoted daughter, Mrs. Rose (McIntyre) Arnold.

RUMER, Andrew McIntyre,

Contractor, Civil War Veteran.

For nearly four decades Andrew M. Rumer was a resident of Bucyrus, Ohio, a familiar figure on her streets and a man

of influence in the business life of the city. He came to Bucyrus a man of mature years, a skilled mechanic and contractor of heavy masonry, and a veteran of the Civil War, serving with a Pennsylvania regiment as part of the Army of the Potomac. He came in 1880, and in 1917 his useful life ended. His life covered a period of eighty-one years, and he went to his last resting place honored, respected and beloved. Two sons survive him, both, like their father, able business men and heads of families. The name is an honored one in Bucyrus, where Mr. and Mrs. Rumer were both active in church and fraternity.

The Rumer family history begins in America with Henry Rumer, who came from Germany prior to the Revolution and secured a large tract of land in Delaware. John Rumer served in the War of 1812 with Delaware troops, and became a man of considerable importance, holding for years the office of State collector of taxes. John Rumer married Ellen Emma McGlade, born in Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage. They were among the early Presbyterians of their section of Delaware. John and Ellen E. (McGlade) Rumer were the parents of nine children, all of whom with one exception lived to be over eighty years of age, and that one, James Rumer, lived to be seventy-one. All married and left descendants but Henry, who received injuries while with the American troops in Mexico and died soon after his return from the Mexican War. A cherry desk used by John Rumer is a cherished heirloom in the Bucyrus family, that piece of furniture being one hundred and fifty years old.

James Rumer, eldest son of John and Ellen E. (McGlade) Rumer, was born in Delaware about 1800, and died at the home of his son, Andrew McIntyre Rumer, in Bucyrus, aged seventy-one. He

was a large landowner near Rockland, Newcastle county, Delaware, and he spent his active life a farmer. He was a Democrat in politics, but never accepted public office. He married Eleanor Biddle, born in Newcastle county, Delaware, in 1811, and died in 1867, a strict Presbyterian. John and Eleanor (Biddle) Rumer were the parents of nine children, seven of whom grew to years of maturity, six of those children yet residing in Ohio. Andrew M., whose career is herein reviewed, was the second child and eldest son.

Andrew McIntyre Rumer was born near Rockland, Newcastle county, Delaware, October 19, 1836, and died at his home in Bucyrus, Ohio, April 3, 1917. He was educated in Delaware schools, and upon arriving at suitable age learned the stone-cutter's trade. At the age of twenty, in 1856, he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and was in their employ on construction of masonry until the second year of the Civil War, when, on May 26, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 130th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was honorably discharged and mustered out May 23, 1863, and in February, 1864, reënlisted, serving until October 8, 1865. He was in many engagements, his last service being with the artillery; he saw hard and perilous service under both enlistments, being engaged at Antietam, Bloody Angle, and before Petersburg.

After the surrender at Appomattox and the Great Review, Mr. Rumer returned home, unharmed, and soon was employed in the construction department of the Western division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, becoming superintendent of all masonry work. In 1880 he located at Bucyrus, Ohio, and engaged as a railroad contractor, being head of the firm of A. M. Rumer & Company. He continued most

successfully in contracting activity until 1908 and then withdrew, his son, Charles Victor Dupont Rumer, succeeding him, the business now being conducted from Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Rumer did not withdraw his investments in the firm, but continued a director of A. M. Rumer & Company until his passing. He had other extensive interests, including the Fulton stone quarry in Morrow county, and the Corning stone quarry in Perry county, Ohio. He was an able business man, and as a contractor of heavy railroad masonry he was very capable and successful.

Mr. Rumer was a member of lodge, chapter, council, commandery, consistory and temple of the Masonic order, holding all degrees in the York and Scottish Rites up to and including the thirty-second degree. He was for forty years a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. He was a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and past high priest of the Masonic order. He was a member of Kelly Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bucyrus, and always took a deep interest in the welfare of his old army comrades. He was a Republican in politics, and while he freely sat in council with party leaders and willingly coöperated with them to insure party success, he always and persistently refused nomination or appointment for himself.

Mr. Rumer married, in Richland county, Ohio, Susan J. Cope, who was born in 1843, and survives her husband, and is in good health and active in fraternal work. She is a daughter of John and Eliza C. (Stough) Cope, both born in Pennsylvania, and from about 1835 residents of near Mansfield, Ohio, until their

passing. John Cope was a man of substance, who died at the age of fifty-four, his wife dying at the age of forty-eight. They were both members of the English Lutheran church. Two children were born to Andrew M. and Susan J. (Cope) Rumer: 1. Frank Llewellyn, who married Harriet Sagar, and resides in Columbus, Ohio. They are the parents of three children: Margaret Lucile, John Andrew and Norma Ray. 2. Charles Victor Dupont, who married Rose Eichman, and they have one child, Susanne Augusta; they live in Columbus, Ohio.

The family home during Mr. Rumer's lifetime was in Bucyrus, as it still is, but during the summer months the home was a farm of one hundred and eighteen acres in Portage county, Ohio, belonging to Mrs. Rumer. Mrs. Rumer has long been identified with the Order of the Eastern Star, of which she is a past worthy matron, and also a past grand chaplain; is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps; an active member of the English Lutheran church, and of the missionary and aid societies, and very helpful. Mr. Rumer is buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Bucyrus, Ohio. Mrs. Rumer resides at No. 617 East Rensselaer street, Bucyrus.

KINCAID, William Neir,

Business Man.

The Kincaids originally came from Scotland and to Mahoning county, Ohio, from the State of Pennsylvania. William Neir Kincaid, a native son of the "Buckeye State," was for many years a resident and business man of Alliance, Ohio, although born on a Trumbull county farm. The years of his mature life were given to the lumber business, manufacturing in his own mills for several years prior to settling in Alliance and associating with

the retail lumber firm, Weybrecht & Sons, with whom he continued until his death. He was a man of character and ability, upright and honorable in all his relations with his fellowmen. He was a son of Thomas and Sarah (Hull) Kincaid, his mother of ancient New England family. Thomas Kincaid was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, his parents, pioneer settlers of that county, coming from Pennsylvania. Later Thomas Kincaid moved to Trumbull county, Ohio, locating at Hubbard, where he followed farming. He served his country through those four years of cruel warfare—1861-1865—in which so many of the brave sons of America gave up their lives rather than surrender a principle which they believed to be right. Among those who made this supreme sacrifice was Thomas Kincaid. He married Sarah Hull, who died before her soldier husband. They were the parents of four children: William Neir, the principal character of this review; Samantha; Salome; and James.

William Neir Kincaid, eldest son of Thomas and Sarah (Hull) Kincaid, was born at Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, December 10, 1845, and died in Alliance, Ohio, October 27, 1913. He grew up at the home farm near Hubbard and attended the district school. He aided in the operation of the farm as a boy, but after the death of his father he became interested in lumbering and became a saw mill operator. Later, at North Jackson, in Mahoning county, he operated a saw mill under his own name, there continuing a manufacturer of lumber for many years. He bought timber tracts which he converted into lumbering for various purposes and became an expert in estimating the value of standing timber. He continued in the North Jackson district in the lumber business until scarcity of suit-

able timber compelled a change. He then retired from that branch of the lumber business, sold his mill and moved to Alliance, which was ever afterward his home. In Alliance he entered the employ of Weybrecht & Sons, lumber dealers, and as foreman of their Alliance yard, continued until his passing away at the age of sixty-eight.

In politics Mr. Kincaid was a Democrat, but he never sought nor held public office. He was fair-minded in all things, granted to every man the same rights he demanded for himself, and as nearly as is humanly possible, ordered his life according to the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you." He was a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and a good citizen.

Mr. Kincaid married, in North Jackson, Ohio, January 27, 1867, Mary Ormsby, born at North Jackson, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Wolfcale) Ormsby, and granddaughter of George and Sarah (Usher) Ormsby. The Ormsbys like the Kincaids are of ancient Scotch family, who came to the North of Ireland, where George Ormsby was born, at Londonderry. He was brought to the United States by his parents, who settled in Mercer county, Ohio, they among the pioneers of the North Jackson district. Two children were born to William N. and Mary (Ormsby) Kincaid: 1. Albertine, who married (first) Henry Stahl, and had children: Mary and Josephine Stahl. She married (second) M. E. Phillips, and resides in Conway, Pennsylvania. 2. Pearl Hazel, a graduate in music from Mt. Union College, married A. Shem, a wallpaper dealer of Alliance. Their son, Daniel Allen Shem, is now a student at Dartmouth College (1921). Mrs. Shem is a member of the Music Study Club of Alliance. Mrs. Mary (Ormsby) Kincaid survives her husband,

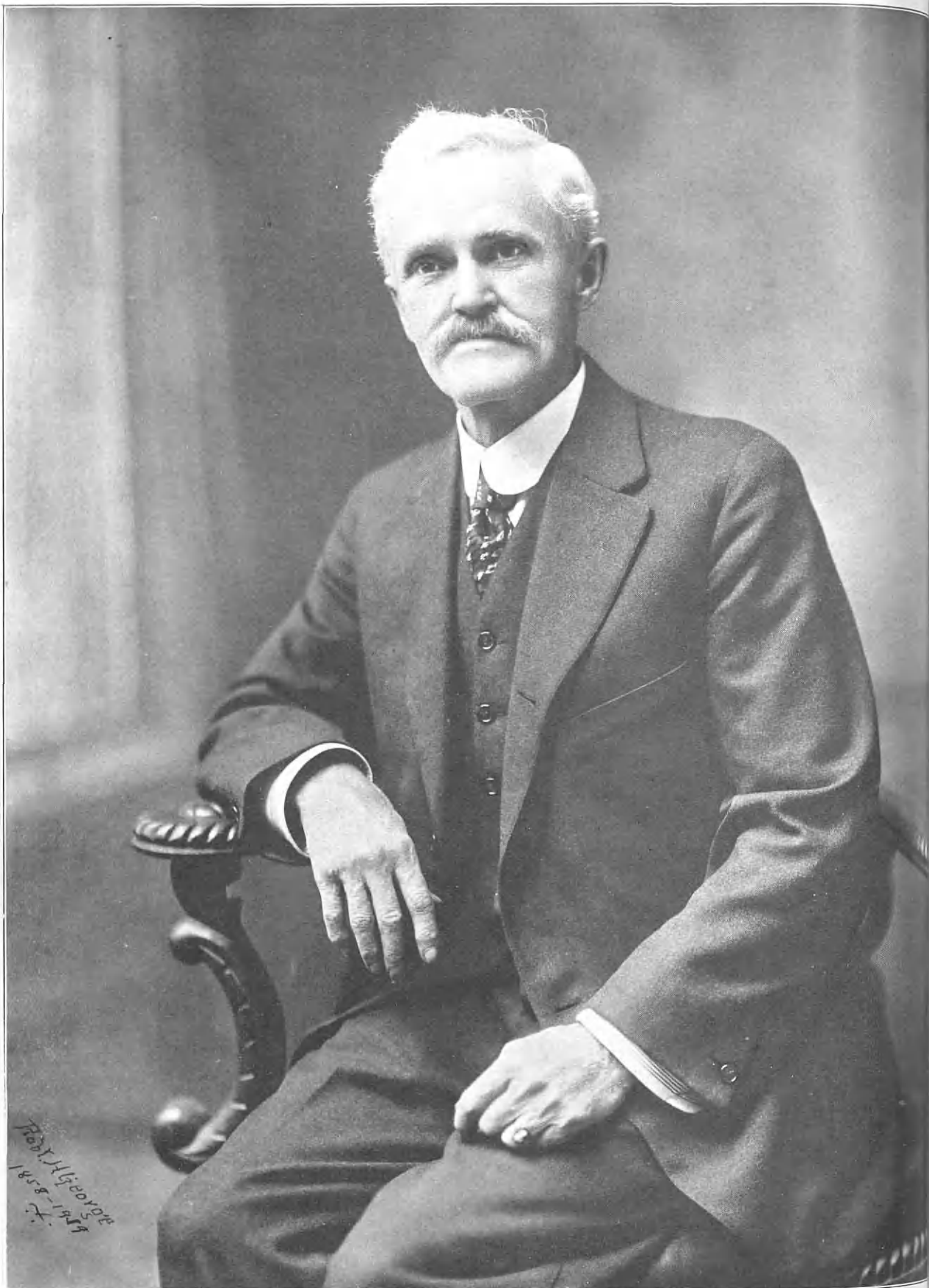
a resident of South Freedom avenue, in Alliance. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and still active in church and home.

NULL, Philip (3rd),

Business Man.

Philip (3) Null, who with his father, Philip (2) Null, was the third of the name in this country, Philip (1) Null, the grandfather, coming from his native Hessen, in Germany, to the United States when a young man. He was a carpenter by trade, and in Maryland, where he settled, he followed his trade, married and reared a family. Cumberland, Maryland, was the family home and there Philip (2) Null was born and spent his boyhood. He was too young for military duty, but the Null home in Cumberland was within the war zone and the lad became acquainted with several Union commanders, General Rosewater and staff having headquarters near Cumberland one winter. Philip (2) Null remained at the family home until his mother's death, when he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where he had an uncle, John Smith, who was in business as a retail meat dealer in old Central Market. Philip (2) Null entered his uncle's employ and succeeded him in business in Central Market, then, with his son, branched out, forming the Philip Null Company, of which he continued the head until his death in 1917.

Philip (3) Null, eldest of the three sons of Philip (2) and Catherine (Rillman) Null, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 23, 1874, died in the city of his birth, August 12, 1921. He attended the Outhwaite and Dyke public grammar schools, passing to Central High School, which he attended until 1890, when he entered the employ of his father, then a retail meat dealer in Central Market. In 1894 they



Rev. H. George
1858-1929

Rev. H. George

entered the wholesale business, slaughtering a great deal of the meat they sold. Father and son continued in the wholesale business very successfully until 1910, when they located at No. 422 Bolivar road, where they established a general meat and provision business which, under the trade name of Philip Null & Company, grew to large proportions. Philip (2) Null continued at the head of the business until his passing in 1917, then was succeeded by Philip (3) Null, the son, who continued its capable head until his death four years later.

Philip (3) Null was also, at his death, vice-president of the Pittsburgh Whistle Bottling Company, and director of the Cleveland Whistle Bottling Company, these companies manufacturers of Orange Whistle, a very popular drink in those cities. As president of Philip Null & Company, he gave himself whole-heartedly to the management of the company's business, and under his able control prosperity abounded. He was a man of great industry, very careful and methodical, of genial, jovial nature, and had a wealth of friends. He was an authority in his line of business, having followed it from boyhood, and what "Phil" Null said concerning meats, either price, quality or market, was quoted as a final opinion and one it was wise to regard seriously.

In politics Mr. Null was a Republican and a strong party man, deeply interested in the success of Republican candidates, but never seeking nor wanting office for himself. As a child he attended Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church, but he was a Lutheran and an attendant of the English Lutheran church. He was a life-member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Elks Lodge being in charge

of the burial services in Lake View Cemetery in Cleveland, when their brother was laid at final rest.

Philip (3) Null married, in Cleveland, Ohio, June 27, 1895, Sophia Caroline Below, daughter of Henry and Christine (Boldt) Below, both born in Hamburg, Germany, but brought by their parents to the United States when young, both families settling in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Null survives her husband, whom she succeeded as president of Philip Null & Company. Her home is No. 2635 East Boulevard, Cleveland. She has no children.

GEORGE, Robert Hugo,

Pharmacist.

Robert Hugo George was born on Dare street, Cleveland, Ohio, West Side, March 7, 1858, and died at his home in Lakewood, Ohio, May 2, 1922. He was the youngest of the five children of Henry and Mary (Schneider) George, born and married in Leipsic, Germany, later coming to the United States, and settling in Cleveland, Ohio, where Henry George pursued his trade and operated a tailor shop. Mrs. George died in 1874.

Robert H. George attended Kentucky street and Mechanic street public schools, then became apprentice to Dr. Hugo Hench, a druggist, later well known through his preparations for Hench's Baby Food. For several years the young man remained with Dr. Hench then, for nearly a year, was associated with his brother, August George, who was proprietor of a drug store on Pearl street, Cleveland. In 1879 he married, and soon afterward engaged in business under his own name. His first business was a drug store on Lorain street, near Forty-fourth street, and there he prospered to such an

extent that five years later (1884) he purchased the lot at the northeast corner of Lorain and Forty-fourth streets (then called Harbor street) and erected a building in which he opened a drug store, which he conducted until his retirement from business in 1914. He then moved his home to West One Hundred and Sixth street, Cleveland, and in 1919, to Lakewood, Ohio, where he died.

On New Year's eve, 1879, Mr. George married Millie L. Jenny, daughter of Casper and Elizabeth (Trumpy) Jenny, both born in Zurich, Switzerland, but married in Cleveland, Ohio, where Casper Jenny conducted a harness-making business in the South Brooklyn section. To Mr. and Mrs. George three children were born: Harvey, who died in infancy; Mable, who died in Cleveland, Ohio, April 7, 1900, aged sixteen years; Irene, who married Joseph N. Alexander, of Lakewood, vice-president of the Cleveland Railway Company, and they are the parents of two children: Dorothy George and Jane Hunter Alexander.

Mr. George was a personal friend of Tom L. Johnson, under whom he served as city appraiser. He was well known in his city, was very popular with the children of his neighborhood, and always cheerful and genial in his manner. He was fond of athletic sports, bowling and baseball in particular, often playing on druggists' ball teams. He was a member of the Boosters' Club of the Turn Verein.

BITZER, Baldwin B.,

Business Man.

From his very beginning in the business world until the close of his successful life, the one line to which Baldwin B. Bitzer always adhered was furniture and that line he knew as few men do. He

was given his first instructions in his father's furniture store, the first store he ever owned being a furniture store, when he became a department store head. The business was built around the furniture department, and when in the last decade of life he sought a new home in Painesville, Ohio, and established a new connection, it was a furniture business which he bought and continued until the end of life, which came at the age of fifty-three years. And not then was the Bitzer name retired from the business, for it is continued by a capable son and daughter, Earl E., and Agnes Bitzer.

Baldwin B. Bitzer, son of Conrad and Elizabeth Bitzer, was born in Bellevue, Ohio, February 22, 1868, died in Painesville, Ohio, September 6, 1921. Not long after the birth of their son, Mr. and Mrs. Bitzer moved their residence to Napoleon, Ohio, where Baldwin B. attended public schools, and after school years were over, began his business career in his father's furniture store in Napoleon. He continued his father's assistant, and finally, when the years grew heavy and Conrad Bitzer wished to retire, he sold out to his son, Baldwin B., who continued its sole owner until the death of his brother, Conrad (2), a furniture dealer at St. Mary's, Ohio, in April, 1901. He then sold out his business in Napoleon and established in the furniture business in St. Mary's, renting space in a department store there for his furniture business. He sold his business in Napoleon in June, 1901, and was in active business in St. Mary's from that date until September, 1915. So successful was his furniture department in St. Mary's, that from it grew a larger company, the Glass Block Department Store, Baldwin B. Bitzer, manager, a position he held for eleven years before the restriction imposed by a board of direc-

tors and official heads became too galling upon his nature, which had never known restraint, for he had heretofore conducted his own store. Although he owned a controlling stock interest, he sold out to the other interested parties and removed from St. Mary's to Painesville, Ohio, where in September, 1915, he bought and reopened the furniture store of Edward Keener, and continued until his death, six years later. In the three towns of Ohio in which he conducted a prosperous mercantile business, Napoleon, St. Mary's and Painesville, Mr. Bitzer became well known as an able business man and as a citizen of upright, honorable life. He was essentially the business man, and had few outside interests, although he was a member of the Masonic order, holding high degree. He loved the companionship of his fellowmen, and in fraternity and church was regular in his attendance. He was a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, was a past officer of several of the Masonic bodies, and a member and an official of the Knights of Pythias. His family were Lutherans in religion, and Mrs. Bitzer a Presbyterian, but in Painesville they attended the First Congregational Church.

Mr. Bitzer married, on April 24, 1888, at Napoleon, Ohio, Ida Gehreth, and to them were born three children: 1. Earl E., who was his father's business assistant and his successor. 2. Paul P., a veteran of the World War, 1917-18, in service overseas; he was gassed in battle, from which lung trouble resulted, and he is now in a sanitarium, but recovering so splendidly that he will soon return to Painesville and enter the family business with his brother and sister. 3. Agnes, also her father's associate and successor in business. Mrs. Bitzer survives her husband, and resides in Painesville, Ohio.

MAYER, Oscar,

Manufacturer.

Youngest of the sons of Matthew and Grace (Schmitt) Mayer, of Baden, Germany, Oscar Mayer was born in that city November 27, 1852. His father was a tavern-keeper of Baden, and his death occurring when Oscar Mayer was but six years of age, the mother attempted the management of the business, which she eventually was forced to relinquish. After the death of the mother, the elder brothers and younger sisters of Oscar Mayer emigrated, coming to the United States, leaving Oscar to be reared to the age of eighteen years in the home of a maternal aunt. He attended the public schools of Baden through the elementary grades, completing his education by study in a Cleveland night school after coming to this country.

Alone in Germany, he longed for the brothers and sisters who had left him behind as they left their home to seek whatever fortune lay beyond the sea, and in 1870 he came to Cleveland, Ohio, where his brother, Leo, and a brother-in-law, Adolph Koepf, were business partners. The firm was Mayer & Koepf, wholesale and retail liquor dealers, at West Twenty-fifth street, Cleveland, Ohio, and Oscar Mayer entered their organization as clerk. For two years he remained in this employ, saving sufficient capital to purchase an independent business, a saloon and cigar store. This he used as a stepping-stone to the more important enterprise in which his after years were spent, the manufacturing of cigars at No. 2585 West Twenty-fifth street. For forty-five years he was engaged in this line, manufacturing a product that found wide favor and gaining a position of prominence in the tobacco trade. He was a Democrat in political faith, and his church was St.

Michael's Roman Catholic, of which he was a devoted supporter and in whose parochial school his children were educated.

Oscar Mayer married, at Cleveland, Ohio, February 17, 1879, Louisa Zellar, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, born in Wittenberg, Germany, youngest of the four daughters of John and Katherine (Yeager) Zellar, her father a blacksmith of Wittenberg. Children of John and Katherine (Yeager) Zellar: Louisa, of previous mention; Marie and Barbara, teachers in Cincinnati, Ohio, convents; and Mrs. Sophie Wickert, of Cleveland, Ohio, who died in 1911. John Zellar brought his family to the United States when Louisa was seven years of age, and she was educated in the public schools of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and St. Mary's Academy of Cleveland. Oscar and Louisa (Zellar) Mayer were the parents of thirteen children, of whom two died in infancy. The others are: 1. Mary, who married William Schindler, of Cleveland, and they have four children: Rosetta, Robert, Ruth, and Herman. 2. Oscar Thomas, who married Rose Wehr, and their children are: Donald and Wallace. 3. Otto Charles, who married Josephine Link, of Cleveland, and they are the parents of twins, Raymond and Clemens. 4. Louise, married William Franz, and they have a son, Richard. 5. Joseph Clemens, who married Barbara Zenkert, of Cleveland, and has a son, Wilbert. 6. Theodore James. 7. Herman J. 8. Loretta Catherine. 9. Carl J. 10. Leo. 11. Henry A. The six youngest children live with their mother at No. 3921 Behrwald avenue, Cleveland, moving there from the West Twenty-fifth street home after the death of the father.

Oscar Mayer died in Cleveland, Ohio, February 14, 1917. A devoted husband, a kind and generous father, he performed

well his life-work, and there are many to whom his companionship is a happy memory.

LAWLOR, Thomas J.,

Business Man.

For half a century Thomas J. Lawlor went in and out among the people of Youngstown, Ohio, and while establishing a prosperous business with them, won their respect and friendship. A man of fine business ability and keen intellect, he possessed as additional equipment for life's battle—a genial, kindly, thoughtful disposition, and a public spirit which led him to the support of all movements for community good. He was a native son of the Buckeye State, born in Lowellville, Mahoning county, his parents Richard and Mary (Collins) Lawlor. Richard Lawlor was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, and educated in Ireland. He was engaged in business as an exporter of fish, but in Ohio was an agriculturist. His wife, whom he married in 1848, was Mary (Collins) Lawlor, born near Dublin, Ireland, and educated in Dublin. They came to the United States immediately after their marriage, and located in Lowellville, Ohio, where eight sons were born to them, Thomas J. Lawlor, being their first born. The parents were devoted members of the Catholic church, and reared their children according to its tenets.

Thomas J. Lawlor was born in Lowellville, Ohio, November 5, 1849, and died in Youngstown, Ohio, June 2, 1921. He was educated in the district school, but the years devoted to study were limited. His first position was on a railroad as brakeman, but his mother so strongly objected that he gave it up and became associated with his father in farming, so continuing until 1871. In that year he came to Youngstown, and for half a cen-



S. J. Lawler

tury that city was his home. His first employment in Youngstown was with John F. Hollingsworth, who taught him the tinsmith's trade. He spent three years with the Hollingsworths, John J., the father, head of a house furnishing business, Sheldon, the son, a master tinner, and was an inmate of their home during these years. In 1875 he bought a one-third interest in the Hollingsworth business, but a short time before the death of John F. Hollingsworth, in 1882, Mr. Lawlor purchased the remaining two-thirds and became the sole owner. He continued in the house furnishings business until his passing in 1921, and, as the years went by, expanded, enlarged and prospered, his the largest business of its kind in the city. The store was located on the Parmalee property on Federal street until his death, since which time the business was moved to the corner of Federal and Holmes streets, where it continues, now being under the management of Mrs. Irmine (Lawlor) Gillespie, eldest daughter of Thomas J. Lawlor. Mr. Lawlor had other business interests, was connected officially with several Youngstown corporations, including the City Trust and Savings Bank, of which he was director from the time it was founded. He was highly regarded as a business man and possessed an army of friends.

Mr. Lawlor was one of the oldest members of St. Columba's Roman Catholic Church, active in all its social affairs; was a fourth degree and a charter member of the Knights of Columbus, and interested in other organizations of the city. He served St. Columba's Church as a member of the board of trustees, and when the new church was erected by the parish he was a member of the building committee. He was a Democrat in politics, but took very little part in party affairs, and

usually based his vote upon the quality of the man seeking his support.

On September 16, 1880, in old St. Columba's Church, Mr. Lawlor married Anna Collins, daughter of James and Anna (McDermott) Collins, her parents born in Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Lawlor four children were born: 1. Irmine, married George Gillespie, of Youngstown, Mrs. Gillespie and her husband succeeding to the management of her father's business. 2. Marie, married John B. Barrett, of Youngstown, and they are the parents of a daughter, Marie, also of a son, Thomas. 3. Claire, married John McFadden, of Tulsa, Oklahoma. 4. Eunice, died at the age of two years.

When Mr. Lawlor was laid at rest in Calvary Cemetery it might be said that the city mourned, as in a sense it did, for he was so widely and so favorably known that many felt a personal grief in his death. He was extremely fond of children, and children loved Mr. Lawlor. He was one of those bright, cheerful characters who saw the bright side of everything, and often quoted his motto: "Do your best and leave the rest."

KIRCHNER, Frank D.,

Floriculturist.

A few months prior to his passing, Frank D. Kirchner sold his Cleveland (Ohio) bakery interests and invested in a greenhouse adjoining his farm and residence in West Park, Cleveland, Ohio. There he planned for the cultivation of roses, chrysanthemums, carnations, sweet peas, and planned equipping the greenhouse according to the best modern ideas. Four months later he passed away, and the management of the greenhouse enterprise fell upon his widow, Rose M. Kirchner, and her capable children. On October

1, 1920, they incorporated as The Riverside Florists Company, Inc., with a capital of \$100,000. Mrs. Kirchner was made president, Frank B. Kirchner, general manager, Victor J., associated as a director; and Miss Collette A. Kirchner, secretary. Mrs. Kirchner, a business woman of fine ability, has, with the aid of her equally competent assistants, brought to fruition the hopes her husband had for the enterprise, and The Riverside Florists Company, Inc., in addition to having one of the largest and most modernly equipped greenhouses, has built up a very large wholesale and retail business in cut flowers. The business is situated on the proposed new county boulevard system and on the banks of the beautiful Rocky river. Mrs. Kirchner owns several acres on the Riverside drive, and this property has a brilliant future. The company has added general landscaping to its business, and at present has three competent landscape gardeners in its employ. This work should prove very profitable.

The Kirchners came to Cleveland from Kentucky, Frank Kirchner arriving in 1866, his family following in 1868. In 1871 he founded Kirchner's Bakery, at No. 2211 Lorain avenue, when that section was believed to be the central intersection of the West Side (events, however, not justifying that belief). Frank and Josephine (Hoeffner) Kirchner were the parents of six children, this review dealing with the career of one of their sons, Frank D., the eldest.

Frank D. Kirchner was born in Columbus, Kentucky, April 28, 1867, died at West Park, Ohio, March 7, 1917. His mother joined her husband in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1868, and there he attended St. Mary's Parochial School, going thence to St. Mary's College at Dayton, Ohio, finishing his studies with a general business course at Spencerian Business College.

During his youth in the intervals of school life he worked with his father in the bakery which the latter had established at No. 2211 Lorain avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, and at the age of twenty had acquired a very good knowledge of the baking trade and business. From the age of twenty to twenty-one he was employed in a bakery in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, there perfecting himself in the baker's art. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to partnership with his father, they continuing in business together from 1888 until 1900, when the elder Mr. Kirchner retired, the son then assuming complete control of the Kirchner bakery.

During the year 1895 the firm had opened another Kirchner bakery at Central Market, on the East Side, and at the time of the elder Mr. Kirchner's retirement, the firm was running both plants. In 1910 Frank D. Kirchner added a third bakery, locating it at the corner of Lorain street and Fulton road. In 1915 he opened another in the new West Side Market. He was very successful in his business enterprises, conducting them with energy and skill. In 1915 he sold the large bakery business that his father had founded in 1871, and retired from that activity. He purchased a farm and residence at West Park, Ohio, and some time after retiring from the bakery business he bought an adjoining greenhouse and began developing it along modern lines. He did not live to carry out his plans, his death occurring in March, 1917.

Mr. Kirchner was a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, and from boyhood sang in the choir of that church. His father was also a member of that church and a member of its board of trustees. Both father and son were members of the various societies of the church. Frank D. Kirchner was a Democrat in politics, a man of fine character

and reputation. He loved his home and there all his hours "off duty" were spent.

Mr. Kirchner married, at Cleveland, Ohio, June 16, 1896, Rose M. Hirz, of that city, daughter of John and Mary (Miller) Hirz, her father a carpenter and merchant. John Hirz was born in Cleveland. He served in the Union army, enlisting in 1861 and serving until peace came in 1865. At the battle of Chickamauga he was deafened by the roar of the guns and never recovered his hearing. Mary (Miller) Hirz, mother of Mrs. Kirchner, was born in Liverpool, Ohio, now known as Valley City. Dionysius Miller, her father, was one of the pioneer German settlers of Cleveland, Ohio, coming from Baden, Germany, to Boston, Massachusetts, thence to Cleveland, Ohio. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Kirchner: 1. Victor J., born May 11, 1897. 2. Frank B., born August 24, 1898. 3. Collette Ann, born June 24, 1900. 4. Angela, born October 7, 1902, a student nurse at Lakeside Hospital (1921). 5. Marie, born April 3, 1905, a high school student. 6. Joseph, born March 7, 1907, a high school student.

The family home at No. 3363 Riverside Drive, West Park, Ohio, is presided over by Mrs. Kirchner. The plans laid out by her husband for the greenhouse business she has carried far beyond his original intentions, and she has most ably administered the affairs of the corporation with the aid of her capable sons and daughter. She is a member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, a Democrat in political preference, and of a most genial disposition and pleasing personality.

BLISS, Wilman Hunting.

Agriculturist.

On a farm of one hundred and forty-three acres on the River road at Madison,

Ohio, Wilman Hunting Bliss spent two decades of his life prior to moving to the new home he had caused to be erected on West Main street, in Madison, Ohio, that residence being his home for another two decades, and is still the home of his widow, Mrs. Mary E. (Warner) Bliss. Mr. Bliss was a man of fine business ability, and possessed the perfect confidence of his townsmen, who from time to time honored him with election to public positions of trust. He was a man of intense human sympathy, and anyone in trouble always found in him a friend. Many sought him for counsel and advice on business affairs, and he was never too busy to give them a cheering word of hope and encouragement. He was most kindly-hearted, notably so in his family, his wife, children and grandchildren all very dear to him and his great comfort in the last years of his life when he was a semi-invalid. He was a son of Reuben and Ann (Hunting) Bliss, and a grandson of Rev. Enoch Bliss. His twin brother, Willis, died in early manhood, and a younger brother, Albert, died in his teens.

Rev. Enoch Bliss had among others a son, Rev. Dr. Daniel Bliss, who survived all his brothers, and for fifty-five years was a missionary in Syria. Early in his experience as a missionary it became evident that a college was needed to educate leaders for the people and he was chosen to establish such an institution. In 1864 he visited England and the United States, and secured funds with which college work was begun in a small way. He became president of the college which was located at Beirut, Syria, and known as the Syrian Protestant College, and until 1903 Rev. Dr. Daniel Bliss, D. D., was its efficient and honored president. He saw the institution grow from nothing to a great college with an enrollment of nearly one thousand students and thirty

professors, fitting men for business and the professions. After his retirement in 1903, Rev. Dr. Bliss was succeeded as president of the college by his son, Rev. Howard S. Bliss, D. D. Rev. Dr. Daniel Bliss visited the United States in 1911, he being then eighty-seven years of age, and was accompanied by his wife. They returned to Syria in the fall of that year.

Wilman Hunting Bliss was born in Madison, Ohio, June 20, 1852, and died at his home, West Main street, Madison, October 10, 1916. His father was a farmer, and the lad spent his boyhood at the home farm on the River road, obtaining his education in the Madison public schools and at the seminary on Middle Ridge road. The home of his boyhood, a farm of one hundred and forty-three acres, became his by purchase from his father, and about 1878 he moved to the homestead with his wife and child, and there the family resided until 1898, when they moved to the new home on West Main street, Madison, which Mr. Bliss had caused to be erected. After moving into Madison in 1898, Mr. Bliss sold one hundred acres of the homestead, but retained forty-three acres which, with the Madison home, is still the property of Mrs. Bliss.

In addition to his farming interests, Mr. Bliss was a poultry dealer, buying poultry from farmers far and near, dressing it and shipping same to Connecticut and Massachusetts markets, he shipping thirty-two hundred chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese for one Thanksgiving market. Mr. Bliss was a member of the City Council, served several terms, and held other public office. For over twenty years he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he was a Republican, and interested in all that concerned the welfare of his town and very highly esteemed.

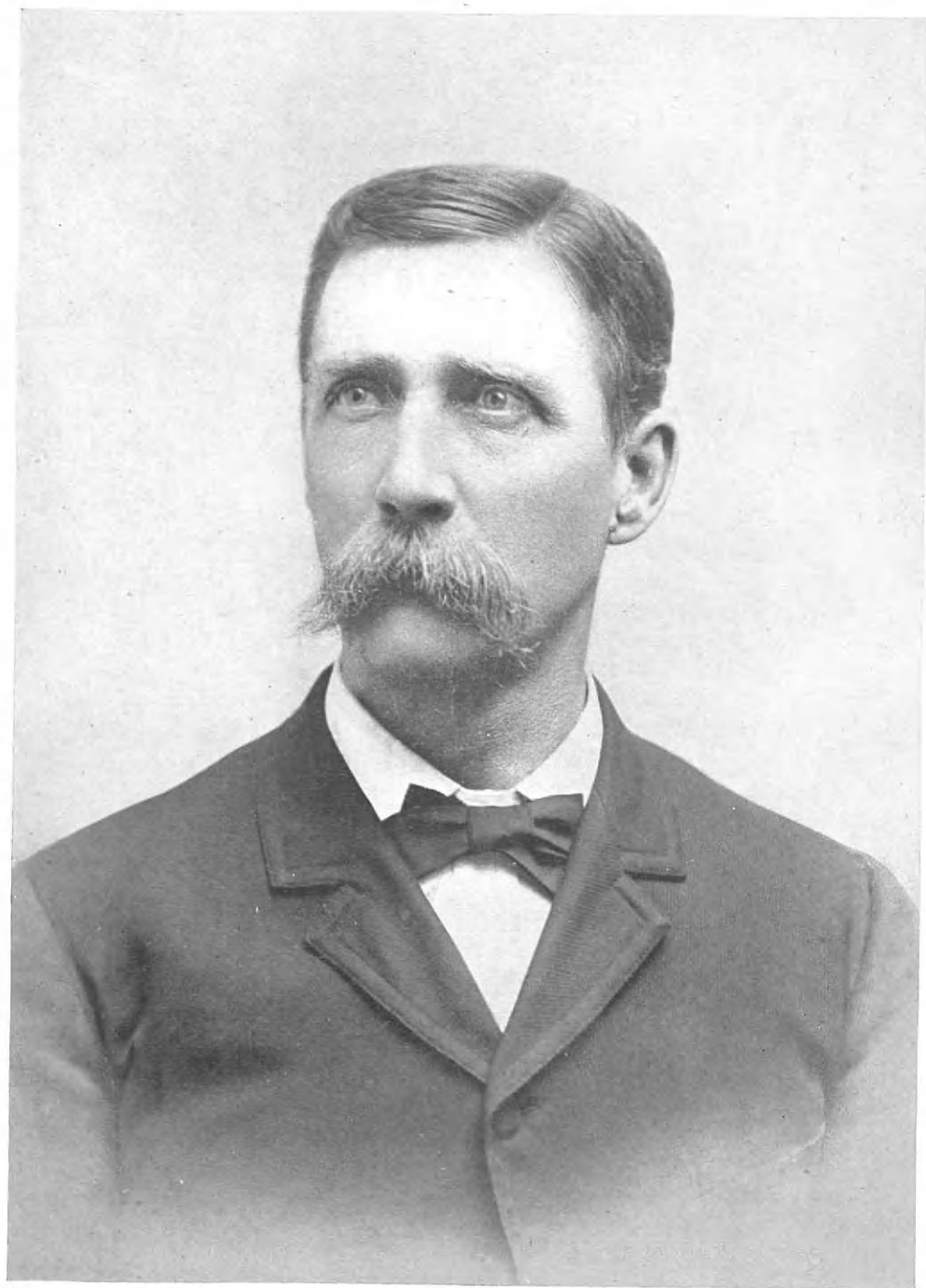
Mr. Bliss married, in Madison, Ohio,

September 11, 1875, Mary E. Warner, who was born in Madison, the daughter of Albert G. and Sarah (Miller) Warner, her father a farmer, born in Middletown, Connecticut. Mrs. Sarah (Miller) Warner was born on the same farm on which her daughter, Mary E., was born. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Bliss, Naham Miller, was an early settler, and cleared the land. He was a great temperance man, and it is said that his barn was the first one raised in Madison township in which whiskey was not served. Two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bliss: 1. Bessie May, who while a student at Berea College met Rev. R. Thomsen, also a student there, and later became his wife. He is a Presbyterian minister, and after pastoral work in Arkansas and Kansas, accepted a call from the Presbyterian church at Amarillo, Texas, where they have now resided eleven years. Rev. and Mrs. Thomsen are the parents of two sons, and two daughters: Carl W., Daniel Bliss, Martha May, and Dorothy Ann. 2. Sarah Eva, who married Walter Adlard, and they are the parents of four daughters: Mary Louise, Ruth Irene, Bessie Eva, and Catharine Winn. Mr. Adlard is engaged in mercantile business in Madison, Ohio. Mrs. Bliss survives her husband and continues her residence in Madison.

TREAT, William Henry,

Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

The Treat family is one of New England's oldest, and from the Connecticut branch came Roland Treat, a farmer of Ashtabula county, Ohio, his farm located at Colebrook. He married Melinda Treat, and among their children was a son, William Henry Treat, whose life-story is herein related.



A. A. Barker

William Henry Treat was born at the home farm at Colebrook, Ashtabula county, Ohio, September 29, 1834, and died at North Madison, Ohio, April 12, 1912. His youth was spent on the farm, and during the intervals in school life he was employed as his father's assistant. He exhausted the advantages of the district public school, then entered high school at Orwell, a town not far from the farm, and there, at the age of seventeen, he was graduated. Farm life made no appeal to the young man, and no opportunity offering through which he might enter business life, the lad, after completing high school, learned the carpenter's trade. He completed his trade and was engaged as a carpenter until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Sixth Regiment, Ohio Cavalry, and served for three years in the Union army. He escaped injury, returned in safety from the army, married Mary Loveland, of Orwell, Ashtabula county, Ohio, and moved to the vicinity of Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he bought a farm, and when farm work permitted, worked as a carpenter for the neighborhood builders. Eight years later his wife died in Grand Rapids, where she is buried.

After the death of his wife, Mr. Treat sold his farm at Grand Rapids and returned to the old home at Colebrook, where he again married, remaining in Colebrook for two years after his marriage. In 1880 he moved to Gustavus, Trumbull county, Ohio, where he bought a factory and for several years was successfully engaged in cheese manufacture. That business soon lost its attraction for him and, selling his plant, Mr. Treat moved to North Madison, Ohio, where he bought the Ford grist mill, located on the Dock road. That was a permanent move and for more than a quarter of a century he operated his mill and its surroundings

of thirty-two acres of fertile farm land. North Madison, Lake county, Ohio, is a famous buckwheat-growing center and hundreds of tons of that grain passed through the old mill in addition to the other grains. Mr. Treat conducted a prosperous milling business until his death, April 12, 1912.

Mr. Treat was a member of Geneva Post, Grand Army of the Republic; he had been reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a man of energy and progress, always willing to aid a good cause or a worthy neighbor. He never sought nor held public office, but was fully alive to his duty as a citizen, and always met every obligation, public or private.

Mr. Treat married (second) at Colebrook, Ashtabula county, Ohio, December 4, 1878, Ann E. Dillon, who survives him and continues her residence at the farm and at North Madison, Lake county, Ohio. She still owns the farm of thirty-two acres, upon which the mill is situated, and manages her property with the skill born of long experience.

KERKER, Adam Albert (2nd),

Merchant, Civil War Veteran.

For half a century Adam A. (2) Kerker was in business in Zanesville, Ohio, and when the years demanded that he cease from his labors he retired to the comfortable home he had prepared and there spent ten years in contented retirement. He was born in the State of Illinois, a son of Adam Albert (1) and Mary (Kaufman) Kerker, his father an Alsatian, his mother a German. Adam A. (1) Kerker, came to the United States and located in Peoria, Illinois, and there his eldest son was born, the home of the family at that time the "Prairie Schooner," in which they made the journey to Peoria, Illinois. Adam A.

(1) Kerker was one of the early settlers at Zanesville, and there died, the father of five sons and four daughters, Adam Albert (2), the second in order of birth.

Adam Albert (2) Kerker was born in Peoria, Illinois, October 2, 1847, and died in Zanesville, Ohio, March 24, 1918. He was but a child when his parents moved to Zanesville, Ohio, and there he attended the public school. He remained at home until reaching the age of seventeen, then, on May 2, 1864, enlisted in Captain Leslie's Company (Company F) of the 159th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He entered as a private and served until receiving an honorable discharge, August 22, 1864, at the expiration of his term of service, one hundred days. Upon his return from the army the young soldier entered into business life as an employee of his father, who was a wholesale grocer. He continued in that business until reaching the age of twenty-five, then opened a wholesale liquor store in Zanesville, on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. He continued in business until about 1908, when the county voted "no liquor," so he closed up his business and retired. Mr. Kerker was a member of St. Thomas' Roman Catholic Church and its societies; a member of Hazlitt Post, Grand Army of the Republic; was a Democrat in politics; and a member of the Holy Name Society. He was highly esteemed as a business man and had many friends in the city in which practically his whole life was passed.

Mr. Kerker married, October 17, 1876, Ernestine Weigand, daughter of Dr. Francis and Ernestine (Prazier) Weigand, her parents both born in Germany, as was their daughter, Ernestine. She was a child of two years when her parents came to the United States and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. Later the family home

was removed to Madison, Indiana, and after a number of years in Indiana, Carrollton, Kentucky, became the family home, then Newark, then Zanesville, Ohio. Dr. Francis Weigand was a practicing physician and became well known in Zanesville, where his daughter, Ernestine, became the wife of Albert A. (2) Kerker. Mr. and Mrs. Kerker were the parents of three children: 1. Edith, who married John M. Morton, of Zanesville, and they have three children: Louise Morton, who married Royal Crammer, of Zanesville, Ohio; John Albert Morton, and William Kerker Morton. 2. Ernest Charles, a druggist of Zanesville, who married Julia Smith, of Zanesville. 3. Olivia Frances, who married John Clement Mattingly, of Zanesville, and they have three children: John O'Neil, Mary Ernestine and Robert Kerker Mattingly. John C. Mattingly is the present owner of the Mattingly Candy Company, a leading wholesale candy firm of Zanesville. He is a son of James and Ella (O'Neil) Mattingly, his father a retired farmer of Muskingum county. Mrs. Ernestine (Weigand) Kerker survives her husband and continues her residence in Zanesville, her home at No. 827 Market street.

BRUCE, William Charles,

Master Machinist.

This ancient and honorable family of Scotland was for two decades represented in Cleveland, Ohio, by William C. Bruce, a skilled machinist and foundryman. He was of Canadian birth, but came to the United States when a boy of nine years, and practically knew no other home. He was a man of keen mind and sound judgment, not afraid to follow his own well-thought-out plans.

Saul and Martha (Aderly) Bruce, both

of Scotch birth, left their home in Scotland and settled in Oakville, a banking town and outport of Hatton county, Ontario, Canada, on Lake Ontario, twenty-two miles from Toronto. They were the parents of a large family, including seven sons and two daughters. Among the sons was William Charles Bruce, to whose memory this review is offered.

William Charles Bruce, third son of Saul and Martha (Aderly) Bruce, was born in Oakville, Ontario, Canada, July 17, 1858, and died at his home in Cleveland Heights, Cleveland, Ohio, January 16, 1919. He spent the first nine years of his life in Oakville, where his father engaged as a shipbuilder. In 1867 the family moved to Anderson, Indiana, and there he spent the years of his minority. He attended the public schools and secured a good education, then became a machinist's apprentice, beginning at Anderson and finishing at Indianapolis, Indiana, with the Atlas Engine Company. He became an expert machinist and in later years was chief engineer for the company in the installation of pumps and water-works machinery. He was located in Indianapolis for several years, later was chief engineer of the cereal mills at Columbus, Indiana, and in 1897 moved with his family to Chagrin Falls, and there was in charge of the machinery of the Ferro-steel Manufacturing Company. He remained there two and one-half years, then removed to Cleveland, Ohio, settling with his family in that city in 1900.

In Cleveland, Mr. Bruce became very active in the manufacturing field. He was president of the Mac Beth Engine Works; president of the Union Screw Company, and president and general manager of the Bowler Foundry Company. In 1916 his health broke down and for three years he was an invalid, he passing away January

16, 1919. He was a good business man, a thorough mechanic, and intensely practical. He was held in high esteem by his business associates, and he made friends everywhere.

In politics Mr. Bruce was a Republican, and for a number of years he was a member and trustee of Euclid Avenue Christian Church. He was a member of the Masonic order, held the thirty-two degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and was a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; his club was the Cleveland Athletic. In 1908 he was elected president of the Cleveland Foundrymen's Association, and held that office for several years.

Mr. Bruce married, November 19, 1884, Addie Ring, of Anderson, Indiana, daughter of Elijah W. and Sophia (Reeder) Ring, her father a prosperous farmer of English ancestry, as is her mother. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. William C. Bruce: 1. Joseph Howe, who is now president and general manager of Bowler Foundry Company; he married Ebba Ellison, of Cleveland, and they have a son, William Charles (2). 2. Jeannette, who married Marrs R. Gibbons, of Cleveland, Ohio, and has a daughter, Jean Jeffie Gibbons. Mrs. Bruce survives her husband, and resides at No. 2628 Dartmoor road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. She is a member of Euclid Avenue Christian Church, both she and her husband active church workers until his passing away.

CLARK, James Benjamin Laird,

Restauranteur.

Men who have passed from the scenes of their active lives leave but two standards by which the value of their lives are told, the tangible evidence of their endeavor, and the place that is held sacred

to their memory in the hearts of those who knew them best. James Benjamin Laird Clark, a resident of Cleveland from 1896 until his death, and one of the prominent restaurateurs of his day, rose far above the average in practical accomplishments, and also, in the course of a busy career, made friendships that shall endure until those who, here held in this close bond, likewise shall have laid aside their work of life. A successful business man, founder of a chain of restaurants in Cleveland that now serve the public with constantly increasing usefulness and outstanding reputation, a public-spirited citizen whose support was never withheld from worthy causes, a man who stood four-square to every situation of life, a devoted and loving husband and father—this was the man Cleveland knew and loved, James Benjamin Laird Clark.

Mr. Clark was born in Tryon, Prince Edward Island, Canada, September 7, 1846, son of Stephen and Eliza (Hall) Clark, both natives of Prince Edward Island, of English descent. Stephen Clark was a prominent merchant of Summerside, and during middle life was the incumbent of several responsible positions in the government. James B. L. Clark was the sixth child in a family of eight, and when he was twelve years of age Summerside, Prince Edward Island, became the family home, and here he obtained his education in the public schools, and in a finishing school presided over by Miss Hutchinson, sister of a well known physician of that place. At the age of eighteen he began business life as a clerk in the mercantile establishment of James Muirhead, of Summerside, subsequently filling the same position for the firm of Cannon & Campbell, William Cannon, a member of the firm, being an uncle of his wife. He was here for a short time when he took advantage of his first real busi-

ness opportunity and became a book-keeper in the employ of his cousin, T. B. Hall, also a merchant of Summerside; Several years later, he became associated with another cousin, T. H. Robblee, he taking over a half interest in the business. As Clark & Robblee the two cousins conducted a prosperous enterprise for several years, extending their interests to include the operation of a fish cannery at Miminegash, which they were instrumental in founding and which developed into a profitable industry.

In 1896 Mr. Clark, convinced of the business possibilities in Cleveland, Ohio, disposed of his holdings in Summerside and Miminegash and left the maritime provinces, coming to Cleveland, and in the fall of that year opened his first lunch-room. This venture met with immediate popular approval and in the following year the second restaurant was established on Superior street, at which time Mr. Clark also brought his family to the city. The first restaurant was on Bond street (now East Sixth street), and, at almost the same spot, one of the modern lunch-rooms of the Clark system is now located. From time to time new restaurants were opened, the success of each assured from the high reputation borne by its predecessors and the wise judgment with which locations were chosen.

Mr. Clark was a Republican in political sympathy, although his activity in public life was confined to his ballot. For a number of years he was a member of the Baptist church of Summerside, Prince Edward Island, superintendent of the Sunday school, leader of the choir, and a loyal supporter of all church work. He affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Independent Order of Foresters, and was a member of the Tippecanoe Club.

James Benjamin Laird Clark married,



Dr. and Mrs. John H. Holsing

at Shediac, New Brunswick, October 11, 1871, Amanda M. Cannon, daughter of Horatio Nelson and Judith Goldrup (McNaught) Cannon, her father of English parentage, a native of Prince Edward Island. Horatio Nelson Cannon was a conductor on the Inter-Colonial railroad at a time when this position was a place of responsibility and importance, and was highly regarded in his community. His wife was a daughter of James McNaught, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who was known as a laird, an owner of an estate. Children of James Benjamin Laird and Amanda M. (Cannon) Clark: 1. Anna J., married S. Alfred Peck of Cleveland, and they are the parents of: Harlow Clark, Ralph Russell, and Alfred Roy. 2. Sarah Russell, married (first) R. W. McDonald; (second) James J. Schworm, of Buffalo, New York, and she has one child of her first marriage, Atwood Lane McDonald, who married Nellie Louth, and lives in Lorain, Ohio. 3. Sanford A., married Bertha Crego, of Wisconsin. 4. Lena Garfield, married John Millimer, and they have one child, John Clark. 5. James Alfred, married Grace Stocking of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and they are the parents of: Alwilda, James B. L., (2), and Asa De Blois. 6. Emily Brewer, married Howard P. Randall, and they have two children: Elizabeth Clark and Janet Ingersoll. 7. Reuben De Blois, married Della Clark, of Michigan. 8. Charlotte Goldrup, married Paul R. Carty, and they are the parents of Jane Minerva. 9. Charles Russell, married Elizabeth Smith, of New Castle, Pennsylvania. 10. Albert Yates, lives with his mother.

James Benjamin Laird Clark died February 2, 1920. Cleveland business circles are the poorer because of his passing, although the work that he founded so surely is continued as he had planned it.

A rare character and splendid personality was taken from those who depended upon him in the role of friend, father and husband, and his name is inscribed upon the list of Cleveland's citizens who strove and accomplished in valuable degree.

HOLSING, John Henry,

Merchant.

For thirty-one years John H. Holsing was engaged in the grocery business, from which he retired but a year prior to his death, and was one of the oldest members of the Cleveland Retail Grocers' Association. He was a native son of Cleveland, his birthplace on old Burton street, now Forty-first street, West. He was of German ancestry, son of Otto and Marie (Haakes) Holsing, both of whom were born in Germany, but were married in the United States, his father for many years an employee at the Union Depot, in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Holsing died in December, 1891, her husband, on January 3, 1921, in Amherst, Ohio, at the age of eighty-nine.

John H. Holsing was born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 25, 1862, died in Lakewood, Ohio, May 12, 1922, and is buried in the Lutheran Cemetery, Brooklyn Heights, Ohio. He was the third child of his parents, and was given a good English education, attending Trinity Lutheran School on West Thirtieth street, Kentucky Street Grammar School and West High School. After leaving school he was apprenticed to Jacob Meyer, a cigar manufacturer in West Forty-first street, Cleveland, and for fifteen years continued in Mr. Meyer's employ. For nine years of that period he was also the owner of a floral shop on Forty-first street, which later he sold to his father, Otto Holsing. In 1890 he opened a grocery store on East Seventy-fifth street, Cleveland, which, with his

wife as assistant, he operated for seventeen years. In 1907 he sold that business and located in Lakewood, Ohio, where he opened a grocery store at the corner of Detroit and Lakeland avenues, which he conducted for fourteen years, retiring September 1, 1921. He was never robust in health, and all through his business career Mrs. Holsing was closely associated with him, at times carrying a generous share of its management. He was an early member of the Cleveland Retail Grocers' Association, and of the Concordia Club, a social organization which he joined in his youth. In politics he was a Republican, and in church membership was connected with St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Mr. Holsing married, in Cleveland, Ohio, July 10, 1890, Clara Ruessmann, daughter of August Henry and Minnie (Lass) Ruessmann. Her father, who was a printer, died in 1875, and her mother in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Ruessmann were the parents of five children, the oldest but ten years of age when the mother died. Clara (Ruessmann) Holsing was reared by an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Ludlow Stuehm, who gave her a good home and education. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Holsing, two of whom died in infancy. The third child, a daughter, Viola, married Oliver F. Lamp, of Lakewood, Ohio, and they are the parents of a son, Robert. Mr. and Mrs. Holsing adopted a baby boy, thirteen months old, who died in his thirteenth year. Mrs. Holsing survives her husband, her home at No. 1358 Cranford road, Lakewood, they having moved there just a few months prior to the husband's death.

STOFFREGEN, Hermann,

Man of Affairs.

In three widely divergent lines of activity Hermann Stoffregen achieved notable

success in St. Louis, Missouri, and in this city, adopted as his home before he had attained his majority, he was regarded with honor and respect for exceptional gifts and accomplishments. Mr. Stoffregen was of German ancestry and birth, son of Hermann and Sophie Stoffregen, and was born in Leipstadt, Westphalia, February 17, 1846.

German schools supplied him with his early education, and as a youth of nineteen years Mr. Stoffregen came to the United States, proceeding directly to St. Louis, where he obtained employment as a grocery clerk, later becoming a worker in a sawmill. His first independent venture was as proprietor of a grocery on South Broadway, which attained such large dimensions that Mr. Stoffregen employed twenty men in the conduct of its operations, the enterprise meeting with extreme success. He withdrew from the mercantile field to enter industrial lines, and in partnership with Mr. Koken, founded the Koken Iron Works, of which he became secretary and treasurer, here scoring another marked success that continued until the death of Mr. Koken, when he and his associates sold the business. At this time he formed an association with Mr. Schauthaler as the Algolite Stone Manufacturing Company, Mr. Stoffregen furnishing the greater part of the capital for the venture, which began in a small way, but which grew to large proportions under the effective leadership of the two partners. Mr. Stoffregen was secretary and treasurer, and his powers of organization, administration, and leadership were dominating factors in the up-building of an enterprise of high standing in its field. Even after his retirement from active affairs he retained his relations with the stone company. It has been said of one conspicuously prominent industrial magnate that he made a habit of success, and this same expression ap-

plies in full force to Mr. Stoffregen, who was never throughout all of his active career, identified with a concern which did not realize generously upon its investment.

Despite his close attention to the affairs of the day, Mr. Stoffregen did not neglect cultural and educational influences; on the contrary he was an extremely cultivated and erudite gentleman. He spoke four languages, was intimately familiar with the best of classic literature, as well as history and art, and in later life traveled extensively. He was a member of the Liederkrantz, the South St. Louis Turn Verein, and the Ethical Society. He was devoted to his home and had no greater delights than those offered in the midst of his family and in a well-stocked library. In politics he was a Republican.

Mr. Stoffregen married Louise Becker, daughter of John and Katherine Becker. Mrs. Stoffregen is a member of St. Mark's Church, identified with much charitable work, and is vice-president of the Blind Girls' Home and the Natural Bridge Orphans' Home. They were the parents of one daughter, Lola, who married Jacob Storkey, and who died during their wedding tour in Mexico, April 16, 1900.

COALE, Samuel A.,

Business Man, Patron of Art.

With the St. Louis of the middle nineteenth century the Coales, father and son, bearing the same name, Samuel A. Coale, were identified as citizens of leading importance. In the fields of business, in movements of civic improvement, in the fostering of artistic appreciation, and in many other lines of work their influence multiplied and reached out, resulting in benefit to their fellows as individuals and as a community.

The Missouri branch of the family of

Coale was of earlier residence in Maryland, and William Coale, a seventeenth century resident of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, was an eminent minister of the Society of Friends. His son, William Coale, who died in 1715, married Elizabeth Sparrow, daughter of Thomas Sparrow, and another son of William Coale, Philip Coale, born in 1673, died in 1697, married Cassandra Skipwith, daughter of Sir George Skipwith.

Cecil county, Maryland, was the birthplace of Samuel Apsley Coale, who in later life came to St. Louis, Missouri, and established in the dry goods business. The first family home in the city was on Eighth street, the district now in the center of the business section of St. Louis. He married Therese Bosseron, and they were the parents of a son, also Samuel A. Coale.

Samuel A. Coale, son of Samuel Apsley and Therese (Bosseron) Coale, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, March 28, 1835. After attending the schools of St. Louis, he was for a time employed in an office, then enlisted in the United States navy and served for four years, gaining advancement to the rank of acting paymaster. After returning home he became associated with the J. M. Comstock Company, was elected secretary of the organization, and so served faithfully and efficiently until his retirement. In business affairs his vision was clear and his judgment sound, his capable administration of his official duties an important factor in the success and prosperity of the company.

Mr. Coale was a patron of art and deeply interested in all artistic endeavor. His fine collection of pictures was one of the first of any considerable proportions and merit in St. Louis, and his wide traveling, reading, and study all had their relation to this, his major interest. His

home was the third house to be erected on old Vandeventer place. He was a communicant of the Catholic church, in which faith he died in 1893. He was a man of strong intellectuality, blending the tastes and pursuits of the scholar with the interests and connections of the man of affairs, holding in all circles in which he moved the esteem and approval of his associates.

Samuel A. Coale married Elizabeth Parker Holderby, daughter of Robert and Susan (Chapman) Holderby, granddaughter of William Holderby, who came to America from England. Robert Holderby, who died about 1850, was a merchant and farmer of Cabell county, Virginia, and served in the War of 1812 as a private in the American army. Susan (Chapman) Holderby was a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Parker) Chapman, and Elizabeth (Parker) Chapman was a daughter of Dr. Alexander and Elizabeth (Barker) Parker. Mr. and Mrs. Coale were the parents of the following children: 1. Louis, married Sophia Diehl. 2. Nellie Marie, married Briscoe Kinealy. 3. Laura, married Paul Dillon, of Massachusetts, and they have two children, Philip and Elizabeth. 4. Ralph. 5. Eugenia.

MOORE, John Edward,

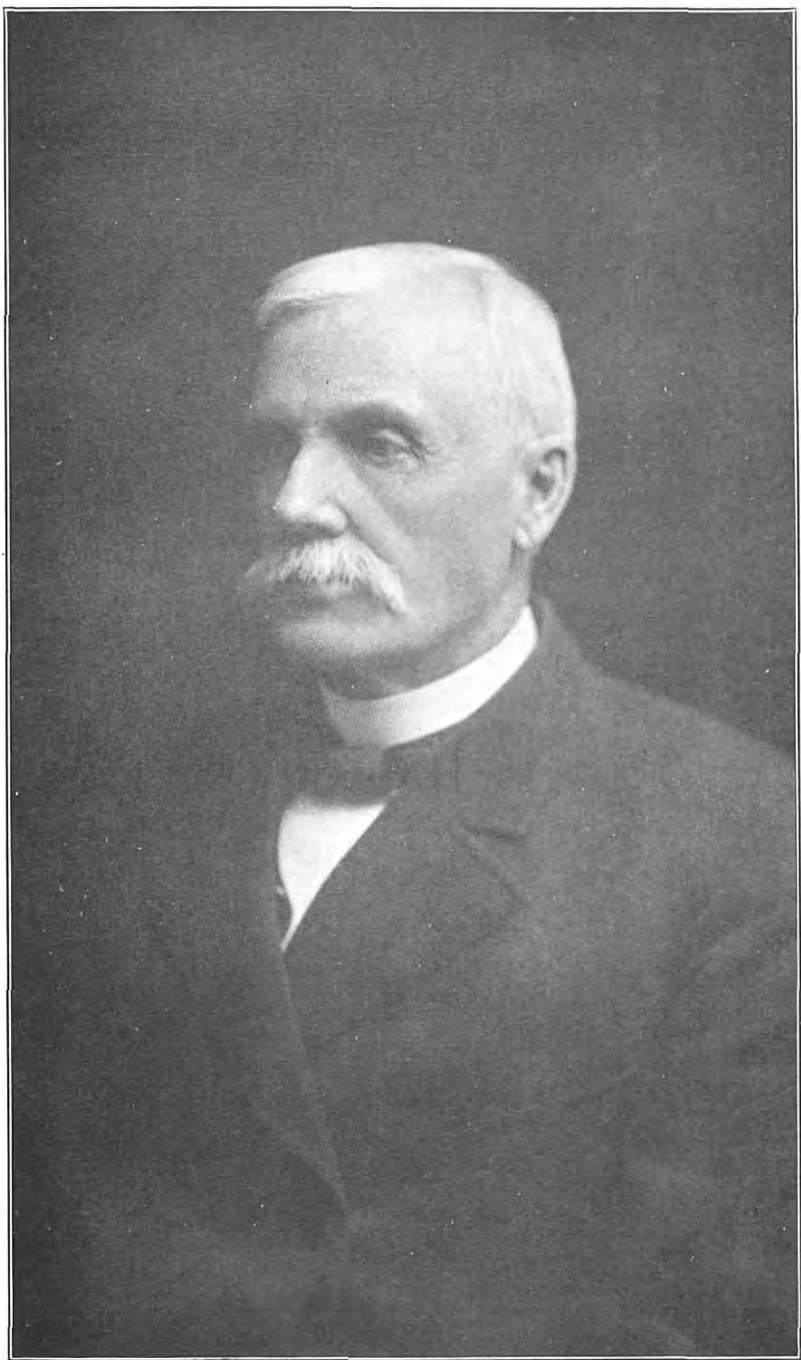
Lawyer, Man of Lofty Character.

Nature gave liberally to John E. Moore, and the gifts bestowed upon him were used liberally for the good of his fellow-men. Cheerfulness, kindness and optimism were ingrained in his nature, and he radiated good fellowship and helpfulness as naturally and spontaneously as he breathed. He was a manly man, a lover of his country, and a good citizen. He passed the allotted "three score and ten years," and for more than forty years he

practiced law in the city of Kokomo. Out of respect for his deep patriotic fervor the Grand Army of the Republic of the city made Mr. Moore an honorary member, and on every holiday or patriotic occasion the flag was displayed at his residence on West Mulberry street, in which he had lived since 1877, but his residence in the city preceded that date by four years. An accident shortened his years, and although he knew that his end was approaching no one can recall ever seeing him depressed or downhearted.

John E. Moore was a member of a Southern family, a son of Jabez H. Moore, born in North Carolina, a farmer, but in later years a settler in Indiana, where he died December 3, 1876. Jabez H. Moore married Temperance Estep, and they were the parents of four children, of whom John E. was the youngest. The home farm was within the present corporate limits of Gas City, Grant county, Indiana, where John E. Moore was born December 3, 1846. He died in Kokomo, Indiana, February 4, 1922.

He was educated in district school and at Quaker Academy, near Fairmount, Indiana, and passed his youth upon the home farm. He prepared for the profession of law at the University of Michigan Law School, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1873. He purchased a residence in Kokomo in 1873, but did not occupy it until he installed his mother and sister Lacy therein in 1877, and that home was his abiding place until the end of his long and useful life. He was an able and painstaking lawyer and always commanded a good practice. He served Kokomo as city attorney, and was elected district attorney for Howard and Tipton counties, serving two terms, 1878-82. He was not a keen money maker, but he possessed sound business judgment, and



John E. Moore

he prospered financially without special effort. He held the respect of the bench and bar of his county, and was a fair and open opponent, keeping always in line with the best ethics of the profession he loved.

In politics he was a Republican, steadfast in his belief, but partisanship was his servant, never his master. He served the "party" as county chairman, and was long an able and a trusted leader. He held strong opinions on every subject, never affiliating with any lodge or church, but was an attendant of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, was scrupulously upright and honorable, his private character beyond approach. He was an honored member of the Howard County Bar Association, and the only man in Kokomo to hold honorary membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, a fitting recognition of the patriotism that all his life made him a champion of the Civil War soldier. He was on terms of greatest friendliness with Vice-President Fairbanks, who was always entertained at the Moore home whenever he came to Kokomo.

A man of literary tastes, he possessed a well selected library, his reading covering a wide range, history perhaps his favorite subject. In the law his work was well done, and he never went to trial until he had thoroughly prepared himself at every point of attack or defence. No one ever challenged his statements of fact, nor his attitude toward the ethics of his profession. He possessed the saving grace of humor, and could smile in the face of defeat, his great heart too small to harbor a petty jealousy. All respected him and all loved him.

He married, on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1901, at Indianapolis, Indiana, Eleanore Jones, daughter of Calvin and Mahala (Pierce) Jones, her parents both

born in North Carolina, but residents of Indiana after 1851, her father a farmer and nurseryman. He was very fortunate in his marriage, and for more than twenty years he enjoyed the warm companionship of a most congenial helpmate. The home to which he took his bride had been presided over by his mother and sister, and had been the family home since 1877. Mr. Moore had planted every tree on the place, and his home was his heaven.

ROMBAUER, Roderick W.,

Fallen in World War.

The historian of the present who makes biography his special province, when following a record of personal history offering brilliant promise, only too often finds the end of his labor in the casualty and death lists of the World War, when millions of the world's choicest manhood were caught in the maelstrom of conflict. Comparatively small as was the loss of the United States when the toll demanded from other combatants is considered, such evidences of sacrifice are found with dismaying frequency here, and among the names in this, our Roll of Honor, is that of Captain Roderick W. Rombauer, of St. Louis, Missouri.

Captain Rombauer was a descendant of a Hungarian family of noble armor-bearing lineage, and was a son of Theodore and Lydia Rombauer, and grandson of Roderick Rombauer, a lawyer. Theodore Rombauer was born in St. Louis, as was his son, Captain Roderick W. Rombauer, whose birth occurred March 17, 1892. He received a thorough education, spending a large part of his youth in travel with his father, and completed his formal studies at the Culver Military Academy. His parents died during his youth, and upon leaving school he entered the wholesale

candy trade in St. Louis, but later withdrew from this line and established in chicken farming near St. Louis. Upon the outbreak of the World War, Captain Rombauer enlisted in the Missouri National Guard and was commissioned captain of the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, also serving for a period with the 110th Division. He was stationed at Camp Funston and at Camp Donovan and, stricken with illness in the performance of his military duties, was placed in the Fort Riley Base Hospital, where his death occurred December 12, 1918. The contemplation of an end thus met inspires one to fervent and deserved tribute, and not one line of the beautiful homage paid to those who made the supreme sacrifice for their country should be allowed to pass from memory. Little enough of beauty or idealism surrounded the soldier in the course of his daily life, however, and so it is that here is simply recorded the death of Captain Rombauer as it stands in the archives of the War Department in Washington, as the passing of an able and devoted officer, fallen in the line of duty.

Captain Rombauer is survived by his wife, Marie (Arendes) Rombauer, a native of St. Louis, daughter of M. C. H. and Marie (Schwartz) Arendes, and their three children are: Lydia, Marjorie, and Roderick W., Jr.

CONRAD, Charles W.,

Inventor.

There are many and diverse opinions existent to-day regarding the regulation of the alcoholic content of beverages and allied subjects and problems, and there is one large group of the people who deplore the passing of such a beverage as that invented by Charles W. Conrad, Budweiser. Mr. Conrad, who was also

the inventor of the method of bottling beer, was long identified with St. Louis, Missouri, and contributed in many channels to her prosperity and progress. The following story of his life and work is largely told in the words of his associates.

Charles W. Conrad was a son of Joseph Conrad, his mother a member of the Preusser family. Joseph Conrad was a chemist in Castell, Southern Germany, and among his children was another son bearing his name, Joseph, who rose to the rank of brigadier-general during the Civil War. Charles W. Conrad (sometimes known as Carl), was born near Mainz, Germany, April 1, 1841, and died in St. Louis, October 26, 1922. He attended school at Mannheim, and in this city later engaged in the champagne business, subsequently coming to the United States in young manhood and making his home in St. Louis. This was during the period of the War between the States, and the young man joined the St. Louis Home Guard, establishing as a dealer in Rhine wine at Second and Market streets. Here an Anheuser-Busch publication, dated August, 1921, takes up the story:

"On one of his business visits to New York he sat in the dining room of a leading hotel, studying the habits of the people. His research into the psychology of the people convinced him that the time was opportune for the introduction of a real high-grade champagne beer—to be light in alcoholic content, a rich champagne in color, carbonated with its own carbonic acid gas, and brewed from the best imported ingredients. Mr. Conrad returned to St. Louis electrified with his idea. He discussed it with the late Adolphus Busch, then president of the corporation that is now known as Anheuser-Busch, Inc. Mr. Busch agreed to manufacture a champagne beer according to

Mr. Conrad's formula. The result of the combined work of Mr. Conrad and Mr. Busch was a fine sparkling beverage—wonderfully flavored—and to this beverage Mr. Conrad gave the magic name of Budweiser. Immediate plans were made by Mr. Conrad for bottling Budweiser in the cellar of his restaurant and business building at Sixth and Locust streets. He equipped a large bottling plant—the first successful beer bottling plant in America. A few others had tried the experiment of bottling beer, but with indifferent success. Mr. Conrad's inventive genius stood him in good stead again, for he perfected a process of sterilization—which was really pasteurization, before Louis Pasteur, the great French scientist, gave the world this wonderful discovery—which enabled him to distribute Budweiser all over the globe in its original purity and deliciousness. That was in 1876, forty-five years ago. The fame of Budweiser spread so rapidly that it was not only sold in every hamlet in the United States, but throughout Mexico, Central and South America, the West Indies, Europe, Asia and Australia.

"While operating his Budweiser importing and restaurant business, Mr. Conrad had the distinction of being the first to successfully introduce electric light in St. Louis. In 1879 he installed on his premises an electric light plant invented and constructed by Charles Heisler, of St. Louis. His keen mind perceived that an electric light in a bottling establishment would be far superior to the gas lights which consumed so much of the oxygen that the air became impure. His was the first bottling plant in the world to be lighted by electricity. The electric lights, then being a great novelty, attracted such crowds to the Conrad establishment that he was compelled to put up a light on the

outside so that the people could see it without interfering with his business.

"In 1883, Mr. Conrad transferred his Budweiser business, labels, trade-marks, copyrights, formulas, etc., to Anheuser-Busch and became connected with this firm in an important capacity. Until a few years ago Anheuser-Busch, as a compliment to the genius of Mr. Conrad, retained the original label. Mr. Conrad was an intimate and lifelong friend of Adolphus Busch. He traveled with Mr. Busch all over the world. In addition to traveling over the greater part of America by stage coach, horse-back and trains of an earlier day with Mr. Busch, Mr. Conrad crossed the Atlantic with him more than forty times. After the death of Mr. Busch in Europe in 1913, Mr. Conrad was one of those selected to accompany the body back to St. Louis.

"Mr. Conrad had no superior as a taster of wine, and never smoked for fear of losing the delicate sensitiveness upon which his skill rested. Until the close of his life his habits were regular, and unless he was admittedly on vacation he kept prompt office hours. One of his co-workers in the Anheuser-Busch organization wrote of him as follows: 'Every day with clock-like regularity, there passes the door of the editorial sanctum an upstanding, kindly featured, elderly gentleman. His keen blue eyes, the eyes of a dreamer, tell the immediate story that here is a man who, at some period of his life, has created something really worth while. This kindly gentleman, who greets us every day with a cheerful, inspiring "good morning" is Mr. Carl W. Conrad, originator, creator of Budweiser.' He was a man of rare equanimity of temper, his creed summed up in a quiet philosophy that embraced the doing of his best for his fel-

lows under all conditions and the harboring of no ill will or malice."

Mr. Conrad married, in 1868, Francisca Vogelsang, daughter of Franz Vogelsang, who was born in the West Indies, and Pauline (Paulsen) Vogelsang, a native of Northern Germany. Her mother was a daughter of C. F. F. Paulsen, a composer of sacred music, a member of an artistically talented family which has produced several painters and musicians of unusual gifts. Mrs. Conrad was born in Venezuela, and St. Louis has been her home since she was a child of five years. Like her husband, she has traveled widely.

SHEPHERD, Theodore Dwight,

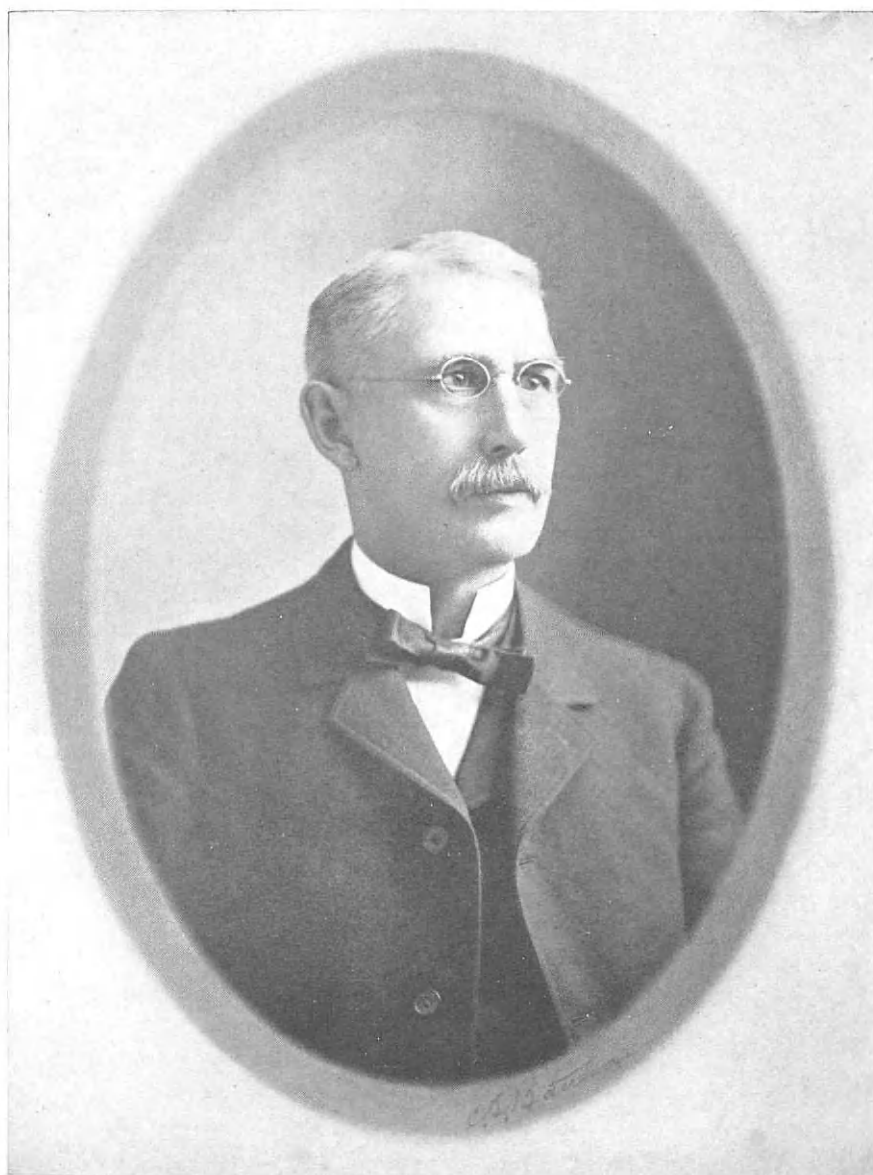
Business Man, Postal Official.

At the age of nineteen, Theodore Dwight Shepherd came to Norwalk, Ohio, and later he became a prosperous merchant of that city. He was a resident of Norwalk from 1862 until his passing in 1904, and during that period became one of the influential men of the city, and was highly regarded as a man of upright character and correct life. The family early appeared in New York and New Jersey, Theodore Dwight Shepherd belonging to the New Jersey branch of the family.

Theodore Dwight Shepherd was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, October 14, 1843, died in Norwalk, Ohio, November 21, 1904, son of the Rev. Vincent and Susan (Dwight) Shepherd, his father a minister of the Gospel, belonging to the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Theodore D. Shepherd attended the public schools of Jersey City and other schools located in the towns in which his father was stationed as pastor, finishing his education at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. In 1862 Mr. Shepherd made Norwalk, Ohio,

his home, beginning his career there as a dry goods store clerk. He became thoroughly familiar with the details of the dry goods business, and in later years engaged very successfully as a merchant in that line, having as a partner C. E. Newman. Newman & Shepherd in addition to conducting a prosperous dry goods business, were also at one time proprietors of the St. Charles Hotel, of Norwalk, now known as the Avalon Hotel. Mr. Shepherd was an able business man, progressive and energetic, holding closely to those sterling business principles, honest dealing, good quality and fair prices. He was public-spirited and very popular in his city both as a merchant and citizen. Mr. Shepherd was a Republican in politics, and was appointed postmaster of Norwalk by President McKinley, appointed to that office, October 31, 1897, and reappointed four years later. He gave the office personal supervision, and his years in office were marked by efficiency in all departments, he being postmaster at the time of his death. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum, deeply interested in its work, and at one time held an important position in the Ohio State Council of the order. He was also affiliated with the National Union, and was an attendant and vestryman of the Episcopal church.

In 1869 Mr. Shepherd married, in Norwalk, Ohio, Ellen Newman, daughter of Charles E. and Mary (Fay) Newman, of a prominent Norwalk family, her father dying in 1887, her mother in 1894. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore D. Shepherd: Charles Vincent and Cornie M. Charles Vincent Shepherd married Helen Cornell, and they have a daughter Alice C.; they reside in Norwalk, Ohio. Cornie M. Shepherd married I. W. Goodell, and they have two children:



Theodore D. Shepherd

Charles Welton and Ellen Jeanette Goodell; they reside at No. 178 West Main street, Norwalk, Ohio.

GERHARD, Oscar J.,

Business Executive.

Oscar J. Gerhard's active years were spent in the operations of the plumbing firm of Abel & Gerhard, one of the largest and most widely-reputed houses in its special field in St. Louis, Missouri, and although there were many members of the organization who excelled him in technical knowledge and ability, there were none who made greater contributions to the wealth and prosperity of the concern. His province was the development of the firm's patronage, and his straightforward address and pleasing personality were determining factors in the choice of his house for large municipal and private contracts. A vigorous, progressive business man, he was a familiar figure to the city of a decade and a half ago, and his name recalls a respected and esteemed citizen of fine personal attributes.

Oscar J. Gerhard, son of Julius H. and Elizabeth Gerhard, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, November 16, 1852. The public schools prepared him for entrance at the Christian Brothers' College, and upon the completion of his studies, entered the plumbing business, in which industrious and intelligently applied efforts took him upward until he formed the firm of Abel & Gerhard. Mr. Gerhard laid no claim to great technical equipment, but he was a forceful and able executive, qualified to shape a firm policy and to lead his associates in the paths thus determined. His constant insistence upon the highest possible quality brought the firm into wide favor, and they specialized in large contract work, executing many commissions for the city and others of a similar public

nature. Until ten years prior to his death, March 15, 1919, Mr. Gerhard devoted himself with whole-hearted enthusiasm to the upbuilding and direction of this enterprise, which was regarded with such universal favor in the district. There is perhaps no line of work in which a strictly dependable firm is an indispensable asset quite so much as in plumbing operations, and the personal reputation of Mr. Gerhard and his associates for undisputed probity was the chief factor in the remarkable growth of the organization.

Mr. Gerhard was a member of the Liederkranz and the Union clubs, and was extremely popular in a wide circle of friends and acquaintances made in social intercourse and the business world. There was no interest, however, aside from the demands of his business, which drew him from his home, for in his devoted care for his family, and in the life which they enjoyed together, he found his highest reward. Mr. Gerhard was a Republican in political faith.

Mr. Gerhard married Louise C. Schluter, daughter of Ernest and Charlotte (Risch) Schluter, both natives of Germany, her father the owner of the cigar store privilege in the old Planters' Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Gerhard were the parents of two children: Charlotte and Clarence.

BENEKE, August,

Man of Affairs.

It is a pleasing labor to delve into the annals of the past and to bring forth for perusal and contemplation the records of men who performed well their duty in the various relations of life, practical, social, domestic and religious. The St. Louis, Missouri, of the middle nineteenth century knew August Beneke as an accomplished man of affairs, decisive in action, dependable in counsel, an asso-

ciate of the group of financiers and business men to whose labors is due the firm foundation upon which rose the progressive and prosperous city of to-day.

August Beneke was born in Celle, Germany, November 25, 1830, in the shadow of the beautiful castle which was the seat of the Celle line of dukes of the house of Brunswick-Lüneburg. As a youth he came to the United States, landing at Baltimore, Maryland, and proceeded to St. Louis, where he became engaged in the china business. Subsequently he formed an association with the United States Savings Institution, where he became cashier, continuing in this office for several years, ill health finally compelling him to seek relief in a journey abroad. He returned but little benefited, and his death occurred in St. Louis, March 10, 1871. Although but a comparatively young man, he had made a notable mark in the financial world of the Middle West, was referred to on many subjects by the most successful men of affairs of the city, and by a pleasing personality and uniform kindness and courtesy won the enduring regard of his fellows in all classes. His tastes were domestic, and he had no greater pleasures than those which he found in his home and with his family.

Mr. Beneke married (first) Octavia LeSoeur, when twenty-one years of age, his wife a member of one of the earliest French families of St. Louis. They were the parents of two children: William H., and August F., the latter of Carthage, Missouri. He married (second) Leonora Schuessler, daughter of Dr. Charles F. and Magdaline Schuessler. Dr. Charles F. Schuessler was a prominent and successful physician who left an extremely large practice to become surgeon to the Sixth Indiana Regiment of the Union Army in the Civil War, rising to the post of medical director of the army of the

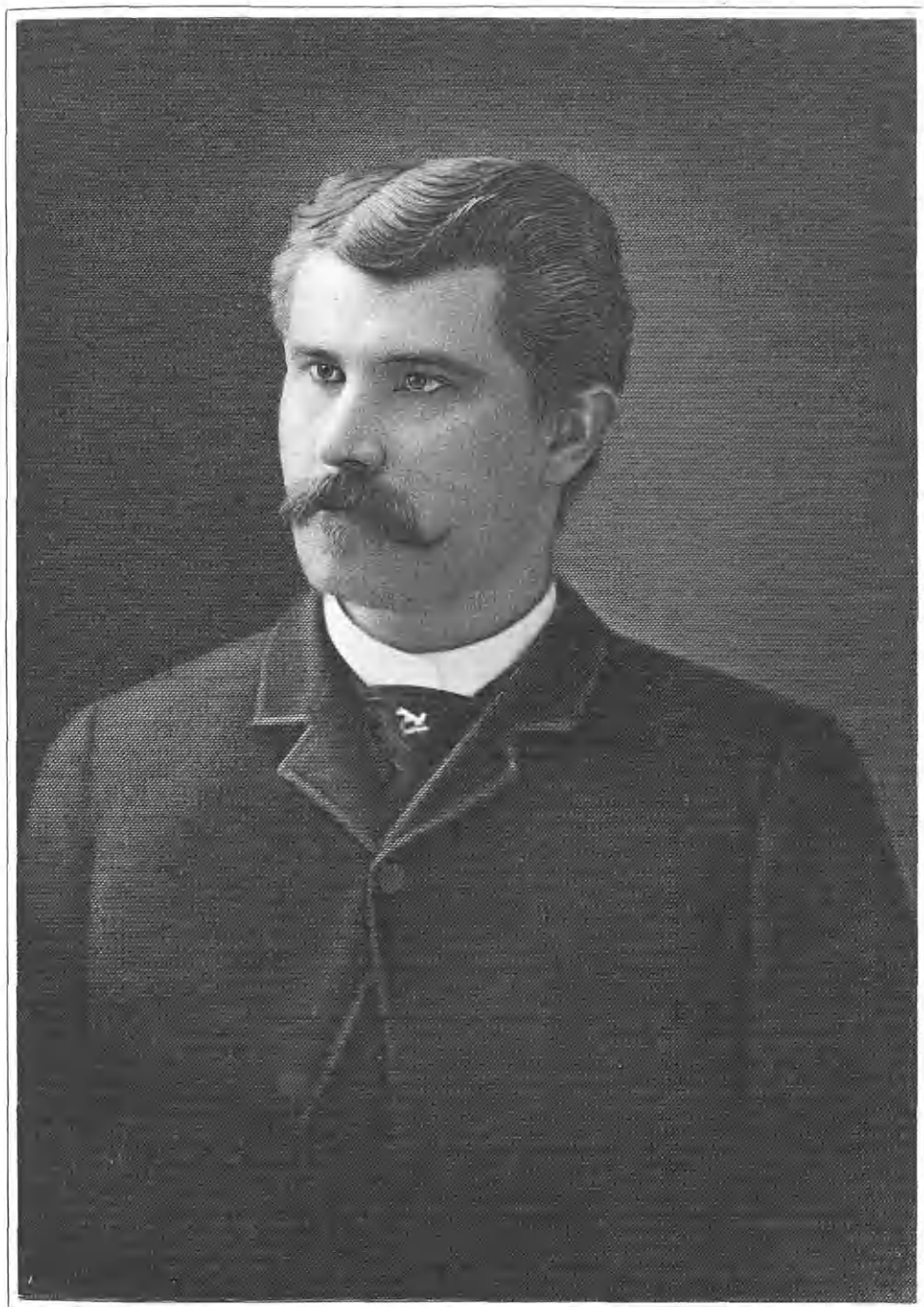
West. He was a native of Stüttgart, Germany.

GAIRING, Robert R.,

Skilled Worker in Metal.

When a young man, George Gairing came to Cleveland, Ohio, from his native Germany, bringing with him his wife, Sophia (Kuntz) Gairing, and their four children, Adolph, George, Robert R., and Alfred, the last named being the only present member of the family residing in Cleveland. George Gairing, the father, was a machinist by trade, and upon coming to Cleveland, the family home was at No. 13 Woodbine street. There Robert R. Gairing, the principal character of this review, spent his youth, and in Cleveland followed the same trade as his father, although he was a duly qualified physician, regularly graduated from medical school. But his tastes were mechanical, and he never practiced his profession, becoming, on the contrary, a skilled worker in metal.

Robert R. Gairing was born in Germany, February 25, 1859, but at the age of six years was brought to the United States by his parents, the family finding a home in Cleveland, Ohio. He completed the public school courses of grammar and high school study in Cleveland, his residence until his marriage being at the family home, No. 13 Woodbine street. After high school graduation, he completed a four-year course of study in Cleveland Medical College on West Twenty-fifth street, but, as before stated, never practiced his profession, having a strong liking for mechanics with a decided talent for the working of metal. He engaged first as an apprentice in the machine shops of the "Three C" Railroad, located on Fall street, Cleveland, Ohio, there serving four years, becoming a skilled



Robert R. Lairing

machinist. His first position as a journeyman was with the White Sewing Machine Company, and while working in that shop his luncheon neighbor in a nearby restaurant was James A. Garfield, later one of the martyred Presidents of the United States. For five years he remained with the White Sewing Machine Company, but when the panic of 1882 caused a depression in his trade, he moved to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and there located his family, he securing employment with the Frick Company, Waynesboro, fourteen miles away, returning to his home for week-ends. After four years there he succumbed to the climate, and after an attack of typhoid fever, which was very serious, he returned with his family to Cleveland, where under the care of his schooldays' chum, Dr. William Waltz, he rapidly regained his health. For eight years after his return to Cleveland, Mr. Gairing was foreman of the shops of the McMyler Interstate Company. He then spent several years in Cleveland with the Frick Company; was with the Hill Clutch Company for two years, and the American Ball Bearing Company, where he was engaged until his last fatal illness.

Mr. Gairing met with an experience not uncommon to inventors, but most unjust. After leaving the "Three C" shops, and before going with the White Sewing Machine Company, he perfected an invention for both a hand and a foot power brake for electric cars, the first inventor to perfect such a brake. He interested Donner & Dutton, manufacturers, and was employed by that firm as shop foreman and given an interest in the company, which was to manufacture the brake and pay Mr. Gairing a royalty. In some way, Mr. Gairing was outwitted by others who used his ideas and received the royalties in greater part.

On June 15, 1880, Mr. Gairing married Elizabeth Shaffer, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Kimmel) Shaffer, her parents born in Germany, her father a carpenter in railroad employ, engaged in building the first Pullman sleeping car. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Gairing: 1. Walter W., born April 26, 1881; married Fannie Biendel, and has three children: Daniel, married Alice Murray, and resides in Wadsworth, Ohio; Teresa; Anna Belle, a student in Lakewood High School (1921). 2. Viola, born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1882, died in Lakewood, Ohio, July 28, 1913, leaving a husband, John Schuster, of Cleveland, and two children, Robert Russell and Walter Schuster. Mr. and Mrs. Gairing were members of Bridge Street German Lutheran Church, Mr. Gairing a Republican in politics. He held no lodge or society memberships, his great happiness being his home and his family. Mr. Gairing died October 17, 1917. Mrs. Gairing survives her husband, and resides at No. 1672 Robinwood avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.

SCHLATHER, Leonard,

Representative Citizen.

Among the citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, who achieved distinction in business, entitling them to be placed among the representative men of the community, there are many whose quiet perseverance in a particular pursuit elevated them to positions enviable in the eyes of their fellow-men, and as lasting as well-merited. In this class may be placed Leonard Schlather, who gained a success in life that is not measured by financial prosperity alone, but is gauged by the kindly and congenial associations that go toward satisfying man's nature. Mr. Schlather belonged to the class of men, who, in days

gone by, added to the growth and importance of his adopted city, and who became prominent by the force of his own individual personality. But few men have lived in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, who have left a brighter record for every trait of character that constituted real greatness, and Mr. Schlather's life is well worth preserving in such volumes as this, to furnish instruction for the generations to come. His name ever stood as a synonym for all that was enterprising in business and progressive in citizenship, and his industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle, were illustrated in his career. His personal qualities were highly commendable, and he was truly a man of unusual strength of purpose and business ability. He was most kindly and companionable, made friends easily, and possessed the rare faculty of keeping those friendships. For sixty-two years, Leonard Schlather was a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, locating there in 1856, a young man of twenty-two, who, three years earlier, had left his native Germany. He built up a very large industry in Cleveland, and remained at its head forty-five years, accumulating a large estate. He was devoted to his adopted city, and as evidence of his gratitude two monuments adorn the city, the Schiller-Goethe, and the Richard Wagner groups. He invested his fortune in Cleveland property, the Schlather estate lying in beautiful Rocky River, a suburb of Cleveland.

Schlather (Schlatter) Arms—Per bend sinister or and azure; in chief a hurt, in base a bezant; over all a bend sinister argent.

Crest—A wing, same as the arms of the shield.

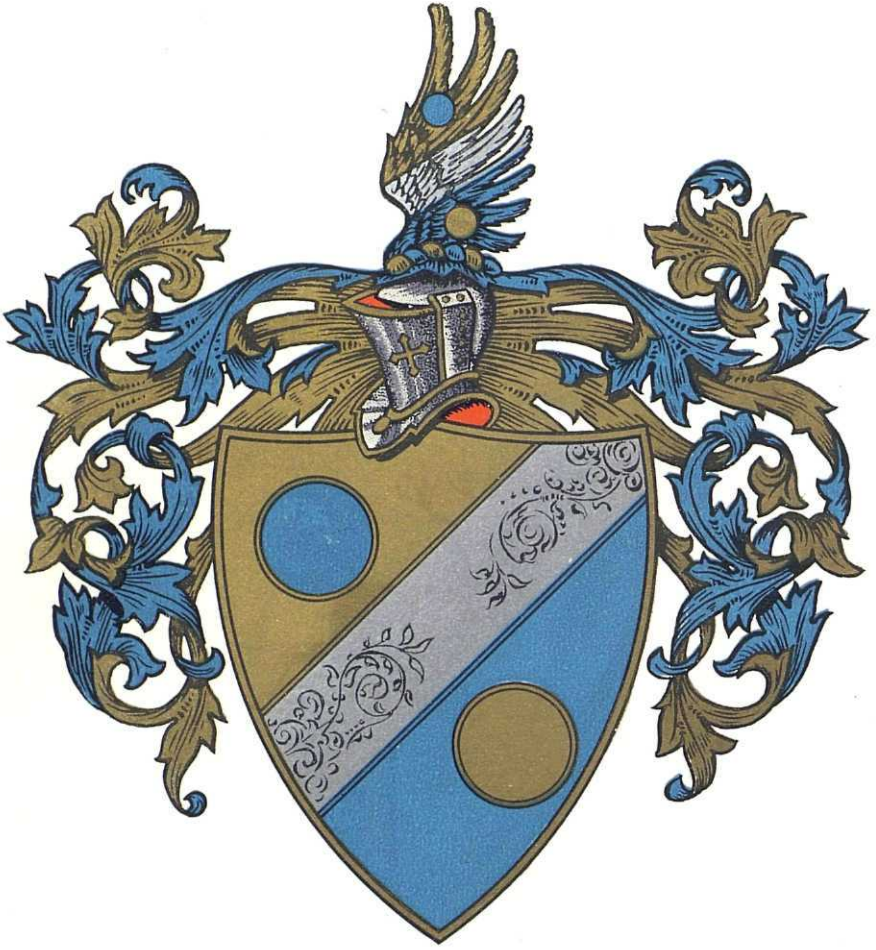
Adam Schlather, a brick manufacturer of Jabenhausen, Germany, was also the owner of a farm which was the family home, and there Leonard Schlather spent his early life, as did all the children of Adam and Rosa (Vollmer) Schlather.

Leonard was the fourth son of this large family. Two of his elder brothers, Frederick and Christian, in 1853 decided to come to the United States. At the last moment, Christian, the second son, weakened at the sight of the mother's grief at losing her two eldest sons, and decided to remain at home. As all sailing arrangements had been made, it was hurriedly decided that Leonard should take his brother's place, which he did, even to taking the packed belongings of his brother, for the change of plan was made at the vessel on which the brothers had engaged passage. Such was the manner of the coming of Leonard Schlather to the United States, a young man of nineteen.

Leonard Schlather was born in the town of Jabenhausen, Württemberg, Germany, June 20, 1834, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, April 19, 1918, where he was laid at rest in Riverside Cemetery. He grew up at the home farm and obtained a good education, early, however, in the intervals of school life, aiding his father in his brick-manufacturing. Until 1853 he remained at home, then as above mentioned, with his elder brother, Frederick, came to the United States, locating in Altoona, Pennsylvania, where some members of his mother's family (Vollmer) were living. There he was employed by the Vollmer Brewing Company, for a few years, becoming familiar with brewing methods. In 1856 he left Altoona, and located in Cleveland, Ohio, where his after-life was spent. Leonard Schlather always remembered, with great gratitude, the assistance given him by his elder brother, Frederick, who became a successful business man, and he advanced to Leonard Schlather his first \$10,000, which was the real foundation of Leonard Schlather's later success.

In Cleveland, Leonard Schlather engaged in the only business in which he





Schlather



Schwarz



Sophie Schwarz Schlatter

was expert, and in a two-story frame building, at the corner of Carroll avenue and West Twenty-eighth street, started a small brewery. From this small beginning grew the largest brewery in Cleveland, a plant that finally covered more than an entire city block, the last addition being made in 1885. Mr. Schlather continued the business which he founded until 1901, then sold to the Cleveland Sandusky Brewing Company, and retired from all connection with the Leonard Schlather Brewery.

In 1881 Mr. Schlather built a residence at No. 1900 West Twenty-eighth street, and later purchased eleven acres on the bluff at Rocky River, on Wooster road, a short distance from the central section of Rocky River, a suburb of Cleveland. That was his summer home for many years, and, as opportunity offered, he purchased adjoining tracts until the Schlather estate consisted of ninety-seven acres, with several residences thereon, all in the valuable Rocky River section.

Mr. Schlather had extensive banking interests, being vice-president of the People's Saving Bank; director of the Union Bank of Cleveland, was also connected with the Society for Savings, and had a large interest in the old Sheriff Street Market at one time. He was a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce; was a Republican in politics; and a truly progressive and public-spirited citizen. During his connection with the brewing company he was a member of the Ohio Brewers' Association, and was its one-time president. He was also a member of the National Association of Brewers. He gave freely to every cause which appealed to his sense of justice and right, and to him and E. J. Siller, president of Weidman & Company, Cleveland owes the beautiful Schiller-Goethe monument in Wade Park, their joint gift. Mr.

Schlather also gave to the city the Richard Wagner monument and was one of the founders and largest donors to the Cleveland General Hospital, located at Carnegie avenue and Sixty-seventh street, and now known as St. Luke's Hospital. During the World War period, 1917-18, both he and his wife gave generously to the Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association calls, and were large purchasers of Liberty bonds and War Savings stamps. He was a life-member of the Western Reserve Historical Society, and in No. 100, Transactions and Annual Reports of the Society, is published a review of the life of Leonard Schlather, their long-time associate.

Mr. Schlather married (first), in Cleveland, Ohio, Catherine Buckes, and they were the parents of five daughters: 1. Rosa, now deceased, married Mars Wagner, of a prominent Lakewood, Ohio, family of pioneers, and they were the parents of three children: i. Leona Serena, who is the wife of Grover Cleveland Hasford, and they have one child, Leona Serena; ii. Mars J.; iii. Leonard. 2-3. Catherine and Emelia, who died in youthful womanhood. 4. Anna, now deceased, married Dr. J. F. Hobson, deceased, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they were the parents of a daughter, Helen Emily, who married Harry T. Hatcher, and has a daughter, Barbara. 5. Lena, who is now the widow of Dr. Charles B. Parker, of Cleveland, Ohio. Leonard Schlather married (second), October 7, 1897, Anna Catherine Sophie Schwarz, born in Wheeling, West Virginia, June 27, 1864, daughter of Henry and Theresa (Luedeke) Schwarz, and granddaughter of Daniel Schwarz, an innkeeper of Fulda, Hessen, Germany. Henry Schwarz, who was born in Hessen, Germany, came to the United States and for many years was connected with the Nail City Brewery, of Wheeling, West Vir-

ginia. Mrs. Sophie S. Schlather survives her husband, and shortly after being widowed she sold the city home on Twenty-eight street, Cleveland, and made her permanent home in the beautiful residence at Rocky River, her home situated on the Schlather estate.

Notwithstanding their disparity in age, Mr. and Mrs. Schlather were in hearty sympathy in their life aims and were in close accord in charitable and patriotic work. Mrs. Schlather continues her work for others and is one of Cleveland's foremost workers for charity. Mr. Schlather lived to enter octogenarian ranks and for seventeen years lived retired from business. He and his wife made a trip around the world in 1901, visiting all points of interest in the Orient and Occident. Mr. and Mrs. Schlather made many journeys to Europe, also to South America, Africa, the West Indies, and Panama, and were familiar with the places of scenic and historic interest of the United States. He loved his beautiful estate at Rocky River, and there spent a very happy, contented evening of life. His kindly, studious nature delighted in books, music, and art, and he indulged his tastes freely. He was most friendly and hospitable, making many friends and always retaining them.

(The Schwarz Line).

The family patronymic of Schwarz is of ancient Teutonic origin and is spelled in various ways, as Schwarz, Schwartz, and Schwarze. Early representatives of this family have resided in the different principalities, provinces and States of Southern Germany. A number of early representatives of this family name were men of high educational attainment, and noted scholars. The Schwarz coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Or, a stag courant sable, the neck pierced by an arrow per bend sinister of the last, point upwards.

Christoph Schwarz, a noted German painter, was born in the town of Ingolstadt, on the Danube river, in Upper Bavaria, in 1550. Much of his work was executed in the city of Munich, Kingdom of Bavaria, and he died in 1594. Another distinguished representative of this family, Berthold Schwarz, was a noted German chemist and Franciscan monk, born in the city of Freiburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, and early tradition states that he invented gunpowder about 1330. A monument to his memory was erected at Freiburg, Grand Duchy of Baden, in 1853. Christian Gottlieb Schwarz, a learned German writer and bibliographer, was born in the town of Misnia, in 1675. He was for a number of years professor of eloquence in the University at Altdorf, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany. He died in 1751. A later distinguished representative of this family name, Frederick Heinrich Christian Schwarz, professor of theology in the University at Heidelberg, was born in the city of Geisson, in 1766. He published several educational works, and died in 1837. The branch of this noted line of special interest in this record was for many generations resident in Nuremberg, Germany, and there its members practiced the virtues and sturdy qualities that have been the priceless heritage of later years.

KING, James A.,

Manufacturer.

From 1872 until 1913, James A. King was associated with The King Bridge Company, a bridge structural iron manufacturing and bridge construction company, founded by his father, Zenas King, a builder of bridges. The company was formed in Cleveland, Ohio, and as its president for many years, James A. King



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. C. Williams & Son, N.Y.

Gas a King

occupied an important place in the business life of the city which was his home from the year 1860, Milan, Ohio, having been the previous family home. For sixty-two years Mr. King was a resident of the Cleveland section, his home to which he retired during the last decade of life being on the lake front at the beautiful suburb Bretenahl. He was not only a man prominent in business, but in social, church and fraternal life, and in 1890 he succeeded his father as vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He was a man of public spirit and progressive ideas, a good citizen and devoted to his home.

Zenas King, a man of high character and fine business quality, married Miranda Wheelock, and until 1860 lived in Milan, Ohio. In that year he moved to Cleveland, and until his death was engaged in bridge manufacture and construction. In 1872 he incorporated his business as Z. King & Son, and continued active in its management until 1890, when his useful life ended, his wife having died in 1882. He was a vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and one of the prominent men of his day.

James A. King, son of Zenas and Miranda (Wheelock) King, was born in Milan, Ohio, August 23, 1847, and died at his home at Bretenahl, a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio, October 19, 1922. The first thirteen years of his life were spent in Milan, where he completed grammar school study. In 1860, upon the removal of the family to Cleveland, he entered Central High School, whence he was graduated, class of 1865. School years ended, he entered business life as an employee of his father and became familiar with the manufacture of structural bridge iron. In 1872 he was admitted to a partnership in Z. King & Son, which later became The King Bridge Company, James A. King, president. He continued

at the head of this company until 1910, when his health failed, and he retired from the executive office, but continued a director until 1913, when he withdrew from all connection with the business.

Henceforth Mr. King lived retired at "Waterside," his country home on Lake Erie, and there passed away at the age of seventy-five. He was a Republican in politics, but not so biased that he could not admit an opposing view, and he freely accorded others the right he demanded for himself, free speech and free thought. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian. He became a member of Woodward Lodge, No. 508, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1897; of Cleveland Chapter, No. 148, Royal Arch Masons, the same year; of Oriental Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar, in 1898; and of El Koran Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the same year. In the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he held all degrees of the consistory, including the thirty-second. He was a director of the Lake Shore National Bank of Cleveland, and of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

James A. King married, January 16, 1873, Nellie Clarke, of Cleveland, who survives him, daughter of Aaron and Caroline (Bingham) Clarke. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. King: 1. Norman Clarke, secretary-treasurer of The King Bridge Company, married and has a daughter, Charlotte Powers King. 2. Catherine, residing with her mother on Wellington road, Cleveland Heights.

OSTERHOLT, Louis B.,

Merchant.

From his native Germany, Louis B. Osterholt came to St. Louis, Missouri, as a youth of eighteen years, and here his death occurred forty-five years later, all

of the intervening period having been spent in this city. Grocery operations, pursued as a member of a partnership and independently offered him a field of endeavor in which he achieved noteworthy success, and he was highly regarded in the circles of his business and social relations.

Louis B. Osterholt, son of Joseph Osterholt, was born in Bockhardt, Westphalia, Germany, August 18, 1853. He obtained his education in his birthplace. He was eighteen years of age when he turned his face toward the New World and, sundering the ties of home and family, set sail for the United States. Immediately after his arrival he came to St. Louis, Missouri, and for several years was employed in grocery establishments in the capacity of clerk. He had no intention, however, of continuing in subordinate capacity any longer than necessary to acquire experience and capital, and in due time he became proprietor, in partnership with Mr. Pabst, of a store on South Broadway. Subsequently, he opened a larger store alone, on Soulard street, and here he won a large patronage, his enterprise flourishing abundantly. Mr. Osterholt gave all of his time and attention to this branch of mercantile endeavor, conducted his store as an instrument of real service to the district in which it was located, and was rewarded with an unusual degree of success. About 1896 he retired from business, carrying with him to his well earned leisure the good will and friendship of the large number of his business associates and acquaintances. Mr. Osterholt was a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, was for several years a member of the Knights of Columbus, and in political faith was a Democrat. His death occurred March 10, 1916.

Mr. Osterholt married, May 10, 1882, Rosalia Degenhart, daughter of John C.

and Rosina (Guckert) Degenhart, her father a native of Westphalia, Germany, and her mother born in Alsace-Lorraine. John C. Degenhart was born March 25, 1811. He came to America at about the time that he attained his majority, and for several years was a resident of Little Rock, Arkansas, his first place of settlement. He then came to St. Louis, Missouri, and entered the lumber business as a member of the firm of Degenhart & Saller, the firm pioneers in their line in the city. Later the firm was changed to the Degenhart Company, and the business was situated at the corner of Lombard street and Broadway. He was interested in charities, president of the Orphans' Society for several years; was always very kind to orphans and raised several children. He was a member of St. Vincent de Paul Church, and for many years a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. He was a Democrat in politics. His death occurred August 9, 1896, at the age of eighty-five years, after many years of retirement, and the death of his wife occurred September 24, 1887.

GUTH, Frederick,

Man of Ability.

When retiring from professional and business connections, Mr. Guth made his home in St. Louis, Missouri, where in former years he had been proprietor of a drug store. St. Charles, Missouri, was his birthplace and the lifelong residence of his father, Edmond Guth, the founder of the line in the United States.

Edmond Guth came from his Bavarian home to the United States in 1834, landing at the port of New Orleans and continuing his journey to St. Charles, then the capital of Missouri. His education in his native Germany comprised thorough technical training, and he was a master



Dr. Eugene V. Riker

of five trades, that of saddler occupying him all of his life. He became the owner of three shops in St. Charles, and his establishments were sought for the finest grade of work in leather. Mr. Guth enlisted in the Union Army in the Civil War and served with the rank of quartermaster. He fraternized with the Masonic order, and in political faith was a Republican. He and his wife, Christina, whom he married in St. Charles, were the parents of three children.

Frederick Guth, son of Edmond and Christina Guth, was born in St. Charles, Missouri, March 29, 1846. He attended the schools of St. Charles and Shank's Military College, entering active life as a druggist and operating stores in St. Charles, Missouri, Leavenworth, Kansas, and St. Louis, Missouri. In 1870 he returned to St. Charles, and in connection with his private interests aided his mother-in-law in the management of the brewery founded by her husband. This property was disposed of by sale in 1888, and Mr. Guth then retired, in 1892 coming to St. Louis, his home until his death.

Mr. Guth was, like his father, a member of the Masonic order, and in this organization he held the Knights Templar degree. He was also a member of the Liederkrantz and the Union Club, and in politics was a Republican. In a wide circle of professional, business, and social acquaintances he was esteemed for uprightness of life and staunchness of character, and his life pursuits were ordered in accordance with standards of justice and honor.

Mr. Guth married, in 1871, Louisa Schaeffer, daughter of Deabold and Ernestine (Wackerle) Schaeffer. Deabold Schaeffer was born in Southern Germany, going to Havre, France, when sixteen years of age, and there learning the brewing trade. In 1850, the year of his mar-

riage, he purchased a brewery in St. Charles and remained at its head until his death, October 8, 1858, aged fifty-two years. After his death his widow continued this business, with the aid of her son-in-law, Mr. Guth, as previously stated, directing the enterprise successfully and prosperously until 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Guth were the parents of the following children: 1. Alice H. 2. Edwin Frederick, president of the St. Louis Brass Manufacturing Company, married Sallie Black, and they are the parents of four children, Frederick, James Black, Edwin, and Sarah Louise. 3. Oscar, associated with the St. Louis Brass Manufacturing Company, married Marie Yeagerman.

Mrs. Guth is deeply interested in charitable endeavors in St. Louis, and her daughter, Alice H. Guth, is a devotee of music, although not a musical performer, and is a member of the St. Louis Symphony.

RIKER, Eugene V.,

Physician. Specialist.

As a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, Dr. Eugene V. Riker, of Detroit and Flint, Michigan, attained high rank, and deservedly so, for he carefully prepared for and then pursued his calling with rare devotion. He passed away while in the full possession of his splendid powers of mind, and it can be said of him that his years were well and fruitfully spent. He was the son of a physician, Dr. Aaron W. Riker, of White Lake and Fenton, Michigan, and a brother of Dr. John D. Riker, of Pontiac, Michigan, father and both sons now gone to their reward. Dr. Aaron W. Riker married Mary Windiate, and at the time of the birth of his son, Eugene V., was practicing his profession at White Lake, Oak-

land county, Michigan, later moving to Fenton, Michigan.

Eugene V. Riker was born at White Lake, Michigan, July 21, 1861, died in Flint, Michigan, November 25, 1918, and is buried in Oakwood Cemetery, at Fenton, Michigan. He completed full courses of public school study in Fenton High School, then entered the University of Michigan, whence he was graduated A. B., following his collegiate years with a course in the medical department of the university, receiving his M. D. with the graduating class of 1887. For a time he was employed in the chemical laboratory of the University of Michigan, going thence to Parma, Michigan, where he engaged for a time in general practice until going to Europe for special study on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. After courses of study abroad he returned to the United States and located in Detroit, Michigan, where he practiced as specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat for fifteen years. Although he practiced with much success in Detroit, he withdrew from that city in 1907 and located at Flint, Michigan, opening offices in the Armory building, on South Saginaw street, and there practiced as an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist until his passing away.

Dr. Riker was a member of the Genesee County Medical Society, Michigan State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association; he was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church, and affiliated with lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order, also was a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He was a man of sterling character, a skilled physician, and devoted to his profession and his home.

Dr. Riker married, at Fenton, Michigan, December 24, 1885, Minnie M. Fikes, born in Herkimer county, New York,

daughter of James M. and Anna Gifford Fikes, her parents coming from New York to Fenton, Michigan. In religion Mrs. Riker is a Presbyterian; she continues her home in Flint since the death of Dr. Riker. To them were born three children: 1. Eugene A., an educator of Jackson, Michigan; he married Viva Allen. 2. Kittie M., who married Edwin M. Sterner, of Flint, and they are the parents of three children: Edwin E., Olive E., and Annie Jeannette. 3. Olive W., who married Horace A. Cook, of Flint, and has a daughter, Mignon Jean.

RIKER, John D.

Physician.

There can be no better introduction to the life of Dr. John D. Riker than the farewell given him by his contemporaries of the Oakland County Medical Society, when they met to make suitable expression of their regret at his passing:

WHEREAS, The inevitable has removed from our charter membership roll the name of Dr. John D. Riker, and whereas the high place of honor and respect he held in the hearts of the members of his profession betokens a just appreciation of his worth, and because of his earnest devotion to the uplift of organized medicine, of clean ideals in his profession and of never ceasing endeavor to live up to the ideals he stood for, and because at our meetings we shall miss Dr. Riker's happy presence;

Therefore, the Oakland County Medical Society is resolved to make known its sentiments and to communicate them to his family and inscribe these resolutions in the records of our Society.

R. Y. FERGUSON.

Dr. John D. Riker was a charter member of the society in whose name the foregoing tribute was offered, and every man therein was his personal friend, who with him had worked in organized medical endeavor. In the passing of Dr. Riker, the city of Pontiac, Michigan, lost a



John D. Piker

physician who had labored unceasingly in a professional way to conserve the health of the city, a citizen of public spirit and vision, and an important factor in the city's prosperity. His career covered thirty years, a period during which Pontiac advanced from little more than a village to the status of a thriving, busy, industrial city. Dr. Riker had faith in the community, or he would not have centered his life's work and his life's earnings there. In the Huron Hotel, a considerable effort for a private individual at the time he erected it, he left proof of his confidence in the future of Pontiac. He was accounted a good citizen, a good man and a good friend, and throughout all the long years of his close relationship to the affairs of his city he maintained that high dignity of good citizenship, an enviable position of respect and esteem not attained by all. He was the son of a physician, Dr. Aaron W. Riker, of Fenton, Michigan, from whom he inherited his professional tastes and talent.

John D. Riker, son of Dr. Aaron W. and Mary (Windiate) Riker, was born at White Lake, Oakland county, Michigan, March 21, 1866, and died at his home No. 27 West Huron street, Pontiac, Michigan, October 3, 1921. While still a child he was taken by his parents to Fenton, Michigan, where most of his early life was spent and his public school education obtained. From Fenton High School he entered the University of Michigan, receiving his A. B. in 1888, then entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1890. In the university the young student was considered very brilliant and promising. His special talent seemed to be along the lines of pharmacology and organic chemistry, and so proficient was he that during the senior year he was commissioned to organize

and equip the first laboratory of consequence at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. He was then twenty-four years of age, and to him then came the question for decision, whether to take the path of medical research or to devote his life to medical practice. The knowledge he gained at the university was supplemented by a tour of the European medical centers in company with his brother, Dr. Eugene Riker, they visiting and studying in London, Paris and Vienna.

In 1890 Dr. John D. Riker located in Pontiac, Michigan, and there he practiced his profession for more than three decades. During all of that period his practice was limited to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and for a long period he was the only exclusive specialist in those diseases, practicing in Pontiac. His reputation was more than city wide, and at the time of his passing he was a member of a committee on civic and industrial relations of the Michigan State Medical Society, and a member of the National Congress of Ophthalmologists. He was a charter member of the Oakland County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Riker was a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he was a Democrat, and in 1904 was elected mayor of Pontiac, after a stormy, hard-fought campaign. He served the city well as chief executive, but he always gave his services unsparingly for the good of the community. He built the Huron Hotel as splendid proof of his faith and public spirit, and made it the leading hotel of the city, conducting it according to his own ideas, that hostelry yet being owned and conducted by the family. He was a man of genial, friendly nature, a good fellow with his contem-

poraries, and a fair, honorable competitor with them for public favor. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. He was laid at rest in Oak Hill Cemetery, Pontiac, Michigan.

Dr. Riker married Mittie Adams, born at Grand Blanc, Genesee county, Michigan, daughter of Jayno C. and Helen M. (Ellis) Adams, her father a prosperous stock dealer and drover of Grand Blanc, now deceased, her mother residing at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Riker. Helen M. (Ellis) Adams is a daughter of Horace Ellis, born at Hebron, Connecticut, November 29, 1795, son of Mordecai Ellis, of Hebron, Connecticut, whose wife was a Miss Hutchinson. Horace Ellis married Mary E. Kennedy, a descendant of ancestors who came from the North of Ireland and settled in New York State prior to the Revolution, in which they served. Mary E. (Kennedy) Ellis, was a daughter of Lewis and Polly (Wells) Kennedy, and granddaughter of George and ——— (Higby) Kennedy, her grandfather settling at East Hill, Marcellus, Onondaga county, New York, where he died in 1828. Mary E. Kennedy, born at Marcellus, New York, February 15, 1810, died in April, 1873. She married Horace Ellis, born at Hebron, Connecticut, November 29, 1795, died 1877. Their daughter, Helen M. Ellis, married Jayno C. Adams, born in Livingston county, New York, son of Colonel James Adams, born in Livingston county, June 8, 1796, and his wife, Sarah (Parks) Adams, born November 11, 1798. Colonel James Adams came to Michigan with his family in 1835, and located at Grand Blanc on Thread creek, Genesee county, seven miles southeast of Flint. Five children were born to Dr. John D. and Mittie (Adams) Riker: Dahue, a horticulturist of Chelsea, Michigan; Aaron, a practicing physician of Pontiac; Robert; John Henry; Eleanor.

PRACK, John Henry,

Business Executive.

Thirty-two years covered the life-span of John Henry Prack, and for twenty-seven years of this time he was a resident of St. Louis, Missouri. A native of Germany, he returned there in quest of health, and when death came to him his remains were brought back to the home his family had chosen, St. Louis, for he had imbibed and made his own American ideals, and this was his fitting resting place.

John Henry Prack was born in Buchenau, Germany, February 3, 1861, son of Andrew and Katherine (Arnold) Prack, and in 1866 was brought to the United States by his parents. In New York City, where the vessel in which they came landed, the family remained for twelve days, then journeyed West to St. Louis, Missouri, where Mr. Prack made his home for the remainder of his life. After completing public school studies, he sought and found employment, finishing his education by four years' regular attendance at night school, a method of preparation for the business of life that speaks volumes for his ambition and determination. For a time he was employed in Dr. Hill's office, and then was with the Guerdan Hat Company, as errand boy, his employer, Mr. Guerdan, subsequently introducing him to Mr. Tiernan of the Woodward-Tiernan Printing Company, an acquaintance that developed into friendship and that influenced the entire course of his after life.

About 1876 Mr. Prack entered the organization of the Woodward-Tiernan Company as office boy, developing qualifications that enabled him to meet more important responsibilities, which came in the capacities of assistant bookkeeper, bookkeeper, and various grades, until he became secretary and treasurer of the

firm. Mr. Prack was highly regarded in typographic and general business circles in St. Louis, and in the Woodward-Tiernan organization made his influence felt as a capable executive of reliable judgment.

Mr. Prack's chief recreation was found in music and in the out-of-doors, and his great love of horses led to the accident to which his death can be traced. The ill effect of a runaway accident caused him to go to Görbersdorff, Germany, in an effort to repair the damage to his physical and nervous system. This was unavailing, however, and his death occurred in Germany in 1893, burial being made in St. Louis. Mr. Prack was a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Ascalon Commandery, Knights Templar; and he was a communicant of the Evangelical church.

Mr. Prack married, in 1885, Katherine Nies, and they became the parents of three daughters: 1. Gertrude L., who is a graduate of Washington University; she entered Young Women's Christian Association work, and was local secretary for six years. One year in war work at Salt Lake City followed, and for three years thereafter she was national secretary of the younger girls' work of the association. She is chairman of the Civics Committee of the College Club, and deeply interested in all social, civic, and moral progress. 2. Florence D., who is librarian at the Mercantile Library. 3. Helena C., who died in 1908.

HOERR, John,

Manufacturing Chemist.

Minnesota and Texas offered John Hoerr a home and opportunity of service after coming to the United States from his native Germany and prior to his settlement in St. Louis, Missouri, where his

after life was spent. A chemist by profession, in his St. Louis home he formed important business associations and continued therein throughout his active years.

Son of William Hoerr, John Hoerr was born in Essen, Germany, in 1850, and there obtained his education. He was a youth of eighteen years when he came to the United States, landing in New York City, where he remained for a time before seeking the West and settling in Minnesota. Later he went South to Texas, where he was one of the founders of the town of Denison, subsequently making St. Louis his home. He was a skilled chemist, had long been interested in patent medicines, and in St. Louis, formed the Comphrozo Water Company, which met with favorable reception and large success. This business Mr. Hoerr conducted until his passing, making it a useful and favorably regarded instrument of service in the community and a most valuable public utility. Mr. Hoerr was a member of the Masonic order and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious faith was a Lutheran. His political sympathies were Republican. In the business, fraternal and social circles in which he moved he was accorded the respect and esteem of which he was deserving through rigid adherence to duty and principle, and his passing, April 26, 1891, was universally felt as the loss of a citizen eminently worthy.

Mr. Hoerr married Mary Margaret Bergemann, daughter of Henry C. and Mary Margaret (Behrens) Bergemann, her father a native of Hanover, Germany, and her mother born in Bremen, in that country. Henry C. Bergemann, an architect and builder, came to the United States at an early age and settled in Cincinnati, several years later moving to Minnesota, he and his family being num-

bered among the settlers of this region before it had been admitted to the sisterhood of the States. They were residents of this locality at the time of the Indian massacres during the Civil War, and on one occasion during the uprising the family was shut up for safety in the basement of one of the few stone houses in their town for an entire week. Mrs. Hoerr holds membership in the Territorial Pioneers of Minnesota, the Minnesota Historical Society, and the Junior Pioneers of New Ulm, Minnesota, and is a regular attendant of the annual meetings held at her old Minnesota home on the anniversary of the massacre. Mr. and Mrs. Hoerr were the parents of nine children, three of whom died in infancy. Those who reached mature years are: 1. Louis August, president of the Western Railway Equipment Company, of St. Louis; married Susie Hinchman. 2. Henry William, superintendent of the Western Railway Equipment Company, died January 21, 1911. 3. Esther Anna, married Max Schnaedelbach. 4. John, Jr., died in 1916. 5. Ortrude Marie, married George W. Pieksen; she died in 1919. 6. Roland Milton, who in early young manhood was a tennis player of national reputation; he married Ruth Walton.

SCHLOEMER, Frank Joseph,

Art Merchant.

The branch of business in which Frank Joseph Schloemer became prominently known in St. Louis, Missouri, was one in which he had been preceded by his father, although the son developed an enterprise in wall paper and decorating that far surpassed any work previously accomplished in that specialty. Mr. Schloemer was widely acquainted in the city and as universally esteemed.

The family of which he was a member

is of German descent, his parents, Garrett and Josephine Schloemer, both natives of Germany. Garrett Schloemer, upon coming to St. Louis, established in business as the proprietor of a book store, also dealing in wall paper, picture frames, and similar articles of interior decoration.

Frank Joseph Schloemer was born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 10, 1864, and after attending a parochial school took a course in a St. Louis business college, spending a short time after leaving school in the employ of James M. Carpenter, a real estate operator, before entering his father's store. Soon afterwards he founded an independent enterprise in the wall paper and decorating business under the name of the F. J. Schloemer Company, with headquarters at No. 2318 Franklin street, and in a remarkably brief period had built up a large following. Mr. Schloemer became known in St. Louis as the foremost man in his line of work, and attracted a discriminating patronage by the unusual quality of his artisanship. The F. J. Schloemer Company could be relied upon to interpret the most complicated directions in faultless manner, while to the large class of customers who wished their homes to reflect carefully cultivated taste, but who, for various reasons, were unable to make their selections in accordance therewith, Mr. Schloemer and his assistants offered an invaluable service.

Mr. Schloemer was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and fraternized with the Knights of America. The greater part of his leisure was spent in his home and he had no higher aspirations than their comfort and happiness. The respect and liking of a large circle of acquaintances was based upon a record of conscientious right-living. His business sense was quick and keen, and a strict sense of fairness directed all of his



F. Schloemer

activity. In political sympathy he was a Democrat.

Mr. Schloemer married Agnes Wiegers, daughter of Garrett and Helen (Hermes) Wiegers, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Frank J. 2. Joseph W., a lawyer, who married Leonore Hartmann. 3. Agnes M. 4. Eulalia T. 5. Sylvester S. Mr. Schloemer's death occurred May 29, 1905.

STARKWEATHER, Henry Harrison,
Contracting Builder, Civil War Veteran.

Tragic and sudden death always brings a keener sense of deprivation and loss than that experienced when a full span of years has been attained and natural causes bring the end of life. Henry Harrison Starkweather, well known and respected citizen of Ashtabula, Ohio, had a circle of friends that included young and old, bound to him through sterling qualities of heart and character, and his calling was to them a deeply personal loss. But to have his death come in violent form in a railroad accident, ending associations that might have continued with mutual happiness for a much longer period, was additionally hard to bear. The following paragraphs will be devoted to an outline of his ancestry and active life.

(I) The family of Starkweather was founded by Robert Starkweather, born in Wales, Scotland, or the Isle of Man, who settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1640. He owned land in that place, and according to tradition, also in Boston, a part of what is now known as "Cornhill." He eventually disposed of his estates in Boston and Roxbury and moved to Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he died. He married Jennett Roberts, daughter of John Roberts, of Roxbury, and they were the parents of four children.

(II) John Starkweather, son of Robert and Jennett (Roberts) Starkweather, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, was baptized there August 2, 1646, and died August 21, 1703. His wife, Ann Starkweather, died in Preston, Connecticut, in 1727, the mother of seven children.

(III) Thomas Starkweather, son of John and Ann Starkweather, was born probably in Ipswich, Massachusetts, about 1677, and died in Preston, Connecticut, April 3, 1751, where he seems to have lived for many years. He was a landowner in that place as early as 1702. He and his wife Patience had ten children.

(IV) Daniel Starkweather, son of Thomas and Patience Starkweather, was born in Preston, Connecticut, and there baptized February 15, 1722. He married, March 26, 1746, Mary Geer, daughter of John and Zerviah Geer, who was born in Preston, October 11, 1727. They were the parents of ten children.

(V) Billings Starkweather, son of Daniel and Mary (Geer) Starkweather, was born in Preston, Connecticut, August 12, 1764. He resided in Preston, Connecticut, Shaftsbury, Bennington county, Vermont, and Hume, Allegany county, New York. He enlisted in Captain Hutchins' Vermont Militia and served for six months, again enlisting in Captain Stark's company and serving for eleven months. He was honorably discharged when peace was declared. He drew a pension of twenty dollars per annum from April 7, 1837 to June 11, 1846, when it was increased to \$34.88 per annum. The Starkweather genealogy, from which the foregoing facts are taken, has no record of his marriage or of his children. The following facts are from data in the possession of his descendants. Billings Starkweather died in Saybrook, Ohio, in 1856. Among his children were: 1. George, who was a resident of Jefferson, Ohio, and who had descendants in Erie, Pennsylvania. 2.

Chauncey. 3. Sylvester. 4. Susan, married a Wickham, and had at least one son, Dr. W. W. Wickham, who at his death lived with his daughter, the wife of Dr. W. B. Kreider, of Goshen, Indiana. 5. Isaac Gottlieb, of whom further,

(VI) Isaac Gottlieb Starkweather, son of Billings Starkweather, was born March 4, 1815, and died March 22, 1897. He was for at least fifty-five years a resident of one locality, and for twenty-five years or more lived on the same farm. He was an interesting, exemplary character of artistic tendencies, and his home, presided over by his sweet, gracious helpmate, was always open to every wayfarer. He is recalled by a grandchild as a great friend of children, for whom he often whittled toys and animals, and he was a lover of music, possessed of a good singing voice. He married (first) in Portage, New York, at the age of twenty years, Marilla Barlow, who died in November, 1842. He married (second), November 24, 1843, Ann Janet Downing, a girl of eighteen years, and two years later they came overland by team, settling in Saybrook, Ohio, on the shore of Lake Erie, about five miles from Ashtabula Harbor. Ann Janet (Downing) Starkweather's death followed her husband's in the same year, December 18, 1897, at the home of her daughter, Lorraine, and it is said of her that she was never happy or contented after his death. Children of Isaac G. Starkweather's first marriage: 1. Emmeline, married Charles Colburn. 2. Emerette, married Reuben Knox, and had four children. 3. Henry Harrison, of whom further. Children of Isaac G. Starkweather's second marriage: 4. Marilla, born November 29, 1845, died May 12, 1920; married William Butcher, and had five children. 5. Jerome, born in 1846, died from black measles in the Cleveland Hospital, March 24, 1864; he enlisted in

the Sixth Regiment of Ohio Cavalry as a bugler, and in the battle of Gettysburg was wounded. 6. Mariette, born in 1847; married James Rowley, and resides in Sentinel, Ohio, with her only child, Flora, wife of George Munger. 7. Panny, born in 1848; married Ed Welton, and met a tragic death in a fire in the winter of 1883-84, survived by a number of small children, some of whom are now residents of Ashtabula. 8. Ella, married M. L. Atwater, and lived in Rock Creek, Ohio, for the greater part of her married life; she had four or five children, one of whom, Ralph, lives in Akron, Ohio. 9. Lorraine, married Emory Latimer, and they have two children, both of whom are married. 10. Ellsworth, married Mary Wormel, and they are residents of Ashtabula, their three sons all married.

(VII) Henry Harrison Starkweather, son of Isaac G. and Marilla (Barlow) Starkweather, was born in Portage, New York, February 22, 1840. His mother's death, from typhoid fever, occurred when he was a child of not quite three years of age, and his early life was spent on the home farm. Even as a boy he had a strong and fearless, yet gentle character, and struggled for the meager education it was possible to get between the long hours necessary for chores before and after school, and the additional discharge of a long walk to the schoolhouse. He had a keen, observing and retentive mind, and was able to sift the grain from the chaff in his early study. On September 18, 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army, and became a member of the Eleventh New York Battery. He was wounded in action at Manassas Station at the beginning of the second battle of Bull Run, and was discharged from the army because of resulting physical disability, February 5, 1863. After his recuperation he joined the Army of the West and served through

the remaining years of the war as wagon master. The patriotism that sent him back into the service after serious injury was a distinguishing mark throughout his entire life.

After being mustered out of the service he returned to the home farm, and worked with his father until the mortgage on the homestead had been lifted and conditions were easier for the elder Starkweather. The next few years were spent in various lines, including a partnership with Mr. Barber in the sale of pumps and harvesters, and a contract for cutting timber on the Ashtabula river flats, which occupied about one year. When the Nickle Plate road was built through this section he held the grading contract under Mr. Hepburn, the engineer in charge, and this gentleman was so impressed with Mr. Starkweather's energy and initiative that he wished him to continue in railroad construction with him. This was the great business opportunity of Mr. Starkweather's life, and he was strongly tempted to accept, but his father's approaching old age and need for the aid and counsel of his son were the determining factors in his rejection of this offer. His filial affection and practical devotion were beautiful to behold, and day after day, upon the completion of his own duties, he would drive five miles to advise and help his father.

About 1880, Mr. Starkweather entered into a partnership with his old associate, Mr. Barber, in the lumber and stave business, later devoting himself entirely to his general contracting business. He was connected with the Ford Brothers and Mr. Redhead in the development of that part of the city lying east of the river at the harbor, and at the time of his death was associated with Elon G. Pulman. During the years of his residence in Ashtabula he was the chief builder of the city

streets, and perhaps ninety per cent. of all the pavement that was laid here during his lifetime was built under his direction. Of this fact he was justly proud. King street, on which his residence stood, was almost entirely the product of his energy, even to the planting of the trees along its entire length, and all Ashtabula is honeycombed with his work in streets, sewers and pavements. He also built a large number of residences in the city, and in every way showed his belief in the future development and prosperity of Ashtabula. He was street commissioner of the city for a term of six years, receiving in his candidacy for his second term the support of both of the leading parties.

Mr. Starkweather was a man of genial, sociable nature, well liked by all of his associates, and it is said of him that while he insisted on diligent service from his employees, no employer held more implicitly the confidence of his men, and none had less trouble in securing their services. His quickness of temper was forgotten in his unfailing justice, and his ringing laugh was a pleasing, heartening sound. He was particularly fond of children, and his road cart was usually filled with his little friends. His word, given in business or personal relation, he considered a sacred obligation, and no sacrifice or privation was too great in support of his pledged word. His life was filled with good works quietly performed. It was his beautiful team that drew the fire engine to the scene of the Ashtabula Bridge disaster, and for more than fifty hours he worked tirelessly to relieve the sufferers, bringing many of the stricken to the warmth and shelter of his own home. His daughter writes of him: "He was a dear, loving, loyal son, husband, and father," and the words of his fellow-citizens bear out amply this estimate of his character.

Henry Harrison Starkweather married, January 9, 1869, Sarah Maria Johnson, who was born in Watervliet, New York, March 4, 1842, died February 25, 1919, daughter of Isaac Henry and Eliza (Ferguson) Johnson. Mrs. Starkweather came to Ashtabula with her parents and seven brothers when a girl of sixteen years. She had been a teacher in the East and soon took up that calling in Ohio, teaching for a time in Saybrook, and then in the Ashtabula public schools until her marriage. "She was of a beautiful, serene, Christian character, and loved by everyone who knew her." Isaac Henry Johnson, probably of Holland parentage, was a prosperous farmer, and the father of a family of boys whose records in active life are those of useful and successful citizens. Isaac Henry Johnson was a lover of horses, and always had a spirited team in which he took great pride. His wife was a loyal member of the Methodist church, a woman of many good works. Children of Henry Harrison and Sarah Maria (Johnson) Starkweather: 1. Martha Jeanette, born July 17, 1871; resides at No. 28 Park street, Ashtabula. 2. Harrison Henry, born March 12, 1874; married Ella Crotts, and has two daughters: Audrey Marie, born May 30, 1897; married Arthur Duane Elliott, June 26, 1922; and Thora Jean, born September 24, 1900. 3. Mayme Audrey, born October 27, 1876, died April 16, 1906; she married, August 17, 1897, Marriott A. Soules.

Mr. Starkweather, while engaged in the paving of South Main street, Ashtabula, was struck by a railroad train on the morning of November 2, 1906, and died in the ambulance while being taken to the hospital. His death came with crushing force to his family, and cast a pall of sorrow over the entire community. He and his wife, who survived him thirteen years, are buried in Edgewood Cemetery,

where a beautiful monument marks their last resting place.

TAYLOR, Captain Alexander Addison,
Civil War Soldier, Model Citizen.

With the death of Captain Alexander A. Taylor, of Cambridge, Ohio, there passed away a most valuable citizen and interesting character. He had completed man's allotted years and had played well his part, rising in military rank from private to captain through "meritorious" conduct, and in civil life to prominence in the public service and in business. Captain Taylor was the fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Taylor, who were the parents of a large family, the sons all men of prominence. Of these sons, William P. Taylor, Dr. J. Clarkson Taylor, Joseph D. Taylor, a member of Congress, J. Byron Taylor, Nelson Shannon Taylor, Colonel David D. Taylor, long publisher of the "Guernsey Times," all preceded their brother, Alexander A. Taylor, to the grave, Dr. G. Kenyon Taylor and T. Corwin Taylor having since passed away.

The family came to near Killbuck, Holmes county, Ohio, from Goshen township, Belmont county, Ohio. Soon after the birth of Alexander A., his parents returned to Belmont county where all their other children were born. Later they moved to Oxford township, Guernsey county, Ohio, their home on the National Pike, thirteen miles west of Fairview and one and one half miles east of Middleton. In 1862, Cambridge, Ohio, became the family home and there Captain Taylor found a welcome upon his return from the war in 1865. Cambridge was his home during the forty-three years of life which remained to him, and there was no man held in higher esteem in Cambridge than he.

Alexander A. Taylor was born Septem-

ber 18, 1832, during the short residence of the family near Killbuck, Holmes county, Ohio, and died at his home in Cambridge, Ohio, May 10, 1908. He was a very small boy when his parents moved to near Middleton, Oxford township, Guernsey county, Ohio, and there he grew to youthful manhood. He began his education in the public schools of the township, and later attended Madison College at Antrim, Ohio, his brother, Joseph D., also a student at that institution. His own education finished, Captain Taylor began imparting instruction to others, and for several years taught schools in Guernsey, Noble and Belmont counties. He was teaching in Noble county, Ohio, when war broke out between the North and the South, and as his school was near the Baltimore & Ohio railroad tracks, he daily saw trains pass filled with cheering Union soldiers on their way to Southern battle fronts. He desired greatly to enlist, and when an epidemic of measles closed his school temporarily he took advantage of the opportunity and sought a recruiting office.

He enlisted on May 27, 1862, in Company A, 85th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out of service, September 23, 1862, at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. On August 23, 1862, he had reenlisted upon the expiration of his first term of three months, but he was engaged in recruiting service and he was not mustered out until a month after his second enlistment. This necessitated a third enlistment, this time in Company H, 122nd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, his service continuing until honorably discharged, July 11, 1865. He rose in rank, and on June 23, 1863, was with General Millroy's command, ranking as lieutenant and in charge of an advanced picket post. On the morning of that day a Confederate force under General Elwell

attacked General Millroy in overwhelming numbers, and on the day following, when the Union general withdrew, he could not notify his pickets and Lieutenant Taylor and his men were captured. He was confined in Libby prison at Richmond until October, 1864, when he escaped and rejoined his regiment. One of his fellow prisoners was the famous Chaplain McCabe, afterward a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On November 14, 1864, Lieutenant Taylor was appointed adjutant, but did not assume his duties; he was placed in command of Company A, receiving a captain's commission, March 16, 1865, serving until the war closed, when he returned to the family home which since 1862 had been in Cambridge, Ohio. He had a knowledge of surveying, gained prior to his going to the war, and after his return Captain Taylor read law, but was never admitted to the bar. In 1866 he was elected auditor of Guernsey county, Ohio, and in 1868 was reelected. For thirty-six years following 1870, he was connected with the Guernsey National Bank, one of the county's leading financial institutions. He was a director of the Colonial Building Company and the Cambridge Roofing Company. He was rated an excellent business man, and his integrity was unquestioned.

He rendered civic service of value in addition to his political offices. He was treasurer of the committee which under the name of The Guernsey County Memorial Association erected the monument on Court House Square in Cambridge. He aided in establishing a new free public library, and from the time of his return from the war was a member of the First Methodist Church of Cambridge, serving many of those years as a member of the board of trustees. He was a director of

the Cambridge Chautauqua Association, and no good cause lacked his support.

Captain Taylor was deeply interested in his old comrades of the war and was a member of both the Grand Army of the Republic and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He was the first commander of Post No. 343, Grand Army of the Republic, and for several terms was a member of the National Council from the State of Ohio, serving at one time as a member of the committee on pensions.

Captain Taylor married, January 18, 1870, Ella McCracken, of Cambridge, Ohio, who survives him. They had no children but were foster parents to Charles, William, and Lida Taylor. Mrs. Taylor is a devoted member of the First United Presbyterian Church of Cambridge, a congregation of which her grandfather was one of the founders. She has been a member of that church for fifty-seven years.

Mrs. Taylor is a daughter of Alexander and Sarah (McFarren) McCracken, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Alexander McCracken, a tanner, furniture dealer and banker, lived to the wonderful age of ninety-nine years, four months, passing away lacking but eight months of completing a full century of years. Both he and his wife are buried in Cambridge, Ohio. In 1920, when T. Corwin Taylor, her brother-in-law, died in Washington, D. C., he was brought to Cambridge, the burial services being held at the home of Mrs. A. A. Taylor.

NOWELL, Emory Matthew,

Oil Magnate.

Born on a Southern farm, a comparatively poor boy, Emory M. Nowell developed such money making qualities that he made a fortune and lost it, although he

died a wealthy man. His largest holdings were in the Kentucky oil fields, where he made the first and his biggest "strike" in the Big Sinking field. Just twelve hours before his sudden death from apoplexy at the Hotel Sinton, Cincinnati, he received word that a deal in oil lands had gone through which netted him a very large fortune in itself. He had been a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, about five years prior to his passing in 1920, his associate in the oil business being W. P. Rogers, former dean of the Cincinnati University Law School.

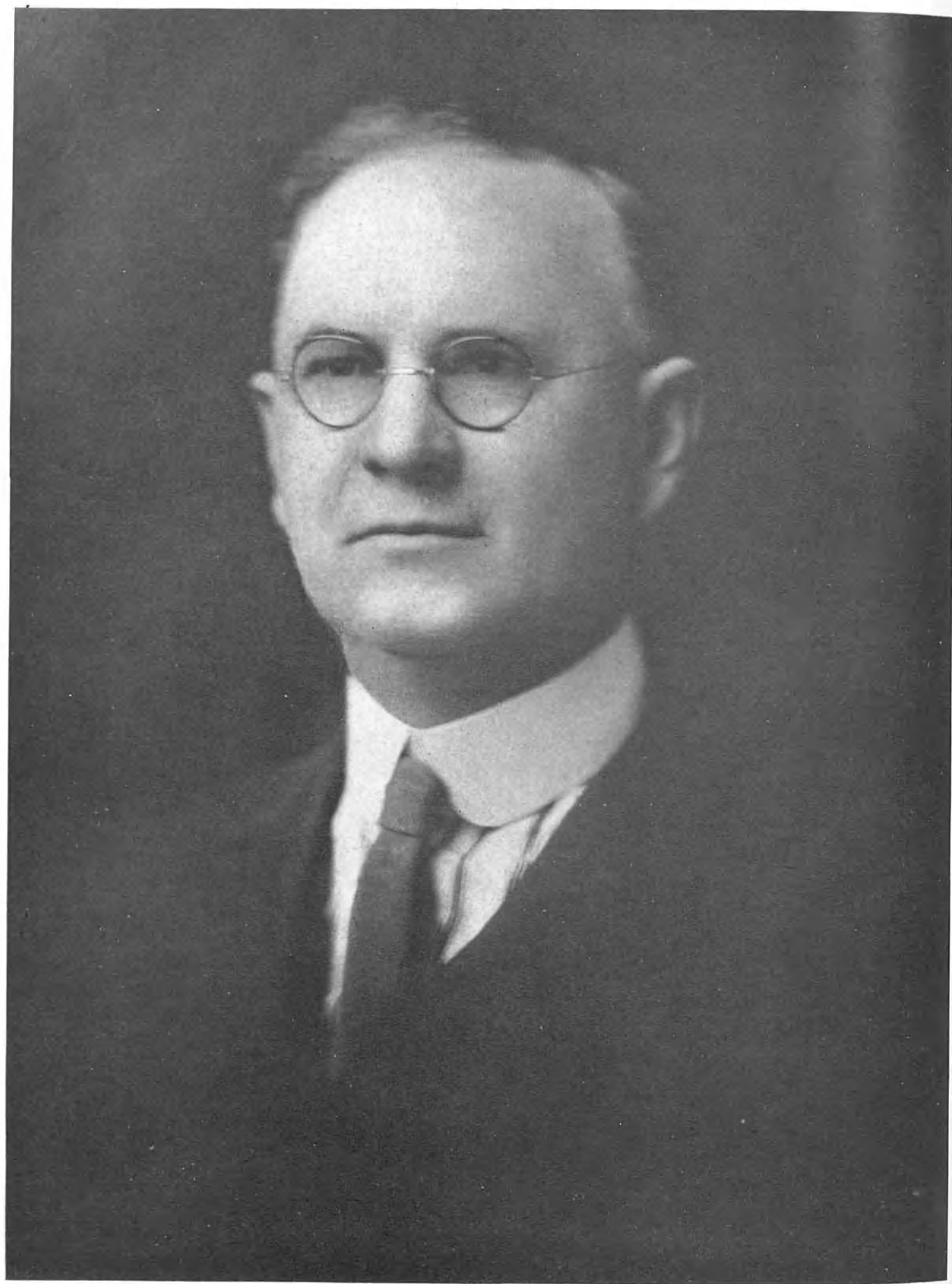
Emory Matthew Nowell was born on a farm near Macon, Georgia, in November, 1879, and died at his home in the Hotel Sinton, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 27, 1920. He grew up on the farm, receiving an unsatisfactory education in the neighborhood schools. He did not allow that education to remain his equipment for life, but prepared for a higher institution through his own efforts, then entered Georgia State College and pursued its courses to graduation, financing his own education by teaching and literally working his way through. After college years he was for a time with his uncle, a cotton grower. Later the young man engaged as a cotton broker, gaining a fortune which he later lost. Undaunted with this misfortune he started over again with the same energy but with his business judgment rendered keener by experience and adversity. He was for a time a bond salesman, then promoted the Protective Life Insurance Company, finally becoming interested in oil and oil lands. He found his great opportunity in the Big Sinking field, where he at first operated in a small way with the aid of Cincinnati, Ohio, capital. A great deal of the oil land in that district was owned by farmers with small means who could not undertake its development, and with the



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Emory M. Nowell



J. M. Kimmitt M.D.

capital secured in Cincinnati, Mr. Nowell secured leases on a vast acreage. His first big well was in Lee county, Kentucky, and fortune then came by leaps and bounds. He made a great deal of money for the owners and investors, as well as for himself, and his efforts did not cease with production.

With his partner, W. P. Rogers, Mr. Nowell directed the management of the Bald Rock Oil Company, and the affairs of the Petroleum Refining Company, controlling oil tanks and a refinery in the neighborhood of the Latonia race track. Oil was pumped from the wells in Lee county to the refinery which had been in successful operation for six months, when Mr. Nowell died. He had other oil interests in Kentucky, and business connections elsewhere. He moved to Cincinnati in 1915 and thereafter made that city his home. His offices were in the Traction building, and his partner, the well known former dean of the Cincinnati Law School, W. P. Rogers. His interests outside of oil was in a patented gasoline pump, and in the manufacture of automobile brakes. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Nowell married (first) in Birmingham, Alabama, Minna Wade, and they were the parents of four children. He married (second), February 10, 1916, Helene Powers, of Cincinnati, who survives him with two sons: Emory Matthew and Gerald Francis. Mrs. Nowell continues her residence in Cincinnati, her home No. 634 Gholson avenue.

KNOWLTON, James Matthews,
Physician, Surgeon.

The life of Dr. James Matthew Knowlton was suddenly ended at the age of fifty-five in Youngstown, Ohio, where he

had been in practice but a few years, yet he had so endeared himself to that community that his passing was a matter of genuine and widely expressed regret. He was of New England birth and parentage, Knowlton being an old family of English ancestry, the maternal line also tracing to English Colonial settlers. Dr. Knowlton was one of the devoted physicians who, during the influenza epidemic, worked day and night to rescue the city from the scourge, and perhaps no one of that devoted band worked harder or accomplished so much to relieve the city as Dr. Knowlton. He was popular with all classes, but his character shone brightest in the home circle, and there he loved most to be.

James Matthews Knowlton, son of Eben and Elizabeth (Matthews) Knowlton, was born in Rockport, Massachusetts, January 14, 1867, and died in Youngstown, Ohio, February 28, 1922. He attended the grade schools of Rockport, pursued high school courses in New York City, and finished his classical education at Boston University, with graduation in April, 1893. He there completed his medical education, later receiving his M. D. from the university, class of 1893. He began professional practice in 1893, at Indiana, the capitol of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and there remained eight years, during that period (1898) visiting Vienna, Austria, where he took special courses of post-graduate work, bubonic plague there being epidemic at the time. He returned to the United States in the spring of 1899, and the following June 1, was married. Two years later Dr. Knowlton moved to Tarentum, Pennsylvania, and there continued medical practice until 1914, when he retired from the practice of his profession, and spent two years as a ranch owner at Piedmont, Texas. In February, 1916, he moved to San Antonio,

Texas, and there was chief surgeon to the Stone & Webster cantonments, remaining until 1918. In February of that year, he came North, finding a location in Youngstown, Ohio, there opening offices at No. 905 and No. 883 Mahoning avenue, where he continued in practice until his tragic death, February 28, 1922. He had a bottle of dilution of the drug which he had been using for stomach trouble and another containing the full strength liquid, and early in the evening went into his office which adjoined his home and took what he supposed was the stomach remedy. He went out and called on a patient, and after his return home was talking to his wife when he remarked that he felt ill. Going into the office he discovered his error. Two doctors were summoned and every effort made to combat the poison. Orr's ambulance was called, but he died before he could be removed to the hospital.

Dr. Knowlton came into prominence in Youngstown during the influenza epidemic of 1918-19, he losing but two patients out of many treated. During the second epidemic in 1920, his success was most pronounced, and he gained a city-wide reputation for his cures of the dread "flu." Although he was fifty-five years of age at his passing, he looked much younger and was splendidly equipped by temperament and disposition for the practice of medicine. He knew no distinction between the wealthy and the poor patients who sought his help, but all received the most skillful treatment he was able to give. He was an official member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church; and a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with both the York and Scottish rites. He was buried under the ceremonies of the order, and laid at rest in Belmont Park Cemetery, Youngstown, March 3, 1922.

Dr. Knowlton married, in Tarentum, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1899, Margaret S. A. Tucker, daughter of William Aaron and Mary A. (Kennedy) Tucker. William A. Tucker was a contractor of Tarentum, Pennsylvania, his ancestry English and French. Mary A. Kennedy, a descendant of Lord Kennedy, was of Scotch-Irish blood. Two children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Knowlton: 1. James William, born in Indiana, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1900, died at Youngstown, Ohio, February 27, 1921, a student. 2. Margaret Elizabeth Matthews, a student at Women's College, Western Reserve College, class of 1923.

ELLIOTT, Matthew Pratt,

Structural Engineer and Builder.

History and tradition prove that among the Normans who invaded England in 1066 and fought at Hastings was a Knight, William de Aloit, who is claimed by the Eliots of Stobs, and Eliots of Minto in Roxborough, Scotland, both collaterally related to the Eliots of Cornwall in Somersetshire and Devonshire, England. It is possible that the family was first seated in England, and later drifted into Scotland. Both bore arms and they were much alike: A baton or on a field azure with an arm and a sword for a crest, and the motto, *Per saxa per ignes fortiter et recte*.

In the early part of the sixteenth century the Cornwall and Devonshire Eliots were granted arms:

Arms—Argent, a fess gules between four cotises wavy azure.

Crest—An elephant's head couped argent.

Matthew Pratt Elliott wrote his name with two "l's" and two "t's," but his father used but one "t" and one "l." The father, William Eliot, was born at Lightcliffe, near Halifax, England, and became

a prominent building contractor, the fort in the harbor of Cork one of the monuments to his skill as a builder. He married Mary Dodsworth, and they were the parents of five children: 1. Matthew P., of whom further. 2. William, of Carlisle, England, B. A., St. John's College, Cambridge, member of the University of London, a trained and certificated master, and an educator of many years standing. 3. Ellen. 4. John, a sculptor, whose public work may be seen in the carving on the Town Hall in Birmingham, England, and on Litchfield Cathedral. 5. Nellie, residing with her brother William.

Matthew P. Elliott was born in Brompton-on-the-Swale, England, and died in Kokomo, Indiana, July 18, 1919, son of William and Mary (Dodsworth) Eliot. He obtained a good college education, and later was apprenticed to an engineering firm and became a skilled and capable engineer, making a journey to Russia in the interests of the firm when hardly out of his early training courses. He was in the employ of Chance Brothers, glass manufacturers, and with William Pilkington, steel manufacturer, and in the interest of these firms made many trips to Russia in the capacity of a structural engineer.

The superintendent of Chance Brothers was George F. Neal, and in 1883, when Chance Brothers secured a contract for a plate glass plant in Crystal City, Missouri, Mr. Neal sent Mr. Elliott to superintend the construction and to build the furnaces, an undertaking he carried to a successful completion. He remained in Crystal City until 1885, then, at the solicitation of M. Seiberling, he came to Kokomo, Indiana, to aid in the construction of the Diamond Plate Glass Company, a corporation later absorbed by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. After that factory was finished, Mr. Elliott accepted other offers

for his services, and during the years that followed he erected many plants from his own designs, in fact his entire life in the United States was spent in constructing and managing glass plants, the last six years being excepted from this statement. He erected a factory plant for the Diamond Plate Glass Company in Elwood, Indiana; followed that work with a similar one for the Pennsylvania-American Plate Glass Company at Alexandria. After the completion of the Pennsylvania-American plant he accepted appointment as its superintendent, and there remained eleven years. He was widely known as an expert in his line, and as a builder of plate glass factories and structural engineer few men equaled him. He became equally expert in factory management, and enjoyed extensive acquaintance and esteem among the plate glass manufacturers of the country.

In 1915 he formed an association with the Haynes Automobile Company as construction engineer, and in that relation passed the remaining six years of his life. During that period he constructed for the company their many great buildings in Kokomo, and at the time of his tragic passing was engaged in erecting very large additions to the plant.

Schooled in the orders of architecture and the periods which produced the most perfect types of each order, Mr. Elliott's genius in design won him wide reputation as a designer of buildings of various kinds. He designed and erected the "Dispatch" building in Kokomo, and there was no form of structural work with which he was not familiar.

Mr. Elliott married, June 26, 1890, Lulu Hull, daughter of John H. and Susan (Kincaid) Hull, her father a native of Ohio, a captain in the Union Army and a lumberman of Kokomo until his death. Mrs. Elliott is a granddaughter of Stand-

ford and Martha (Markland) Hull, the Hulls an English family. One son was born to Matthew P. and Lulu (Hull) Elliott, George Dodsworth Elliott, born in Kokomo, Indiana, May 30, 1892. He was educated in Wesleyan College, where he was a member of Phi Gamma Delta. He is now connected with the Haynes Automobile Company as assistant service manager.

In religious faith, Mr. Elliott was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, Mrs. Elliott a member of the Church of Christ (Scientist), she being a practitioner. In politics he was a Republican. He was affiliated with the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, joining the former in St. Louis, Missouri, the latter in Kokomo. Mrs. Elliott continues her residence in Kokomo and practices the law of healing as taught by Mrs. Eddy.

Reference has been made to Mr. Elliott's "tragic" death. He was found on the street shortly after eleven o'clock p. m., in an unconscious condition suffering from concussion of the brain, induced by injuries received in a manner unknown. He had accompanied A. G. Seiberling, an official of the Marion Drop Forge Company, to Marion to attend a directors' meeting, the two men being warm friends, and related through marriage. While Mr. Seiberling attended the meeting, Mr. Elliott explored the forging room of the plant, a most natural thing for him to do as he was always interested in mechanical operations. This was the last Mr. Seiberling saw of his friend until word was brought that Mr. Elliott had been found. There were indications of foul play, but whether the hard blow he had received on the left side of the head was the result of a fall or from other sources has never been determined. All his money and valuables were untouched,

nor was his clothing torn or much disarranged, but there were finger prints back of the ear. He remained in the dazed condition in which he was found and the following night he passed away at his home in Kokomo.

A man of rugged, honest character, sympathetic and tender-hearted, there have been few residents of Howard county for whom so many men had so kindly a feeling as they had for Matthew P. Elliott. He was a true friend and a man in whom the public reposed perfect confidence. His home life was ideal, and the sorrow of the entire community mourned his untimely death.

SMOOTS, Wylie Crawford,

Man of Varied Activities.

As head of the National Live Stock Commission Company of Cleveland, Ohio, Wylie C. Smoots formed a wide acquaintance and filled a useful place in the business life of his city. He was very outspoken in his sentiments, but never forced his opinions on others, yet had no hesitation when asked. He was the soul of loyalty to his friends, and his memory will long be cherished as a wise counselor, a true friend and comrade. He was a son of Philip Perry and Martha (Stevenson) Smoots, and a grandson of George and Suzanne (Knisely) Smoots, both of Holland ancestry.

George Smoots was born in Virginia, but in 1822 moved to Utica, Ohio, where he took virgin land from the Government. There his son, Philip Perry Smoots, was born, lived and died, one of the pioneer stock men of the State of Ohio. He married Martha Stevenson, who was born in Letterkenny, County Donegal, Ireland. Philip Perry Smoots died in Utica, Ohio, at his farm, October 4, 1904.

Wylie C. Smoots, son of Philip Perry



H. C. Amos

and Martha (Stevenson) Smoots, was born in Utica, Licking county, Ohio, October 27, 1859, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, October 22, 1922. He attended the public grade and high schools in Utica, and when school years were over became associated with his father in the live stock business at the home farm, remaining until he reached manhood. It was in 1887 that he began to operate independently, his first location being at Granville, Licking county, Ohio, where he conducted a general live stock business and operated a retail meat market. The live stock which he bought from the farmers direct was shipped to eastern markets, his retail business taking but a small proportion of the live stock he bought. He continued business in Granville until 1895, then removed to Buffalo, New York, where he engaged as a sheep and cattle salesman with the commission house, Harrison, Meeks & Johnson, of that city. He remained in Buffalo until 1898, then removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he entered the employ of Erick Brothers, live stock dealers, as a salesman. In 1903 he organized the National Commission Company, of which he was secretary and general manager. In 1921 he reorganized the company as the National Live Stock Commission Company, of which he was president and general manager until his death.

From boyhood until the close of his life, Mr. Smoots was identified with the live stock business, and was one of the most important figures in that field of activity. He was an ex-president of the Ohio State Association of Live Stock Dealers, and was held in the highest esteem by his associates of the business world. He was president of the Winchester, Indiana, Stock Yards Company; director of Springfield, Ohio, Stock Yards Company; director of Marion Stock Yards Company; and

a director of Fostoria Stock Yards Company and of the Ohio Provision Company.

At a meeting of the Cleveland Live Stock Association, held October 26, 1922, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, By the death of W. C. Smoots, there was lost to us a true and valued friend. By his kindly, forceful, and energetic nature, he endeared himself to all of us, and was an inspiration to all whom he came in contact with. He was devoted to his family, loyal to his many friends always. He was an active member of the Cleveland Live Stock Association, and his help and advice were very valuable, and much sought after by its members. We feel that our loss is very great, and do sympathize with the family of W. C. Smoots in their grief. Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That a page of our record be set aside in his memory, and that a copy of this resolution be mailed to his wife, and a copy to the Cleveland Live Stock Journal for publication.

Death has taken his earthly body from us, but there will always remain in our hearts the memory of this wise counselor, and true and loving comrade.

SIGNED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Wylie C. Smoots married, October 25, 1883, Laura Cynthia McCollum, daughter of Andrew Jackson and Madeline E. (Orr) McCollum, of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Andrew J. McCollum was a wholesale and retail dealer in harness, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, an Abolitionist and a Republican, his home long in the village of Amity, Washington county, Pennsylvania, his ancestry Scotch-Irish. Madeline E. Orr was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, her ancestry French. Mrs. Smoots is a granddaughter of Moses and Mary (Clutter) McCollum, her grandfather a school teacher, who came to Washington county, Pennsylvania, from New England, and bought five sections of land at Amity. Her maternal grandparents were George and Cynthia (Andrews) Orr. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wylie C. Smoots: 1. Martha Juanita, born in Utica, Ohio, October 25, 1885,

now residing in Cleveland with her mother at the family home, No. 3328 Euclid avenue. 2. Shepard Knisely, born in Granville, Ohio, June 20, 1887, now general manager of the Springfield Union Stock Yards Company, established by S. K. Smoots in 1918. He was for twenty-five months a soldier of the United States, serving overseas in the War with Germany, 1917-18, as a first lieutenant of infantry.

Wylie C. Smoots was baptized in the Presbyterian church in childhood, but made no personal choice of church membership. In politics he was a Republican, but he took little part in public life and sought no office. He possessed the sterling traits of character that distinguish true manhood, and was thoughtful, considerate and kind. Of jovial, happy nature he sought to spread the gospel of good will, and he had an open ear for the call of distress. His business brought him in contact with the competitive tests of county and State fairs, and next to the cattle competition he enjoyed the track events. He owned several good horses of the light harness strains and was an enthusiast over pedigree and blood. His friends were many, and to home and family he was the soul of loyalty and devotion. He is buried in Granville, Ohio.

McCANN, Patrick Daniel,

Merchant.

The life of Patrick D. McCann covered a period of fifty-seven years lived in almost equal halves in Great Britain and the United States, he coming a young man of twenty-six to this country. He chose mercantile life as his business activity and became a very successful merchant of Zanesville, Ohio. He was a man of cheerful, genial nature, making many friends and always retaining them. He

reared a family, and at his passing left a widow who continues her residence in Zanesville, and three daughters, two of whom are residents of the city of their birth.

Owen McCann was an Irish farmer, owning his own land near Belfast. He married Bridget O'Hare and they were the parents of six children including a son Patrick D., to whose memory this review is offered.

Patrick D. McCann was born at the home farm near Belfast, Ireland, January 16, 1855, youngest of the six children of Owen and Bridget (O'Hare) McCann, and died in Zanesville, Ohio, January 12, 1912. He was educated in the parish school, and remained at home until reaching youthful manhood, then went to England where he was employed as a clerk in a railroad office until 1881. He had then reached the age of twenty-six years and decided to come to the United States and try to improve his fortune. He crossed in 1881, arriving safely in New York City, but went at once to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he secured a position with a wholesale tea and coffee house as salesman. He was a successful salesman and made friends so easily that the firm made him manager of one of their branch stores, choosing Columbus, Ohio, as a location in which to test the quality of their new manager. He remained with the Pittsburgh house as their Columbus manager about one year, then resigned, determined to establish a business of his own. He located in Zanesville, Ohio, and there rented a store in the Schultz Opera House block, No. 26 North Fifth street, and there began business as a dealer in tea, coffee and spices.

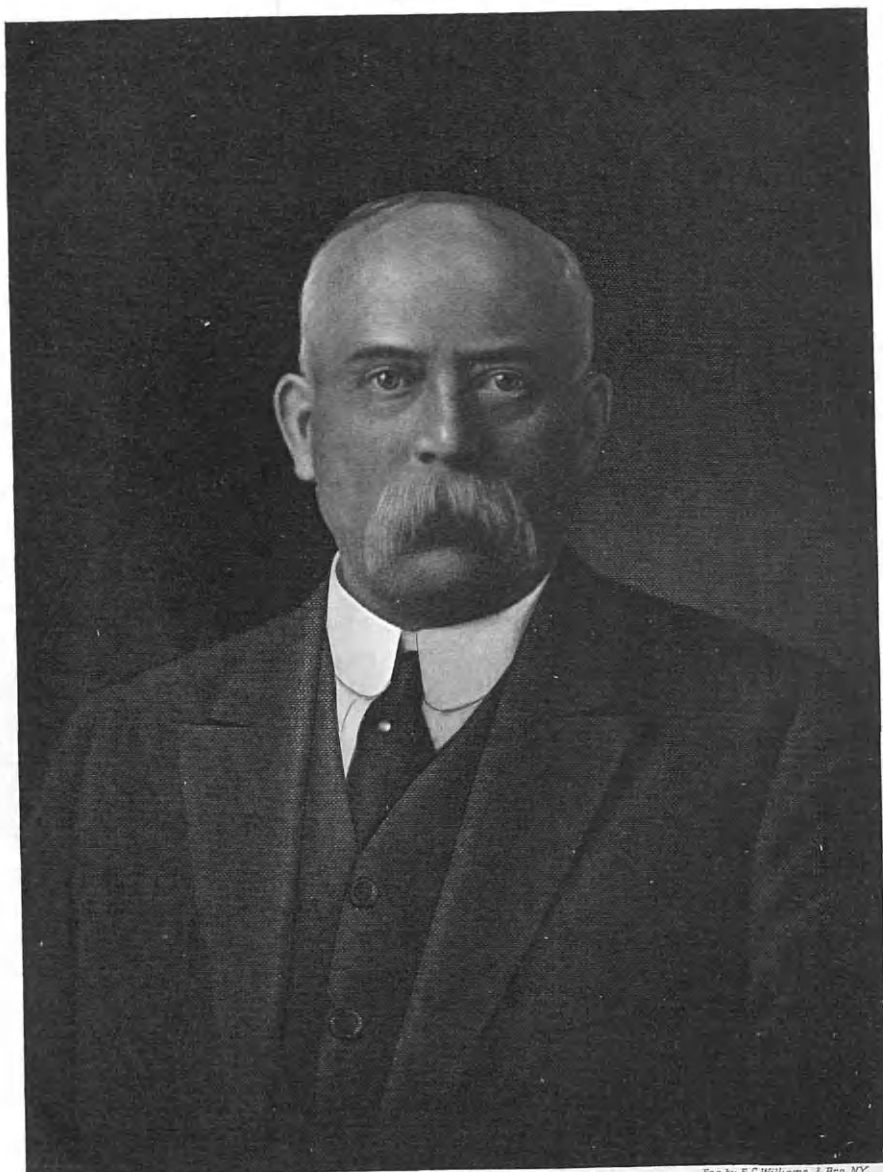
That was in 1883, and from that year until his passing, twenty-nine years later, Mr. McCann conducted the same business in the same location and with the



Patrick D. McCann



William J. McCann



The American Historical Society

Eng. by S. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

B. J. Hale

same people, the only changes being that each year the number of his customers increased. He had the largest business of its kind in Zanesville and every customer was a friend, for he dealt fairly with his trade and gave them the full value of their money. It was said of Mr. McCann that he had no enemies, and certainly he possessed a host of warm personal friends, many of whom grew to love the merchant who served them so long and so well. Mr. McCann was interested in other Zanesville enterprises, becoming a director of the Equitable Savings Bank, but his heart being affected he refused other offers of similar positions with other corporations. He made a comfortable fortune from his business and other interests, and passed away aged fifty-seven years.

On October 4, 1888, Patrick D. McCann married Elizabeth Hopkins, daughter of William and Mary (Sullivan) Hopkins, this Hopkins coming to the United States from Ireland and settling in Boston, Massachusetts. Later they moved to Zanesville, Ohio, where William Hopkins died a comparatively young man. His widow returned to Boston and there lived until the death of her only son, William Hopkins, a newspaper man, who passed away in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1901. After his death Mrs. Hopkins returned to Zanesville, where she made and still makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Patrick D. McCann. She has reached the age of eighty years. To Mr. and Mrs. McCann four children were born: William Joseph, who died of pneumonia while a soldier at Camp Sherman in October, 1918; Mary Agnes, a resident of Cleveland; Margaret Helen, a teacher in Zanesville public schools; Elizabeth Frances, of Zanesville, Ohio.

The family are members of St. Thomas Roman Catholic Church, Mr. McCann

having been very much interested in the work of the church. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, and of the Holy Name Society. He was very fond of home and family, never held public office and was extremely independent in his political action. Mrs. McCann continues her residence in Zanesville, her present home on Market street.

HALE, Bayard Taylor,

Business Man.

The latter years of Mr. Hale's life were spent in the management of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Marion, Indiana, and as secretary-treasurer of that institution he contributed largely to its success. The family came to Indiana from Virginia and were residents of Henry county prior to the removal to Grant county, where Bayard Taylor Hale was born. This record begins with Abraham Hale, grandfather of Bayard T. Hale.

Abraham and Sarah Hale, the former of Virginia birth, were the parents of seventeen children, nearly all of whom were born in Virginia. In middle life Abraham Hale with his family moved to Henry county, Indiana, where the remainder of their lives were passed. Their children, now all deceased, were: 1. Albert, born July 5, 1809. 2. Ruth, born December 25, 1810. 3. William, born August 16, 1812, died in early life. 4. Harriet, born August 6, 1813. 5. Lucretia, born February 26, 1815. 6. John, born January 11, 1817. 7. Jane, born October 2, 1818. 8. Thomas, born April 13, 1820. 9. Virgil, of further mention. 10. Lafary, born April 19, 1823. 11. Rebecca, born February 25, 1825. 12. Raesley, born August 25, 1826. 13. Maria, born January 25, 1828. 14. Sarah, born January 20, 1830. 15. Caroline, born November 18,

1832. 16. Jesse, born April 13, 1834. 17. Mary, born December 4, 1837.

Virgil Hale, ninth child of Abraham and Sarah Hale, was born near Weston, in what is now West Virginia, then Virginia, January 2, 1822, and moved with the family to Henry county, Indiana. Later Virgil Hale moved to Grant county and settled on a tract of three hundred acres. He married Sarah Jane Benbow, of English family, and they were the parents of four children: Luther; Bayard Taylor, of further mention; Abigail I., married Frank Brizendine, and lived on part of the Grant county homestead; Homer G.

Bayard Taylor Hale, son of Virgil and Sarah J. (Benbow) Hale, was born at the homestead in Green township, Grant county, Indiana, January 16, 1855, died September 27, 1918. He attended the district schools and Lebanon (Ohio) College, and taking a business course, finished with graduation, class of 1875. He taught the country school at Point Isabel for two terms, then married and bought a farm of one hundred and ten acres in Liberty township, Grant county, but four years later he engaged as a general merchant at Point Isabel, a village of Green township. He continued in mercantile life for several years, then bought an established store located in what is yet known as "The White House" at Fairmount, Indiana. He only remained there two years, then returned to Point Isabel, and leased a farm once owned by Mordecai Lane, but bequeathed by him in part to his wife and daughter.

In 1898, Marion, Indiana, became the family home, Mr. Hale engaging in the grocery business. Later he became associated with the management of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Marion, serving as secretary-treasurer, a position he held until his death in 1918.

Mr. Hale was a man of genial, jovial nature, making friends easily and always retaining them. He was a Democrat in politics, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, an attendant of the First Christian Church, a lover of home and family, and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Bayard T. Hale married, September 17, 1876, in Green township, Grant county, Indiana, Ruth A. Lane, daughter of Mordecai and Charity (Foster) Lane, her father a prosperous farmer of Grant county, born in Ohio, both parents of English ancestry. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bayard T. Hale: 1. Orla Glendon, born June 4, 1877, died at the Hale farm, March 20, 1879. 2. Olive Irene, born September 8, 1882, at Point Isabel, Indiana, married Archibald B. McAvoy, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

SCHULTZ, William Darlington,

Manufacturer, Man of Affairs.

In Zanesville, Ohio, the life of William Darlington Schultz was passed in activities of importance and widespread benefit, and the record of his work which follows is one which distinguishes him as a man of superior mould. He was born January 13, 1868, died March 12, 1921, a lifelong resident of Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio.

William Schultz, grandfather of William D. Schultz, one of Zanesville's pioneers, crossed the Allegheny Mountains in 1810 from Winchester, Virginia. He was one of this city's best mayors and most successful business men, a coach manufacturer.

Robert D. Schultz, father of William D. Schultz, was one of Zanesville's most prominent and successful business men, who, with his partner, the late John D. Hoge, became self-made millionaires by



William D. Schulz

the manufacture of soaps and glycerine, real-estate investments in several large cities, and in industrial enterprises which their keen judgment led them to believe would have most successful futures. Mr. Schultz's mother, Sarah (Van Horne) Schultz, was of an old and aristocratic family and dearly beloved and esteemed by all who knew her, but died soon after his birth, in her twenty-fourth year, September 17, 1869. The care of Mr. Schultz and his brother, Bernard Van Horne Schultz, devolved upon their grandmother, Evalina Schultz, widow of their grandfather, William Schultz. She gave them every advantage of a good, Christian home, and the refinement and education which her exceptional ability and wealth could bestow.

Early in youth, William D. Schultz developed a talent for the arts of painting, photography and mechanics, and later on, chemistry, in all of which he became quite proficient, employing to good account his expert knowledge of the two latter accomplishments when he entered upon his business career with Schultz & Company. Educated in the public schools of Zanesville, he was remarked for his quick perception and retentive memory and his ability to concentrate upon any line of thought. Entering the firm of Schultz & Company in his sixteenth year, by his untiring energy and close application to its affairs he soon mastered all the intricacies of the business and was rapidly promoted to manager. It was solely through his advice and foresight that the firm engaged in the manufacture of commercial glycerine by utilizing the lye, a by-product from the making of soap, and which immediately became the most profitable part of its works, more than repaying the cost of process installation with the first year's profits.

Although absorbed in business, he found much time for athletics and recreation, was a great hunter and fine shot, for many years spending several weeks in the woods and mountains of Colorado and North Dakota and the prairies of Iowa. He was an excellent boxer, runner and jumper, played a good game of tennis, and was fond of all athletics. He was a member of the local lodge of Elks, a thirty-second degree Mason, member of Amity Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Knights Templar, Scottish Rite, and Cyrene Commandery; a member of the Zane and Zanesville Golf clubs; Chamber of Commerce; and attended St. James' Episcopal Church. He contributed largely to general charities, and helped to make some of the local organizations possible, to say nothing of his private help to individuals in need whom he never refused. Of a friendly and jovial disposition, and personally known to almost every one in his city, he always greeted one with a smile and a word of hearty good cheer. In addition to his duties as manager of a large concern, he was manager of the Schultz Opera House, and by his familiarity with theatrical matters afforded the people of Zanesville the opportunity of enjoying the best plays that the stage produced. He was also president of the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company, trustee of the John McIntire Estate, and gave much attention to the affairs of The McIntire Children's Home, its chief charity.

In politics Mr. Schultz was classed as a Democrat, but was never partisan, being broad-minded and liberal in his views and for whatever he thought best for the community-at-large. During the flood of 1898 he was in charge of the relief work, and by his organization and untiring efforts was able to care for every sufferer requiring assistance. During his

latter years he became lame as the result of an accident caused by a fall while superintending the erection of a new soap factory, and although thus compelled to give up much of his former activity and pleasures, he patiently bore his affliction and became a great reader, traveling much at home and abroad, and was one of the best informed men in the State. During the Great War he was intensely patriotic, and from the beginning his sympathies were with the Allies, and he devoted a large part of his income to the support of the Red Cross and other war relief organizations. He will ever be remembered by the whole community as a most conscientious and lovable person and one whom it was a pleasure and a privilege to know, and of whom everyone will always have a kind thought with which to commemorate his memory, for here was a man in whose life there was so little to condemn and so much to commend.

Mr. Schultz married, October 24, 1900, Ethel Granger, daughter of the late Judge Moses M. Granger, one of Zanesville's most distinguished jurists and public men, a sketch of whom follows.

GRANGER, Moses Moorhead,

Civil War Officer, Lawyer, Jurist.

Arms—Gules, a pomegranate slipped or.

Crest—A dexter arm couped and embowed, holding three ears of wheat proper.

Motto—*Honestas optima politia.*

The earliest mention of the surname Granger in England is in the Roll of the Battle Abbey, 1066. The word Grange is of French origin and was applied in England to the farm-house or homestead, and the bailiff who presided over a farm was called Ate Grange, and afterward, Granger. The history of the family in America dates to Launcelot Granger, who came from England to New England, and

was a resident of Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1648. There is a tradition concerning him which appears in several different branches of the family, thus giving the story a real measure of probability. The story is as follows:

Launcelot Granger was born in the west of England, and when a lad of twelve or fourteen years of age he was stolen from his mother (his father being dead) and brought to Plymouth in Massachusetts, where he was sold (apprenticed) to serve two years for his passage. He had served on ship as a cabin boy. He afterward married a lady named Joanna Adams, daughter of Robert Adams, one of the founders of Newburyport; settled where he lived until two children had been born. Being the eldest of his family, he returned to England to claim his inheritance. On the way from the place where he landed to his mother's house, to which he travelled on foot, he had to pass through an uninhabited country, and just before night stopped at a little cottage. The old man of the house told him that frequent robberies had been committed on the road a short distance ahead and advised him to put up for the night. But, not knowing but what he would be in as much danger at the cottage as on the road, and being in haste, he determined to proceed. After he had advanced some distance into the woods he perceived by the light of the moon a man step into the road before him and move on slowly until joined by another man. When he came up to them they demanded his money. He told them that he had but one crown, which was barely sufficient to pay his expenses to his friends, who lived at some distance. They, however, told him that he must give up his money or they would take his life. He replied that if they got his money they must fight for it, on which they attacked him with their swords, while he defended himself with his quarter staff. With the butt end of this he knocked one down and dispatched him, and the other ran away. When he arrived at the next village he made oath before a magistrate to what he had done, and was suffered to proceed on his journey. The inhabitants of the village found the man who was slain to be one of their "honest" citizens.

When he arrived at his mother's house he found his younger brother in possession of the estate, and very much displeased to see him, and, it is supposed, hired assassins to dispatch him. He walked out with them under pretence of viewing the farm, and when behind a piece of woods they attacked

him with their swords, but he defended himself with his quarter staff so manfully that he killed two of them and the other fled. He returned and made known what he had done to the magistrates, who upon investigation acquitted him of all blame. Meeting, however, with further difficulties in obtaining his inheritance, he abandoned it and returned to America. Launcelot Granger was a man of great resolution, was of full medium height and stockily built.

(I) Launcelot Granger removed from Ipswich to Newbury at the time of his marriage, in 1654, and leased the farm of Stephen Kent on Kent's Island. The house was torn down about 1884. About 1674 he moved to Suffield, Connecticut, and on September 14th of that year received a grant of sixty acres and forty acres each for his two sons. He did not settle there permanently, however, until after the Indian hostilities were over, and in 1678 he was living on High street. During King Philip's War he lived at the stockade at Westfield. Rev. Mr. Taylor, in a narrative regarding the fight at Westfield, October 26, 1675, says that a Mr. Granger was seriously wounded in the leg. There is scarcely any doubt that it was Launcelot Granger, as the circumstance is well authenticated by the family. He lived in Suffield until his death in 1689. A large maple tree which was planted by him still stands in front of the site of his house and is known as the Launcelot Granger Tree. He was a prominent man in the town, and served as land measurer for several terms. He died September 3, 1689, and was buried in the graveyard which was opposite the meeting house on High street.

He married, January 4, 1653-54, Joanna Adams, born in England in 1634, died after 1701 at Suffield, Connecticut, daughter of Robert and Eleanor Adams. Issue, born at Newbury: 1. John, born January 15, 1654-55, died April 5, 1725; married

Martha Poor. 2. Thomas, married Mindwell Taylor; died March 14, 1729-30. 3. George, born November 28, 1658; married Lydia Younglove. 4. Robert, died, unmarried, August 8, 1709. 5. Mary, married John Burbank, Jr. 6. Elizabeth, born March 13, 1662, died March 20, 1692; married Vicary Sikes. 7. Dorothy, born February 17, 1665; married Dr. Robert Old. 8. Rebecca, died July 27, 1693; married Joseph Woolcot. 9. Samuel, of whom further. 10. Hannah, died September 9, 1729; married Thomas Taylor. 11. Abraham, born April 17, 1673; married (first) Hannah Hanchett, (second) Hannah —.

(II) Samuel Granger, son of Launcelot and Joanna (Adams) Granger, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, August 2, 1668, and died at Suffield, Connecticut, April 23, 1721. He was a farmer, as were all of his brothers, and was granted forty acres, November 29, 1697. He was little interested in public affairs, his only offices being those of fence-viewer and "surveighor of wayes." He married, May 16, 1700, Esther Hanchett, daughter of Deacon John and Esther (Pritchett) Hanchett. She was born August 1, 1678, died May 21, 1721. Deacon John Hanchett, a man of prominence for many years in Suffield, was in Boston in 1634 with Rev. Mr. Wilson, a leading minister of the time. Issue of Samuel and Esther (Hanchett) Granger: 1. Esther, born November 13, 1701; married Josiah Kent. 2. Samuel, born August 13, 1702, died March 6, 1790; married Mary Kent. 3. Abraham, born August 8, 1704, died February 11, 1728. 4. John, of whom further. 5. Jeremiah, born June 1, 1708, died in December, 1772; married Thankful Hale. 6. Robert, born May 6, 1710, died February 14, 1785; married Annie Seymour. 7. Deliverance, born August 8, 1713; married Noah Kent.

(III) John Granger, son of Samuel and Esther (Hanchett) Granger, was born at Suffield, Connecticut, September 3, 1706, died January 10, 1791. He lived on Taintor's Hill in the west part of Suffield, and for many years was captain of one of the militia companies of the town. He was elected surveyor of highways, tithing-man, constable, and selectman in 1743, and was deputy in the Colonial Legislature in 1769 and 1770. He married (first) November 5, 1730, Sarah Granger, daughter of Thomas and Mindwell (Taylor) Granger, of Suffield; married (second) November 5, 1740, Ann Bissell, born in 1711, died September 12, 1768; married (third), February 2, 1775, Bathsheba B. Leavitt (Widow Baggs), born in 1719, died February 6, 1795. Issue of first wife: 1. Sarah, born August 16, 1731, died February 28, 1830; married, as his second wife, December 9, 1762, Joel Harmon, son of Nathaniel and Esther (Austin) Harmon, of Suffield. 2. John, born January 7, 1732-33, died April 28, 1766. 3. Elijah, born June 8, 1735, died July 24, 1735. 4. Mary, born August 28, 1736, died July 1, 1813; married Eliphalet Spencer. Issue of second wife: 5. Margaret, born December 16, 1741, died October 11, 1816; married Reuben Parsons. 6. Lucy, born December 3, 1744, died unmarried. 7. Oliver, of whom further.

(IV) Oliver Granger, son of John and Ann (Bissell) Granger, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, June 20, 1747, and died there October 23, 1817. He lived in the old house built by his father on Taintor's Hill. A private in Captain Austin's company of Suffield minute-men, he went to Boston at the Lexington Alarm, and in January, 1776, was sergeant in Captain Harmon's company, Colonel Wolcott's regiment, Connecticut State troops, being present at the occupation of Boston by

the Americans. Oliver Granger was ensign in 1778, and lieutenant in Connecticut troops in 1781. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1799, 1800, 1802, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814. In local town matters he also took a commanding position. He married, June 25, 1772, Beulah Hanchett, daughter of Zaccheus Hanchett, of Suffield. She was born November 30, 1749, died November 15, 1816. Issue: 1. Beulah, born April 26, 1773, died April 14, 1809; married, June 11, 1807, Israel Stoughton, who died January 17, 1816, aged forty-one years. 2. John, born February 6, 1775, died March 29, 1830, unmarried. 3. Oliver, born January 18, 1777, died September 23, 1850; married Susan Conklin. 4. Anna, born May 26, 1779, died September 20, 1872; married, June 26, 1805, Herman Hathaway. 5. Ebenezer, born July 6, 1781, died September 17, 1822; married Eliza Seaman. 6. Horace, born September 4, 1783, died March 31, 1859; married (first) Johanna Hathaway; (second) Clarissa ——. 7. Lucy, born November 23, 1785, died December 27, 1815; married John W. Hanchett. 8. James, of whom further. 9. Margaret, born March 1, 1790, died March 30, 1880; married John W. Hanchett (above). 10. Henry, born April 13, 1792, died January 10, 1869; married Eliza Reinecker. 11. Seth, born March 30, 1794, died June 21, 1863; married Mrs. Abigail (Gillett) Remington.

(V) James Granger, son of Oliver and Beulah (Hanchett) Granger, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, January 13, 1788, died at Zanesville, Ohio, May 28, 1874. Before moving West he was in business in Baltimore, and one of his fellow boarders there was George Peabody, afterward the London banker and philanthropist. They met again in 1866 when Mr. Peabody visited his niece, Mrs.

Charles W. Chandler, in Zanesville, and compared early recollections. When the English fleet and army were approaching Baltimore in 1814 Judge (Captain) Nicholson's company of Baltimore artillery was added to the garrison of Fort McHenry. On the morning when Francis Scott Key, a prisoner on a British warship in the bay, was writing the "Star Spangled Banner," James Granger, artilleryman, was in an exposed bastion of that fort and was wounded by a fragment of a British shell. He came to the Zanesville district about 1817, and in 1832 bought of his father-in-law a large tract of land on Moxahala creek, near Zanesville. He built a mill a little north of the east end of the present State (then United States) dam, which was until 1828 the largest dam in the county. His brother, Henry Granger, followed him to the West and became his partner in the flour milling business, and he spent the remainder of his active years in farming, milling, and stock raising.

James Granger married, February 16, 1829, Matilda Vance Moorhead, born September 14, 1804, died October 24, 1836, daughter of Moses C. Moorhead, born in Sharpsburg, Maryland, and Anna (Patterson) Moorhead, born in Jefferson county, Virginia, descendant of the Chaplins and Catons of Maryland, and the Pattersons, Pendletons, and Carters, of Virginia. Moses C. Moorhead first came to Zanesville in 1810, the temporary State capital, as representative from Belmont county. His father, Joseph Moorhead, a surveyor and civil engineer, came from Belfast and Dublin, Ireland, before the Revolutionary War, and married Louisa Chapline, of Sharpsburg, Maryland, in 1771. Issue of Mr. and Mrs. Granger: 1. John Joseph, born February 16, 1830; married Emily A. Darlington. 2. Moses Moorhead, of whom further. 3. Anna Beulah, born in

February, 1834, died March 24, 1838. 4. Ellen Moorhead, born July 4, 1836, died October 10, 1836.

(VI) Judge Moses Moorhead Granger, son of James and Matilda Vance (Moorhead) Granger, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, October 22, 1831, died in 1913. He was a graduate of Kenyon College as valedictorian of the class of 1850, and was admitted to the Ohio bar at Columbus in January, 1853. He began practice at Zanesville and continued in professional pursuits until the outbreak of War between the States. In this conflict he served in the Union army as captain of the Eighteenth Regiment of United States Infantry in 1861-62, as major and lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 1862-64, and in 1864 was brevetted colonel of United States Volunteers. While in the Eighteenth United States Infantry he served in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, in General R. L. McCook's brigade of General George H. Thomas' division. While in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Regiment he served in West Virginia, Maryland, and Virginia. He was under fire in the fighting between Milroy's division and Ewell's corps at Winchester, Virginia, June 13, 14, and 15, 1864; in French's combat with Ewell at Locust Grove, Virginia, November 27, 1863; in Grant's battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and Cold Harbor; in Sheridan's battles of the Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, all in the Shenandoah Valley, and in divers skirmishes and small actions.

On the recommendation of his brigade and division commanders, President Lincoln nominated him to be colonel of United States Volunteers by brevet, to rank as such from October 19, 1864, "for

gallant and meritorious services in the present campaign before Richmond, Virginia, and in the Shenandoah Valley." The Senate confirmed the nomination and he was duly commissioned.

He served as city solicitor of Zanesville from April, 1865, to August, 1866; member of Putnam Village Council, April to August, 1866; prosecuting attorney of Muskingum county, January to December, 1866; judge of common pleas, first sub-division, Eighth Judicial District of Ohio, December 10, 1866, to October 9, 1871; reporter of the Supreme Court of Ohio, October, 1872, to March, 1874; and judge of the Second Supreme Court Commission of Ohio, April 17, 1883, to April, 1885. By the unanimous choice of his four associate judges he served as chief judge during both years. He himself terminated his incumbency of office in every case, except the last, by resignation. In 1871, although both parties wished him to continue as common pleas judge he declined a renomination, resigned the office, and resumed private practice a few months before the end of his term.

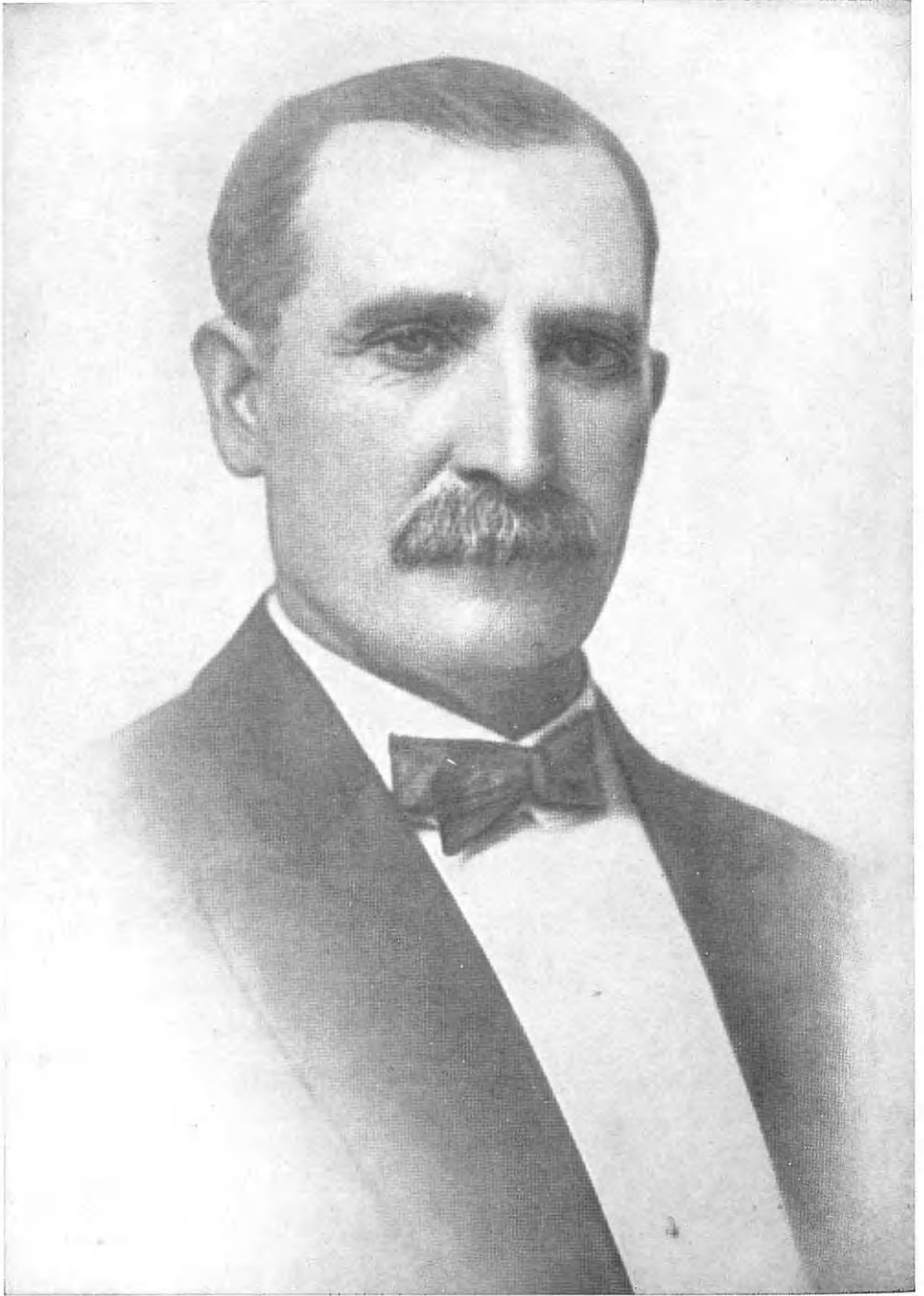
When the Ohio Legislature created the Second Supreme Court Commission to serve for two years from April 17, 1883, he consented to accept one of the five places thereon because he wished to urge a change in the mode of examining cases by the highest State court. While reporter he had observed how slowly the judges progressed with their docket and was convinced that much more work could be done as well in less time. The commission made great improvement in the speed with which justice was administered under his leadership and the Supreme Court later adopted its method with beneficial result. Judge Granger declined to be a candidate for the Supreme Bench of the State. In 1889 the judges

and bar of Southeastern Ohio and prominent lawyers in Cincinnati, Columbus, Springfield, and Toledo urged the president to appoint him to the seat on the United States Supreme bench made vacant by the death of Associate Justice Stanley Matthews.

Judge Granger warmly loved his *alma mater*, Kenyon College, and in 1866 was chosen one of its trustees. He resigned in 1871, but accepted reelection in 1873, and served continuously until June, 1888, when his resignation, tendered in January of the previous year, was acted upon. Among those who were his colleagues upon this board were Chief Justice Waite, Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, Secretary Delano, and Rufus King.

In April, 1865, he was appointed administrator *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, of John McIntire, succeeding General Charles B. Goddard, his co-administrators Daniel Brush and Charles C. Russell. The principal active management of the estate fell upon Judge Granger and some difficult legal questions required construction by the Supreme Court. Judge Granger pressed these to a decision in 1868 (17 Ohio State Reports, page 352) and from that date the McIntire Board, acting with and by the administrator, began its most effective work. The McIntire Academy was built under Daniel Convers, the original executor. The John McIntire Home for Children, an arrangement with the Zanesville Athenæum, and regular annual payments for books and clothing for poor school children are some of the measures dating from Judge Granger's regime.

Judge Granger was a well known writer, the author of "Washington vs. Jefferson," an argumentative volume, and "The Case Tried by Battle in 1861-65," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Com-



Frank C. Stewart

pany, 1898. His standing was high in all those spheres of activity into which his abundant talents led him, and he was attended throughout his life by the confidence and regard of his associates and by friendship tried and proved in his fellows' times of need.

Judge Granger married, at Lancaster, Ohio, December 29, 1858, Mary Hoyt Reese, daughter of General William J. and Mary E. (Sherman) Reese, and granddaughter of Judge Charles Robert Sherman. Issue: 1. Henry James, born November 1, 1859, died August 2, 1860. 2. Alfred Hoyt, born May 31, 1867. 3. Sherman Moorhead, born June 16, 1870. 4. Helen Louise, born June 14, 1872, died September 21, 1872. 5. Ethel, born March 28, 1876, married William Darlington Schultz, deceased, a sketch of whom precedes this.

References—"Launcelet Granger, of Newbury, Massachusetts, and Suffield, Connecticut," by James N. Granger. "Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States." Matthews' "American Armoury." Family data.

STEWART, Frank Corwin,

Physician, Litterateur.

During the constant activities of a long career, Dr. Frank Corwin Stewart, of Indianapolis, Indiana, whose name is now a cherished memory in many circles, gave to the world the best of a rich and generous nature. Broadly gifted, he was deeply appreciative of nature, science, literature and art, and contributed, as he had opportunity, to every branch of human endeavor, the encouragement and assistance of a versatile ability which was akin to greatness.

Dr. Stewart was born in Wabash county, Indiana, December 8, 1853, and died in Indianapolis, January 1, 1920. He was a son of Robert and Elizabeth

(Graves) Stewart. They had seven daughters and six sons. Four of the sons were physicians. His father was a prominent farmer of Wabash county in the earlier days of its history. The Stewart family was descended from very old Scottish ancestry.

Receiving his early education in the public schools of his native county, Dr. Stewart, even as a boy, entertained an ambition to study medicine. At seventeen years of age, he began teaching school, following this for fifteen years. During the latter part of this time he began the serious preparation for his career by taking up the study of this profession. Knowing, however, that his achievement was largely in his own hands, he attended the State Normal School, Terra Haute, Indiana. He was principal of the schools at La Fontaine, Indiana, and later at Treaty, in the same State. Thereafter he entered Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, and made thorough preparation for the responsibilities of the future. He graduated with honors in 1886, being chosen by the faculty as house physician for Hahnemann Hospital the following year.

Dr. Stewart began practice at Peru, Indiana, where he remained for six years. From the first he was successful, and when the larger field opened before him, through advisers inducing him to locate in Indianapolis, he took a prominent place among his contemporaries. In July, 1893, with two brothers who were also physicians, Drs. W. B. and W. R. Stewart, Dr. Frank Corwin Stewart established the office in Indianapolis, which became widely known, as time passed, under the name of Stewart, Stewart & Stewart. This was one of the most successful firms of physicians in the State of Indiana, and up to the time of his death, Dr. Stewart

was the moving spirit in the group of splendid men devoted to the healing art. He was a man of tireless industry, and although his interests reached into many fields of thought and activity, his profession was all-commanding, and he relinquished avocations in which he might have shone for greater devotion to the service of mankind. During the Spanish-American War Dr. Stewart was on the staff of the surgeon-general, stationed at Camp Mount, near Indianapolis. He was for many years president of the Indiana State Homœopathic Society.

In early life Dr. Stewart was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, but the duties of his profession increased so rapidly that he discontinued his membership therein. He belonged to the Ustian Medical Fraternity and the Marion Club. He was a Republican in politics. He found his favorite relaxation in literature and nature study, and for a long period was treasurer of the Century Literary Club. He was a prolific writer on many topics, and found writing a recreative interest. In church work he was always earnest and zealous. He was a life member of the Christian church, and for twenty-five years served on the board of the Central Christian Church, of Indianapolis.

Dr. Stewart married Elnora Elton, daughter of Samuel and Harriet (Waldron) Elton, of Salem, Ohio, March 3, 1887. Of their two daughters, Ethel is the wife of George O. Rafert, and has four children: Jeanne, Elsa, Stewart, Frank. The younger daughter, Jeanne, resides with her mother at the family home on North Pennsylvania street.

The duties laid down by Dr. Stewart have been taken up by other hands, but among the many who knew him his memory will long remain, and his unselfish devotion and the unassuming courage of his bearing will long be remembered.

PETTIT, Henry Corbin,

Lawyer, Public Official.

A lawyer of great ability, a public-spirited and useful citizen, endowed with a clear, active mind, tirelessly industrious and devoted to duty, the soul of courtesy and consideration, Henry C. Pettit, in his public relations with his fellow-men, was truly representative of all that was best in city life. In his personal relations he was loyal and faithful to every trust, and his fidelity, whether in political, professional or private life, was proverbial. He was a devoted husband and father, one who found in his family his greatest happiness.

(I) Henry C. Pettit was a descendant of John Pettit, an Englishman, who came to New England in the earlier years of the eighteenth century and made settlement in Connecticut. From John Pettit, the American ancestor, the line is traced through his son, Jonathan, of whom further.

(II) Jonathan Pettit, son of John Pettit, was born in 1752 in Sharon, Connecticut. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He married Agnes Riddell, and they were the parents of George, of whom further.

(III) George Pettit, son of Jonathan and Agnes (Riddell) Pettit, was born in Albany, New York, in 1780. He became an eminent lawyer and jurist. He married Jane Upfold, and they were the parents of John Upfold Pettit, of whom further.

(IV) John Upfold Pettit, son of George and Jane (Upfold) Pettit, was born at Fabius, New York, in 1820, and died in Wabash, Indiana, in 1881. He was graduated from Union College (now University), class of 1839, and prepared for the profession of law. In 1841 he located in Wabash and there practiced his

profession, becoming judge of the Circuit Court comprising the counties of Miami and Wabash. He was a Whig in politics, and upon the election of Millard Fillmore, of New York (inaugurated March 4, 1850), Mr. Pettit received, in 1850, appointment as consul at Maranhão, Brazil, having also jurisdiction over ten other vice-consulates in Northern Brazil. In 1854 he returned to Indiana and was elected to Congress from the 11th Indiana District, serving two years. He was commissioned colonel of the 75th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but ill health caused his resignation before the regiment saw actual service. In 1864 he was elected to the Indiana House of Representatives from the Wabash-Miami District, was reelected for a second term, and served as Speaker of the House. He was instrumental in securing at Knightstown, Indiana, a home for orphans of soldiers and sailors of the United States, and at the time of his passing in 1881, he was judge of the Circuit Court. He married Julia Brenton, and they were parents of Henry Corbin, of whom further.

(V) Henry Corbin Pettit, son of Judge John Upfold and Julia (Brenton) Pettit, was born in Wabash, Indiana, November 20, 1863, and died in the city of his birth, July 26, 1913. He completed public school courses with high school, and later received appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, graduating from that famed institution in 1883. He later resigned from the navy and began the study of law under the direction of Cowgill & Shively, of the Wabash bar, to which he was later admitted, becoming, in 1887, a member of the same law firm. Later he was admitted to the State Supreme and Appellate courts, and to all United States courts of the Indianapolis district. Later he formed a law partner-

ship with Thomas L. Stitt, they practicing as Pettit & Stitt until 1897, when Mr. Pettit withdrew to become legal counsel to A. M. Atkinson & Son, representing the loan department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Like his eminent father, Henry C. Pettit had a strong liking for political affairs, and in 1887 he was elected a member of the Wabash Common Council, as a Republican. The following year he was elected mayor, being the youngest chief executive who ever ruled the city. He served two years with honor, and in 1894 was elected to represent the city in the Lower House of the Indiana Legislature. In 1896 he was reelected and chosen Speaker, an honor which had also been conferred upon his father thirty years earlier. In 1899 Governor Mount of Indiana appointed Mr. Pettit a member of the Morton Monument Commission, and in 1900 President McKinley appointed him a member of the board of visitors to the United States Naval Academy. In 1901 he received from President McKinley appointment as United States Marshal for the State of Indiana, an office he held continuously under appointments from Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt until May, 1911.

Mr. Pettit was a member of the Wabash County Bar Association; the Semper Idem Club of Wabash; was a charter member of St. Anastasia Mesnil Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a lodge named by his father, who was one of the organizers and charter members. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian.

On October 3, 1888, Henry C. Pettit married Eva Stitt, who survives him, daughter of William Simpson and Mary A. (Lutz) Stitt, of Wabash, her parents deceased. William S. Stitt died September 21, 1918; Mary A. (Lutz) Stitt, daugh-

ter of Frederick and Anna (Major) Lutz, died April 11, 1916. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Pettit a daughter, Mary, was born, who is now the wife of Ralph Gregory Lockwood, of Kokomo, Indiana, and the mother of Marilyn Pettit Lockwood, born in Wabash, Indiana, May 25, 1919. This family resides in Dayton, Ohio, where Mr. Lockwood is assistant chief of the McCook Field Aviation Station. Mrs. Pettit survives her husband, and continues her residence in Wabash, at No. 180 East Main street.

HELMERICHs, Gert John,

Merchant.

The change of circumstances and conditions that of necessity accompanies the leaving of one's native land and the beginning of residence in a chosen place was in Gert John Helmerich's case intensified by the enforced abandonment of a profession, architecture, for which he had made preparation.

Mr. Helmerichs was born in Repsoltin, Ostfriesland, Northern Germany, June 16, 1824. As a youth of nineteen years he came to the United States, entering this country through the southern gateway of New Orleans, and proceeding up the Mississippi river, to St. Louis. Handicapped by his unfamiliarity with the English tongue, he was unable to continue professional work, and as a means of livelihood learned the cigarmaker's trade, at the same time attending night school to facilitate his mastery of the language and to become conversant with American methods and customs. Soon afterward he had gained sufficient experience and funds for the opening of a retail cigar store on Market street, between Second and Third streets, and subsequently he increased his interests by the

establishment of another store. About 1863 he transferred his activity from the retail department of the tobacco trade to wholesale dealing in leaf tobacco, with headquarters at the location of his first store. The enterprise that he founded is still a family possession under its original name and occupies the same site, Mr. Helmerichs having directed its affairs in increasing prosperity and development until his death.

Mr. Helmerichs was a member of the Germania Club and of the Liederkrantz. He was a business man of admirable qualities, aggressive, upright, and a supporter of all progress in his particular field and in the world-of-affairs generally. His intellectual endowments were exceptional, and extensive travel had given him additional breadth of culture and insight. His personality was distinctive, a charm of manner that was the outward expression of a kindly, tolerant nature attracting in friendship many of his wide circle of acquaintances. His death occurred March 7, 1894, at the age of seventy years. That the greater part of his journey through life lay in pleasant places was due entirely to his own industry and initiative, and when he was called from his accustomed places, there was experienced deep and sincere sorrow by those who had been his associates.

Mr. Helmerichs married, July 23, 1850, Carolina Kircher, who was born near Hanover, Germany, her father an agriculturist of considerable means. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Louise, who married Gustave Baepfle; she died January 20, 1873. 2. Bertha, who married August Kleinguenther; she died September 11, 1872. 3. John, who died August 11, 1879. 4. Adolph. 5. Clara, who married Albert Schenk. 6. Rosa. Mr. Helmerichs erected



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Gerrit J. Helmerichs

the first family home on Seventh street, between Hickory and Chouteau streets, St. Louis, Missouri, later moving to Park avenue, the present residence being at No. 2934 Milton avenue.

BYERS, Parker Adkinson,

Champion Billiard Player.

A man of genial, kindly, lovable, disposition, of high character, successful in business affairs, officer and director of public service corporations, active in public affairs, a close student of men and measures, and a rare conversationalist, Parker A. Byers was for nearly half a century a prominent figure in the life of the city of Lafayette, Indiana, and had a generous share in its development. But Mr. Byers won nation wide fame as a champion billiard player, and for more than thirty years his billiard parlors attracted strangers visiting the city, in fact his place of business was the Mecca of billiard lovers and many of the greatest "knights of the cue" played matches or exhibitions there.

As a three cushion carom player, Mr. Byers was supreme, and the two runs of over two hundred which he made set a record that up to his passing had never been approached. Outside of Ora Morningstar, Parker A. Byers was the greatest billiard player the State of Indiana ever produced, and it was Mr. Byers who discovered the possibilities in Ora Morningstar, gave him instruction and caused him to become a student of the game under the great master, Jacob Schaefer, in Chicago, the latter a great friend of Mr. Byers whom Mr. Schaefer regarded as one of the most formidable billiardists at all forms of cushion caroms. In an exhibition game at Lafayette, before a crowd that filled the room, playing on a regulation 5 x 10

table, Mr. Byers compiled an extraordinary run of 214 points at cushion caroms. At that style of the "gentleman's game" runs of from fifty to one hundred, and averages of six to fifteen were common with him. When "Willie" Hoppe, the present champion (1923) was a boy of twelve, he gave exhibitions in the Byers billiard room, and Mr. Byers was one of the first to predict that the then "Boy Wonder" would win and hold the world's championship at the balk line game of billiards. It was in 1886 that Mr. Byers remodeled the old McCormick mansion (which was also known as the John B. Ruger house), and the old mansion became known to the State of Indiana, in fact to the whole country, as the scene of many great exhibitions of the skill of world famous billiardists, Schaefer, Slosson, Carter, Hoppe, Morningstar and many others. It was not until 1914 that the old mansion, which for thirty-six years was the home of the Byers' billiard parlors, was torn down, and the passing of the old structure was in a great measure due to Mr. Byers, who was an enthusiastic supporter of the plan to use the site for the modern Hotel Fowler which there did arise.

Parker A. Byers, son of Stephen and Mary (Brookbank) Byers (his father an Ohioan, his mother a Kentuckian), was born in Pittsburg, Carroll county, Indiana, April 5, 1852, and died at his home in Lafayette, Indiana, January 10, 1915. He was educated in the public schools, finishing in Delhi, Indiana, becoming proficient in mathematics. He began business life at the tannery in Carroll county, owned by his Grandfather Brookbank. While there his mother's brother, a cripple, opened a billiard parlor, and there, while still a boy, Parker A. Byers began playing billiards. At the age of

sixteen a Mr. Comstock, of Lafayette, induced him to come to that city and take charge of his billiard room. There he remained until 1873, becoming very skillful with the cue. In 1871 he took part in his first match game, playing in Indianapolis, October 26, 1871, for the State championship. Garrett was the winner, 1200 to 1187, averaging twenty-four with a high run of one hundred and five, while Byers averaged twenty-three with a high run of one hundred and thirty-five. Fire destroyed the Comstock billiard rooms in the Opera House fire in 1873, and later Mr. Byers opened a billiard parlor at the corner of Fifth and Columbia streets, Lafayette, there conducting also a school of billiard instruction, and there Ora Morningstar gained his first lessons in the game in which he later became a champion. In 1876 he bought the property on Fourth street, where he continued in business until 1912, when the building was razed to make room for the new Hotel Fowler in which he was a heavy stockholder. His billiard parlors were a favorite resort, and many important matches were played there during the owner's championship days. A well selected library and cheerful reading room were features of the parlors and attested the literary tastes of Mr. Byers. He became a familiar figure at places in Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago and elsewhere where "the gentleman's game" (as he termed it) was played, but he never appeared in match games in Eastern cities. In defeating seven contestants at Indianapolis, March 23, 1878, he won a gold medal emblematic of the three cushion carom championship of the State of Indiana, and that medal was never wrested from him. In 1873 he played a match game in Indianapolis at straight rail billiards with Jacob Schaefer, which

Schaefer won 300 to 183. The match created so much interest that six weeks later, when the same men met at Lafayette, a special train was run from Indianapolis, Mr. Schaefer again winning. In 1875 Mr. Byers played in a tournament for the championship of Indiana with eight contestants, and lost his only game to Harry Bussey, of Indianapolis, who came through with a clean score, winning the tournament and championship. In 1875 he met Jacob Garrett, who had beaten him in 1871, in a match game for a substantial purse which Mr. Byers won, 400 to 201. In 1878 Mr. Byers won the State championship in a tournament in Washington Hall, Indianapolis, with prizes including a gold emblem and a Brunswick-Balke billiard table. In that tournament J. Randolph Heiser, of Kokomo, Indiana, finished second, Harry Bussey, of Indianapolis, third, Jacob Garrett, of the same city, fourth. He ever afterward held the undisputed three cushion carom championship. Mention should be made of the fact that Mr. Byers acted as referee at the 18.2 balk line tournament which for six weeks held the attention of billiard lovers the world over. The tournament was played in Music Hall, Chicago, and he personally refereed every game played, a severe task for any man to perform, yet he did it to the great satisfaction of the players who were the greatest cue artists of all time.

While his billiard rooms were his chief and greatest business interest, in fact his work, recreation and very life, Mr. Byers had wide business interests, including a heavy interest in the Merchants Electric Lighting Association, of which he was one of the organizers and president until it was taken over by the General Service Company. In 1912 Mr. Byers sold his property, the "Old McCormick Mansion,"



M. W. Kelly

which for thirty-six years had been his business home, to the Tippecanoe Hotel Realty Company, and on the site arose the Hotel Fowler, one of the finest hostleries in the State of Indiana.

Mr. Byers was a Democrat in politics, and for a time served his party as county chairman, and was for several years treasurer of the State Democratic Committee. He was a member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Lafayette, an ardent member of the Improved Order of Red Men and past officer; member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 132, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and a man of most pleasing personality. He was a close student of public affairs, and possessed a fund of information that made him a delightful companion. While not a boaster in even the slightest degree, he did not hesitate, when approached, to entertain his guests with stories of the famous matches in which he had taken part or witnessed and recount an endless number of incidents concerning players, that were highly interesting.

Parker A. Byers married, April 30, 1874, Sarah J. Shaffer, born in Lafayette, Indiana, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Decker) Shaffer, her father Dutch, her mother of French ancestry, both born in Ohio. Mrs. Byers survives her husband and continues her residence at the beautiful Byers home, No. 416 North Seventh street, Lafayette, that they bought in 1898. That home was the abode of hospitality and kindness, and there many of the most famous of the cue artists have been entertained.

KELLY, Michael W.,

Business Executive.

Long identified with the mining and manufacturing interests of the Middle

West, and always the alert, progressive executive, Michael W. Kelly, late of Indianapolis, Indiana, was a man whose personality counted far for the advancement of any enterprise with which he was connected.

Mr. Kelly was born in Danville, Illinois, November 20, 1868, and was a son of Michael and Mary (Dunn) Kelly. His father was a leading man of that section, owner and operator of extensive coal mines near Danville.

Attending the schools of Danville in his boyhood, Mr. Kelly showed marked ability as a student, and later enjoyed the advantage of higher education, being graduated from Notre Dame College, South Bend, Indiana. At the completion of his studies he became associated with his father at the coal mines, taking charge of the general store, as manager, the store being owned by the elder Mr. Kelly, in connection with the mines. The son carried along this interest successfully, but later branched out for himself in another field of endeavor. Coming to Indianapolis in 1905, he became president of the Indianapolis Brass Company, which office he ably filled until the time of his death. His hand in the management of the affairs of this concern was largely influential in giving the business the impetus which opened an era of great prosperity in its history.

Mr. Kelly was a man of broad interests, and personally kept in touch with many branches of human endeavor. Through his business position he was a member of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, but his personal tastes found expression in his membership with and liberal patronage of the Art Institute. He was deeply interested in archæology, and in his private collection of curios were many specimens of indisputable value as

records of other times and customs. He was very fond of travel, and to him a good book was a companion, frequently sought and keenly appreciated. He was a member of the German House Club, and of the Hoosier Motor Club. He was a devout member of the Roman Catholic church. Politically he was a Republican.

Mr. Kelly married (first), in 1898, at Danville, Illinois, Bertha Padgett. One daughter, Helen, was born to them. She married Mr. James Gornley. Mr. Kelly married (second) at Chattanooga, Tennessee, Burton Leuty, daughter of Captain Burton and Virginia (McPhearson) Leuty, of Rhea Springs, Tennessee.

The death of Michael W. Kelly occurred on March 19, 1917, and in his passing the city of Indianapolis lost a man of more than ordinary worth, both as related to the industrial progress of the community and advancement of culture. He will long be missed in many circles, but those who knew him best can testify that his influence for good will not wane for many years to come.

PEARSON, Charles D.,

Merchant.

Perhaps it would be hard to find in all Indianapolis, Indiana, a wholesale merchant so widely known and so popular as was Charles D. Pearson, the sole owner of Charles D. Pearson & Company. He was possessed of a genial personality, was a travelling salesman for thirteen years, in business as partner and sole owner for about thirty-three years, and had a wonderful gift for remembering faces, these facts all contributing to establish the claim to a wider acquaintance and greater popularity than any other merchant of his State. He was a native son of the Hoosier State, his father an eminent

physician of Indianapolis, and founder of Central College, a college founded for the training of physicians.

Charles D. Pearson, son of Dr. Charles D. Pearson, was born in Bloomfield, Indiana, December 15, 1851, died at his home, No. 1564 Broadway, Indianapolis, February 24, 1915. He attended public schools in Bloomfield until fourteen years of age, his parents removing to Indianapolis in 1865, and there the lad completed his education. He was variously employed in his younger years, but finally became a travelling salesman for the wholesale firm in Indianapolis of Hollweg & Reese, and for more than thirteen years was "on the road" for that house.

With his road experience to guide him, Mr. Pearson established in business for himself in South Meridan street, Indianapolis, about 1882, choosing the wholesale queensware line, and trading as Pearson & Wetzel. Their first location was just across the street from their later store, Nos. 219-221 South Meridan street, and the firm was just considering that they were well established when the great fire of 1888 swept away their store, along with a block of business houses in that district. It took all his courage and determination to "carry on" in the face of disaster, but he recouped his losses and was again on the road to prosperity when in 1896 another fire swept the block and again he was a heavy loser. Nothing daunted, Mr. Pearson again bent his back to the burden and again retrieved his losses, his after-career being one of continued prosperity. Following the second fire, Mr. Pearson bought out his partner and resumed business just across the street, as sole owner. He had a wealth of friends in the business world, and to the genuine liking men had for him was added a wholesome respect for his courage, his manly quality, and his



John Müller

unfailing good nature and optimism. He continued in business until his passing at the age of sixty-four, although in poor health during the last year of his life.

Through his father's Civil War service, Mr. Pearson inherited his membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and he was a member of Mystic Tie Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion of the Royal Arch; a Knight Templar, and a thirty-second degree member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Mr. Pearson married, in 1873, Lillie M. Hawkins, daughter of William H. and Elizabeth (Allen) Hawkins, of old Kentucky family. Mrs. Pearson survives her husband, a resident of Indianapolis, with a son, Charles D. Pearson, Jr., now of Miami, Florida, and a daughter, Eva Lou, wife of Frank Herrington. Mr. and Mrs. Herrington are the parents of a son, Pearson Herrington.

MUELLER, John,

Civil War Soldier, Manufacturer.

From 1867 to 1912 John Mueller was an independent manufacturer and merchant of St. Louis, Missouri, while his identification with his adopted city covered more than a full half-century of residence, broken only by service in the field during the War between the States. During the long term of his membership in the business fraternity of the city, Mueller's was headquarters for the best in footwear, and the list of his patrons would have been the roll of the most noted citizens and families of the district. A dignified, successful business man of the old school, Mr. Mueller's service in his special field extended into a period where methods of manufacture and retailing bore little resemblance to the circumstances under

which his work began, but even then his establishment lost no whit of its former prestige.

Mr. Mueller was a son of Daniel and Maria (Lang) Mueller, and was born in Hessen, Germany, September 16, 1842. There he attended school until his sixteenth year, when he came to the United States, the vessel on which he journeyed docking at New Orleans, Louisiana, whence he proceeded up the Mississippi river to St. Louis. Here he found employment with a Mr. Schmidt, in apprenticeship to the making and selling of shoes, his association with Mr. Schmidt continuing until 1864. In this year he enlisted in the United States army and was in service until the close of the Civil War, participating in much military action. Upon receiving an honorable discharge from the army Mr. Mueller renewed his relations with Mr. Schmidt and continued in his establishment until 1867, when he opened a store under his own name on South Fourth street. Subsequently he moved to the building then occupied by the Iron Mountain Bank, and still later to No. 804 South Fourth street, his place of business for thirty-three years. Mueller shoes became noted for unsurpassed quality and a large part of the boots and shoes sold in his store were of his manufacture, the establishment catering to the people of wealth and fashion of the day. In the days when Fourth street was the exclusive shipping district of St. Louis, one could not have passed a day in Mr. Mueller's store without meeting many of the social and business leaders of the city, among whom he had a wide acquaintance and many friends. Mr. Mueller was treasurer of the Knights of Honor for a number of years, while his religious affiliation was with St. Paul's Evangelical Church. In politics he was a Republican.

Mr. Mueller married, in St. Louis, Ann Marie Crucilius, daughter of William and Margaret (Schmidt) Crucilius, descendant of a German family early settled in St. Louis. William Crucilius was a farmer, and came to the United States in 1837, spending three months on a sailing vessel in making the journey. Mrs. Mueller was born in St. Louis. Their children were as follows: Fred, Clara, and Lydia M.

Mr. Mueller's death occurred suddenly October 13, 1912, at which time he was still in active business. Many commercial organizations have come and gone since he first advertised the sale of fine boots and shoes in St. Louis, but few firms or individuals have had gathered about them so many interesting details of history in the making. John Mueller filled a respected place in the life of St. Louis, a place that, in his passing, October 13, 1912, became vacant nevermore to be filled.

HUSSEY, John Russell,

Physician, Inventor.

In the biographical records of Indianapolis, Indiana, the name of Dr. John Russell Hussey should be accorded a significant place. Of quiet, home-loving nature, caring little for the applause of men, and broken in health when still a young man, he nevertheless contributed to the progress of the world by his inventive talent.

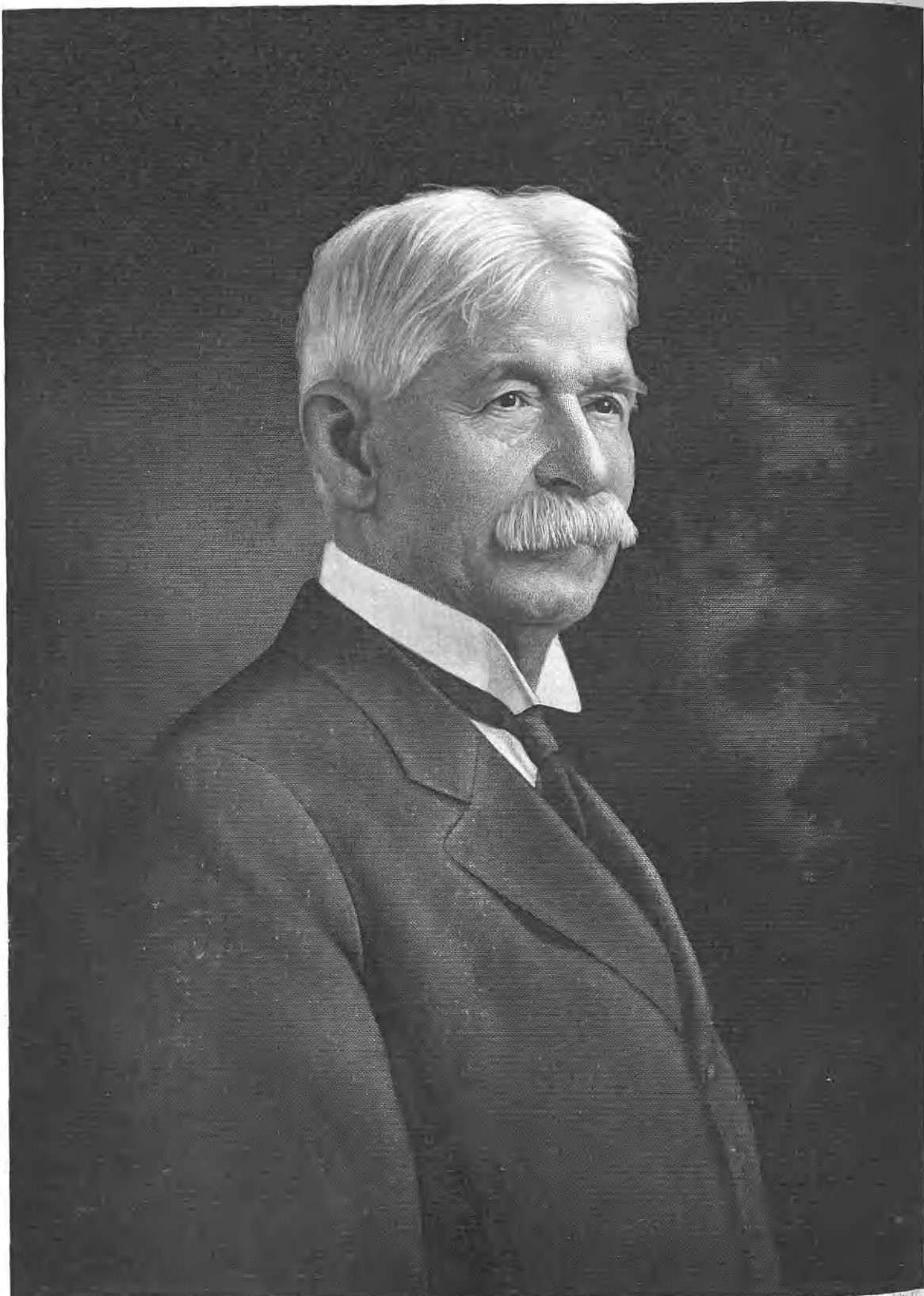
Dr. Hussey was born in Newburg, Penobscot county, Maine, July 26, 1841, and was a son of John and Mary (Whittier) Hussey. Looking upon life with high ideals, he early planned a career of usefulness in the medical profession, and to that end, after the completion of his preparatory studies, he entered Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, finishing his

medical course, however, at the University of Pennsylvania. Coming to Indianapolis in 1864, Dr. Hussey began the general practice of medicine, and quickly established what promised to be the nucleus of an extensive and lucrative practice. Failing health threatened his success, and although he fought against the ultimate break, in the end (and that within a few years), he was compelled to relinquish his practice entirely, and with it the possibility of ever achieving success in his chosen field of endeavor.

Disappointing as this was to a man ambitious to bear a part in alleviating the sum of human misery, he still refused to count his life useless, and busied himself in the interests of an industry with which he had long been more or less familiar and which has benefited permanently by his activity. He invented a dry kiln door carrier for dry kilns, which was far superior to any previously in use, and for its production, commercially, organized the Hussey Dry Kiln Door Company, holding the ownership of the concern as long as he lived, but of necessity delegating the management of its affairs largely to the hands of trustworthy associates.

In the public affairs of his time Dr. Hussey was broadly interested, but his health forbade the activities which under other circumstances he would undoubtedly have shared. Politically he supported the Republican party. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and his religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church, of which he was a consistent member. He died April 25, 1915.

Dr. Hussey married, in 1900, Mary Bradshaw, daughter of John William and Margaret (Coyner) Bradshaw. The Bradshaws are descendants from John Bradshaw, who was Cromwell's chief



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justice, and he read the sentence to Charles the First, when he was beheaded. His study, with equipments, is still shown in Westminster Abbey. He was with Cromwell and Ireton in command, the latter being a son-in-law of Cromwell. John Bradshaw came from England in an early day and located in Virginia. The Coyner family in America is descended from Lord John Rhea, of England, whose wife Mary was the daughter of Duke Archibald, of Argyle.

Frustrated in his great ambition in life, and separated in a large degree from the life about him, Dr. Hussey's influence was still for the advancement of all that is worthy, and among the members of the circles which touched his somewhat secluded life his memory is beneficent and inspiring.

MOSER, Leo,

Hotel Owner, Civil War Veteran.

Leo Moser, the subject of this biography, was what is termed a self-made man, and this trite expression applies to him in the fullest sense, for the marked success of his later years was earned by a long experience with hardship in his youth and early manhood. After a life full of incident and achievement he died, surrounded by his family, in the eighty-first year of his age.

The name "Moser" is of Swiss origin, and first occurred in the mountain cantons about 1400 A. D. It is still common in the neighborhood of Basel and Schaffhausen, though many of that name have emigrated since the sixteenth century. The Mosers went to Germany, England, and some of the middle colonies of America, but the forebears of Leo Moser originated in Upper Alsace, between Mulhouse and Basel, spreading to Lower

Alsace and the Breisgau district of Baden, just across the Rhine. His immediate family came from the Hagenau district of Alsace, around Wissembourg.

Leo Moser, son of Ignace and Madeleine (Habig) Moser, was born July 21, 1841, at Ottersweier, Baden. Francis Joseph Moser, the grandfather of Leo Moser, was born April 25, 1758, near Wissembourg, Alsace. He was a Jacobin, and fought in the Revolutionary armies of France; was a cannoneer at the decisive action of Valmy (September 20, 1792), under General Kellerman; and was wounded at Maubeuge (October 6, 1794) and returned to civilian life. The next year he married Elaine Boeckler, and made his home in Strasbourg. Despite his advanced years, he entered the army a second time, in 1800, and fought under Napoleon, from Marengo to Waterloo. He died at Strasbourg, June 2, 1847.

Ignace Moser, the father of Leo Moser, was born in Strasbourg, January 21, 1809. He entered enthusiastically into the political Liberalism of his time, was accused of conspiracy against Louis Philippe, and fled across the frontier to kinsmen in Baden. Here he married Madelaine Habig, July 14, 1839, and made his home in Ottersweier. But the call of Liberalism was still strong, even after one experience with the power of kings, and he participated in the German democratic movement of 1848. Again he was forced to flee—this time across the Atlantic. With his wife and a family of four children, he sailed from Rotterdam, March 25, 1849. Their vessel was a tramp schooner and proceeded in leisurely fashion, from port to port, along the European coast, finally landing them at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1849. From there he journeyed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where

he made his home, supporting himself as a cabinet-maker.

Early in life, Leo Moser displayed marked independence, which caused difficulties at school, chiefly over the strict routine—the teachers were German Augustinians—and the use of the Gothic script. He made his final exit after flinging a slate at one of the monks. A quarrel with his father followed and he left home at the age of eleven. He found work on the steamboat "Telegraph," of Louisville, and after a short time became chief steward. From 1852 until 1870, he continued to work as steward on various steamboats, sailing on the Ohio, Tennessee, and Mississippi rivers.

At the outbreak of the struggle between North and South, Mr. Moser had a taste of battle with a nondescript band of adventurous, undisciplined youths, who went by the name of the "Young Buckeyes." After a few hot skirmishes they were ordered out of the field by the commander of the "Buckeye Braves," First Ohio Infantry, and the regiment disbanded. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the Federal River Flotilla and was assigned as cook to the flagship. His gunboat participated in the engagements of Fort Donaldson and Shiloh and ran the gauntlet of Confederate batteries at Vicksburg.

From 1870 until 1873 Mr. Moser was chief steward at the Lindell Hotel in St. Louis. In 1875 he opened the Silver Moon Restaurant, on the site of the present Fullerton building. The waiters were negroes, who had formerly worked for him in his steamboat days, and the restaurant enjoyed great popularity for good food at reasonable prices. In 1883 he purchased ground between Eighth and Ninth streets on Pine street, and built the Moser Hotel, continuing to operate

the Silver Moon Restaurant as the dining room of the hotel. At the time of its construction it was an improvement over existing hostelrys, being one of the first buildings in the city with an independent electric plant. For that reason it was one of the few places open for business after the great cyclone of 1896. The reputation of the first Silver Moon Restaurant was maintained at the newer establishment and it attracted the patronage of many of the prominent business and professional men of St. Louis. Mr. Moser continued in active management until 1906, when, due to failing health, he sold his business and leased the premises to Messrs. Weldon and Whitson, who had been his chief steward and manager, respectively, for thirty years. His successors suffered greatly from the competition of newer establishments and on Wednesday, March 31, 1915, the Moser Hotel closed its doors. This was an occasion of great regret to its numerous patrons and to the employees, many of whom had worked for Mr. Moser for over forty years. The ground was leased for ninety-nine years, and the south wing of the Arcade building was built on the site in 1920.

Mr. Moser was a Catholic by religious faith, and made many donations to charities under the auspices of that church, but also contributed liberally to human wants irrespective of creed. And every enterprise that stood for the welfare of the community received his generous support. He was among the founders of the Business Men's League, the Armory Association, the Citizens' Industrial Association, the Exposition and Music Hall Association, and the Gentlemen's Driving Club.

In the fall of 1861, Mr. Moser married (first) Margaret Ruhl, of Louisville, Kentucky, and they made their home at Cin-

cinnati, Ohio, and later in St. Louis, Missouri, where his wife died in 1892. Three children were born of this union, two boys, both of whom died in their infancy, and a daughter, Katherine, born in 1873, who entered the Order of the Sisters of Mercy in 1897, and is known in religion as Sister Mary Anita. Mr. Moser married (second) Elizabeth L. Murphy, of Staten Island, New York, June 6, 1893. There were three children of this marriage, all living: Leo, Jr., born May 20, 1894; Edgar, born June 7, 1897; and Elizabeth Louisita, born September 16, 1900.

At the beginning of the World War, Mr. Moser bought a large amount of Liberty Bonds and both of his sons enlisted in the army. Edgar Moser saw action with the 12th Field Artillery and was afterwards detailed as instructor to the artillery Camp de Meunon, near Vannes. Leo Moser, Jr., joined the Machine Gun Company, 5th Missouri Infantry—later designated as the 138th Infantry, was transferred to the First Army Headquarters Regiment, and served overseas with that organization for over a year.

With few educational opportunities, Leo Moser achieved a notable success in the business world, but unlike some he did not lose his soul in the struggle. Independence, perseverance and originality were combined in him with geniality, sympathy and kindness. A great lover of the outdoors, he continued to walk down and ride down many a younger man until his seventy-sixth year. He died at his home, No. 3725 Lindell boulevard, on October 21, 1922.

FREIBERG, J. Walter,

Business Man, Philanthropist.

This tribute was paid J. Walter Freiberg when the news of his death was re-

ceived: "Thus cracks a noble heart. He was truly a king among men; high-minded and lofty in his ideals and purposes, strong as a giant in times of crises, always to be depended upon to lead out of difficulty, powerful in protection of the weak, and yet supremely generous and modest and kind. It was a great delight to work with him, to listen to him and to know him, altogether a most lovable man."

J. Walter Freiberg was a business man of the highest honor, a gentleman of the finest character, and an American of the best type, and no man in Cincinnati was better known or had a larger circle of friends and admirers. Generous, modest, kind-hearted and sympathetic, gifted with exceptional common sense and an innate capacity for leadership, he was not only always ready to serve in any capacity, but was always among the most liberal contributors to every philanthropic movement that deserved his support. He was a son of Julius Freiberg, who was president of the Freiberg & Workum Company, the second president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, president of B'nai Israel Congregation, and the leading Jewish layman of the city of Cincinnati, serving in all the fine causes for the furtherance of Jewish interests. The son carried on most worthily the high heritage he received from his parents, and his entire life was an unremitting progression to constantly higher aims and achievements. In his life J. Walter Freiberg exemplified a rare devotion to the religion of his fathers and loved his faith as he loved his home, and his religious loyalty to the faith of his fathers was as intense as his national loyalty to the country of his birth. "No finer man ever lived" was said of him, and perhaps no man, of whatever faith or station, held a

higher place in the esteem of his fellow-men than he did. Because of his rare gifts of mind and heart he was consulted by all sorts and conditions of men. He had remarkable powers of insight and discernment. Sane and clear-minded, his judgment was rarely at fault. Generous to a degree, he gave freely to every Jewish educational and philanthropic cause. Every fine municipal project found in him a large-hearted supporter. Locally and nationally he was a Jewish leader. American born and educated in American schools, he interpreted his Jewish heritage in American terms. As president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, he symbolized this fine combination of Jewish religious and American national ideals.

Julius Freiberg, father of J. Walter Freiberg, came to the United States, a young man of twenty-four, and located in Williamstown, Kentucky, where he engaged in merchandising for several years, and there became acquainted with many distillers. In 1852 he moved to Cincinnati, bringing with him the first Bourbon whisky ever offered to the trade of that city. He engaged in the manufacture of vinegar when first coming to Cincinnati, but in 1853, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Levi J. Workum, and under the firm name of Freiberg & Yorkum, he established a wholesale liquor business, selling only to wholesale dealers and jobbers. In 1857 Freiberg & Workum built the Lynchburg distillery, and in 1867 bought the Boone county distillery, which they continued to operate until 1899, when it was sold. In 1866 a building in Cincinnati was bought and used as a bonded Class B warehouse, but later was transformed into a distilling and rectifying plant. Mr. Freiberg was a director of several insurance companies

of Cincinnati, and was closely identified with many financial institutions and manufacturing enterprises. A successful business man, he was most generous and charitable, serving many philanthropic institutions, both personally and through financial aid. He was vice-president of the Home for Jewish Aged and Infirm; a director of the Jewish Hospital; vice-president of the board of governors of Hebrew Union College, and president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. In 1861 he became a member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, and in 1894 was voted an honorary life-membership. He was chosen by both parties as delegate to the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1873, and took an active part in the deliberations of that body. He was a man of strong natural ability, and until his death in Cincinnati, December 7, 1905, he retained his place in the affairs of the city. His wife, Duffie (Workum) Freiberg, died in 1903.

J. Walter Freiberg was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 20, 1858, and there died, June 9, 1921. He was educated in the city public schools, finishing with graduation from Hughes High School, class of 1875. He then entered the employ of Freiberg & Workum, as a clerk, and in 1883 was admitted to a partnership, eventually becoming head of the firm, one of the largest distillers of spirits and whisky in the country. After the death of his father, Julius Freiberg, founder of the business, the firm was incorporated as the Freiberg & Workum Company, of which J. Walter Freiberg was president until his death in 1921. He developed strong executive and managerial ability and was also a wonderful organizer, he being made a member of many of the organizations which con-

trolled absolutely the output and price of his product in the United States.

Mr. Freiberg was a director of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, was its president for many years and chairman of its executive committee; president of the board of directors of the Ohio Wine and Spirit Association; member of the group of men known as "The Club" that met monthly to look over the situation and who really controlled the liquor industry; director of the Commercial Distillery of Terre Haute, Indiana; director of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce; the Columbia Gas and Electric Company; First National Bank of Cincinnati (succeeding his father in 1905); Ideal Concrete Machinery Company, and at one time was a director of the Market National Bank of Cincinnati, a position from which he resigned.

Mr. Freiberg was a member of many fraternal and social organizations. He was a past master of Lafayette Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a thirty-second degree member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; a noble of the Mystic Shrine; member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of B'nai B'rith; Queen City Club; Business Men's Club; Losantville Country Club; Optimist Club; member and for several years president of the Phoenix Club; member and ex-president of the Congregation B'nai Israel (Rockdale Avenue Temple); vice-president of the National Hospital for Consumptives at Denver, Colorado; director of the Home for Jewish Aged and Infirm at Cincinnati; Cincinnati's representative of the American Jewish Relief Committee; and, generally speaking, was a member and an official of practically every important Jewish organization either local or national.

His father, Julius Freiberg, was the

second president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, succeeding Mr. Loth, in 1889, and after terms served by William Woolner of Peoria, and Louis Goldman, of Cincinnati, J. Walter Freiberg became president in 1911. At each of the bi-ennial councils he was reelected unanimously and without the slightest opposition, in spite of his repeatedly expressed desire to withdraw. His inability to attend the convention held during the last year of his life in Buffalo was a real grief to him, it being the first he had missed in years. Under his guidance the Union greatly expanded in many directions, and he was the first president of the Union to die in office. He was also a member of the board of governors of the Hebrew Union College, of the board of managers of the Department of Synagogue Extension, and of the American Jewish Committee. That his interest was not superficial is shown by his will, in which he bequeathed to the Home of the Aged and Infirm, \$1,000, and \$1,000 to each of the following charities: The Jewish Hospital Association; United Jewish Charities Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland; The National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver; and the Council of Social Agencies. The following sentences are extracts of love and appreciation paid to J. Walter Freiberg:

FROM THE "JEWISH MONITOR," FORT WORTH, TEXAS:

A business man of the highest honor, a gentleman of the finest character, and a Jew and an American of the noblest type—J. Walter Freiberg went all too soon at the age of sixty-three—but in those years he crowded much more than many who live longer, and for the things that he did, for the life that he led, and for the service he rendered—we say with full justice to the meaning of the words, "zecher tsaddik livrocho," the memory of the righteous is a blessing.

His wise counsel will be sadly missed. His

place will be very hard to fill. His geniality of manner, his kindness of heart, and his nobility of spirit endeared him to thousands. He was greatly blessed and he greatly achieved; he was finely endowed and he finely served.

Mr. Freiberg, who carried the beliefs and aspirations of his father, recognized that each new synagogue was a well-spring of idealism; each flourishing Jewish community a spiritual benefit to the nation. He knew the needs of spiritual leaders in congregations and communities. Accordingly, he helped to found the Hebrew Union College and to enable it to send forth men of education and culture thoroughly imbued with the spirit of American institutions qualified to be creditable representatives of self-respecting Americans of the Progressive Faith.

From President Harding at the White House came this tribute:

Please accept my sympathy and profound condolence on the death of your husband, whose service as president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations has been such as to make his loss a real misfortune to the public.

Mr. Freiberg married, in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 12, 1884, Stella Heinsheimer, daughter of Louis and Emma (Goodhart) Heinsheimer. Louis Heinsheimer was born in Europe, but when but a year old was brought to the United States. He was educated in Cincinnati public schools, and was for a time engaged in the cotton business, but later entered the insurance field, in which he was very successful. He died in 1910, a prominent Hebrew and a member of the Committee of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. Mr. and Mrs. Freiberg were the parents of one son, Julius Walter (2), of whom further.

Julius Walter (2) Freiberg, son of J. Walter and Stella (Heinsheimer) Freiberg, was a graduate of Yale, A. B., class of '07, and is now president of the Ideal Concrete Machinery Company. During the World War period, 1917-18, he was in charge of the distribution of supplies for the Lake District for the American Red

Cross. He married Nina Ackerland, who died April 8, 1919, leaving three children: J. Walter (3), Thomas A., and Julius.

ELLIOT, Henry,

Head of Important Business.

Henry Elliot, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 28, 1854, was the fifth generation of that name intimately identified with railroad interests. He was the only son of George and Agnes (Charters) Elliot, and succeeded his father in 1875, when only twenty years of age. His father patented a frog and switch, and with a younger brother laid the foundation of the present Elliot Frog and Switch Company. Upon their deaths, Henry Elliot then became president of the company.

All who came in contact with him had the privilege of knowing in him one of the rare men whose entire attitude toward life was charitable and generous. His kindly nature and friendly disposition toward all men made him unusually tender; his faith in mankind and his quick and sympathetic sense of humor caused him to be loved by all who knew him; his sound common sense with a simple, quick and direct vision into the heart of perplexing problems made him respected in business and a valuable adviser.

His wife, Emma (Baker) Elliot, and two daughters, Mrs. Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., and Georgie Elliot, survive him.

BURNETT, Edgar,

Efficient in Transportation Affairs.

With all of his active years, from the age of seventeen until his death in his sixty-second year, passed in the express business, Edgar Burnett was from 1873 until 1911, the year of his decease, Jack-



—S. P. Co. —

A. Elliot

son agent of the American Express Company, and he also represented the National Express Company and the Merchants' Despatch Transfer Company. Thus he was for many years a conspicuous figure in this branch of transportation in his city, and in close touch with general business affairs of the district. Widely informed and efficient in his special field, he was held in equally high regard for valuable qualities of good citizenship, for friendliness that was a lifelong characteristic, and for willing and loyal co-operation in effort for the common good. He touched the life of the community at many points, and everywhere his presence and influence were felt as agreeable and beneficent, while a decade after he has passed from earth his memory is a treasured possession of those who knew and loved him.

Mr. Burnett was a son of Asa and Delinda Burnett, his father a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, his mother born in Connecticut. His parents came to Michigan in 1834, locating at Ann Arbor, which was then in the midst of dense wilds, where they reared a family of five children, four daughters and one son. All of the daughters were school teachers and one survives, Clara E., a resident of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Edgar Burnett was born October 17, 1849, and until he was fourteen years of age attended the public schools. He then spent three years on a farm. This brought him to the time of his entrance into the express business, in which his after years were spent. As a youth he displayed qualities of dependability and initiative that won the favorable attention of his superiors, and additional responsibilities came to him from time to time until he was appointed to the post of agent, which he filled first for the American Express

Company and then for the other forwarding organizations named above. His office in Jackson was not only a place for the receipt of shipments, but was a center for accurate information concerning routes and methods of shipping to all parts of the country, and here he rendered a service to Jackson merchants and manufacturers that was far beyond the prescribed duties of his position.

Mr. Burnett numbered his friends among all classes of the community, his broadminded tolerance one of the attributes of his personality that endeared him to them. He was a staunch Republican, although office held no attractions for him. The name that he bore in respect and honor throughout his lifetime is still represented in Jackson by his children, and theirs is the heritage of a name upon which no shadow of blame ever rested. Mr. Burnett's death occurred August 8, 1911.

Mr. Burnett married, August 13, 1875, Clara G. Jaycocks, daughter of Charles M. and Minerva Polly (Pickett) Jaycocks. Mrs. Burnett was born at Palmyra, Wisconsin, April 13, 1856. Her father, who was born in New Jersey, was in Wisconsin engaged in work on a building contract which required eighteen months for completion, the family subsequently moving to Connecticut. Charles M. Jaycocks was a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett had the following children: 1. Harriett, married Harry Beebe, a member of the firm of the Union Truck Company of Jackson. 2. Asa M., engaged in mercantile operations in Ionia, Michigan. 3. Grace A., married Edward Finney, a government official at Detroit, Michigan. 4. Bert E., a member of the firm of Burnett Trucking and Storage Company of Jackson. 5. Nathan, also connected with the Burnett Trucking and Storage Com-

pany, served in the United States Forces for eighteen months during the World War. 6. Gertrude M., married James Ray Gibbs, employed with the American Gear Company of Jackson. 7. Lawrence B., traffic manager of the American Gear Company of Jackson, served in the World War, and was one in charge of a fleet of ninety motor trucks. 8. Adelaide, married Lee Homer. 9. Francis Carter, employed by the American Gear Company. Mrs. Burnett and her children reside at No. 808 Williams street, Jackson, and are members of the Episcopal church.

AMEND, John (2nd).

Business Man, Philanthropist.

From the time of the coming of the first John Amend to St. Louis, Missouri, in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, until the death of John (2) Amend in 1910, the name occupied a position of prominence and honor in the community, both father and son engaging in the livery and undertaking business, the younger man continuing the enterprise established by the elder.

John (1) Amend was born in Bavaria, Germany, about 1815, and came to America when a young man of eighteen years, settling first in the East and later moving West, to St. Louis. Here he founded a livery and undertaking business, which prospered during his lifetime and also under the management of his son, being one of the oldest established and best known firms of the city. John (1) Amend was one of the earliest German Catholics in St. Louis, and was one of the founders of the Catholic Union of Germans in this city. He was noted throughout the district for his charitable disposition, and as a contemporary of the famous philanthropist, John Mullanphy, was associated with

that public benefactor in the various charitable undertakings of the day, chief among which was the Mullanphy Immigrant Association, and the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Mr. Amend was very active in the latter, and president from its foundation throughout his life. Nor was his work confined to organized effort of this nature, but whenever he came in personal contact with a case of need, or learned of such through his friends, he was speedy and generous in bringing relief, carrying coal and provisions to families who were in want during the winter, securing medical treatment in cases of sickness, and, in general, playing the part of an extremely practical and efficient good Samaritan. Mr. Amend was a member of St. Louis Cathedral, and his death occurred November 19, 1885, while he was delivering a speech at a gathering in St. Joseph's parish, at a meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Eminently fitting was such an end, and John (1) Amend, stricken in this holy place of worship after a life-time spent in deeds of inspired well-doing, offers a striking and heartening example of a life consecrated to noble aims. John (1) Amend married Miss Karlskind, and they were the parents of four children: Mrs. Foster; Mrs. Becker; Louis; and John (2), of whom further.

John (2) Amend was born in St. Louis, October 18, 1844, and there obtained his education. He became his father's associate in business, and until a short time prior to his death, which occurred October 28, 1910, continued as the head of the old Amend firm, noted for leadership in its special field. He was guided in all of his relations with his fellows by the same high sense of duty that had characterized his honored father, and enjoyed the regard and esteem of a wide circle of friends.



John Amund

John (2) Amend married Elizabeth Whalen, and they were the parents of twelve children.

EGAN, Thomas Patrick,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

When Thomas P. Egan passed away, the J. F. Fay & Egan Company lost an honored president and founder, and the woodworking machinery manufacturing industry an inventor, a genius and a born leader. The company he founded was the oldest and the largest company in the world manufacturing woodworking machinery, and among the representative men of that industry no man outranked Thomas Patrick Egan. He learned the business under the direction of that pioneer firm, Steptoe, McFarland & Company, and the twelve years' training with that firm changed the untaught boy of sixteen years into the man of twenty-eight, thoroughly equipped for the career that lay before him as inventor, manager, and manufacturer. He began business on his own account in 1874, being then twenty-seven years of age, himself and two partners constituting the factory force. He laid down the burden of the management of a large and prosperous company forty-eight years later, at the age of seventy-four. He saw stormy weather during those years, but he never knew the meaning of the word "defeat," and he had no such word as "fail" in his vocabulary. He succeeded wonderfully and left behind him an honored name.

Thomas Patrick Egan was born in Limerick, Ireland, November 20, 1847, and died at his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 10, 1922, son of Patrick and Bridget (Welsh) Egan. When their son was quite young, his parents came to Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Canada,

and there the boy, Thomas P., attended grade and high school. After leaving school he was employed in dry goods houses in Hamilton, and later in Detroit, finally, at the age of sixteen, reaching Cincinnati, Ohio. Having a decided inclination for mechanics, he determined to enter that field, and removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. He was twelve years in the employ of the machinery firm of Steptoe, McFarland & Company, where he learned the practical part of the machinery business at the bench. His talents were quickly recognized and he was taken into the office of the firm, and afterwards traveled for them on the road. Early in his employment with that firm he had the misfortune to lose an arm. In 1874 he started in the business for himself, and with two partners began manufacturing woodworking machinery on a small scale. Through the great improvements both in design and mechanical advantages made by Mr. Egan, the business grew to such an extent that in 1881 the firm was incorporated as the Egan Company, of which he was elected president and general manager. In 1893 the Egan Company consolidated with the old firm of J. A. Fay & Company, the most extensive in the same line in the United States. The business was then incorporated under the name of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, with Thomas P. Egan as president and manager, of what became the largest independent firm in the world making woodworking machinery. The company has won the highest honors wherever its machines have been exhibited, from the Crystal Palace in London in 1851, to the Paris Exposition in 1900, where it was awarded the "Grand Prix." In consideration of this exhibit Mr. Egan was created a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1901. As a mechanical expert he was

perfectly conversant with every detail of his business. He also had a thorough knowledge of trade and commerce, both at home and abroad, and a number of his articles written upon current business conditions had a wide circulation.

While engaged in the multitudinous affairs of his own business, Mr. Egan showed the spirit of a good citizen and was always ready to do his share in any movement for the advancement of his city or his industry or the country. He was the organizer and first president of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, which was formed at a convention of several hundred representative manufacturers at Cincinnati, January 22, 1895. He was also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Commercial Club, and the Manufacturers' Club of Cincinnati, the Queen City Club, Country Club, and the Optimist Club. He was active in the citizens' organizations of his own city and was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1908. Upon the expiration of his term, the success of his administration was marked by the fact that he was proffered the unanimous nomination of a second term, which he declined. In politics Mr. Egan was a Republican, and in 1900 was a presidential elector, voting in the Electoral College for McKinley and Roosevelt.

Mr. Egan married, March 1, 1875, Alma Haase, daughter of Rev. Frederick C. Haase, of Chillicothe, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Egan seven children were born: Alma, who married George P. Altenburg; Christine, who married Andrew Feuss; Edna, who married Thornton B. Barnes; Virginia; Frederick; Clifford; and Raymond. Mrs. Egan survives her husband, her home on Edgecliffe road, Cincinnati, Ohio. The sons of Thomas P. Egan were

admitted to the business of the J. F. Fay & Egan Company, and under the direction of their able father were trained for the responsible positions they hold in the company.

MAUCH, Albert George,

Jeweler.

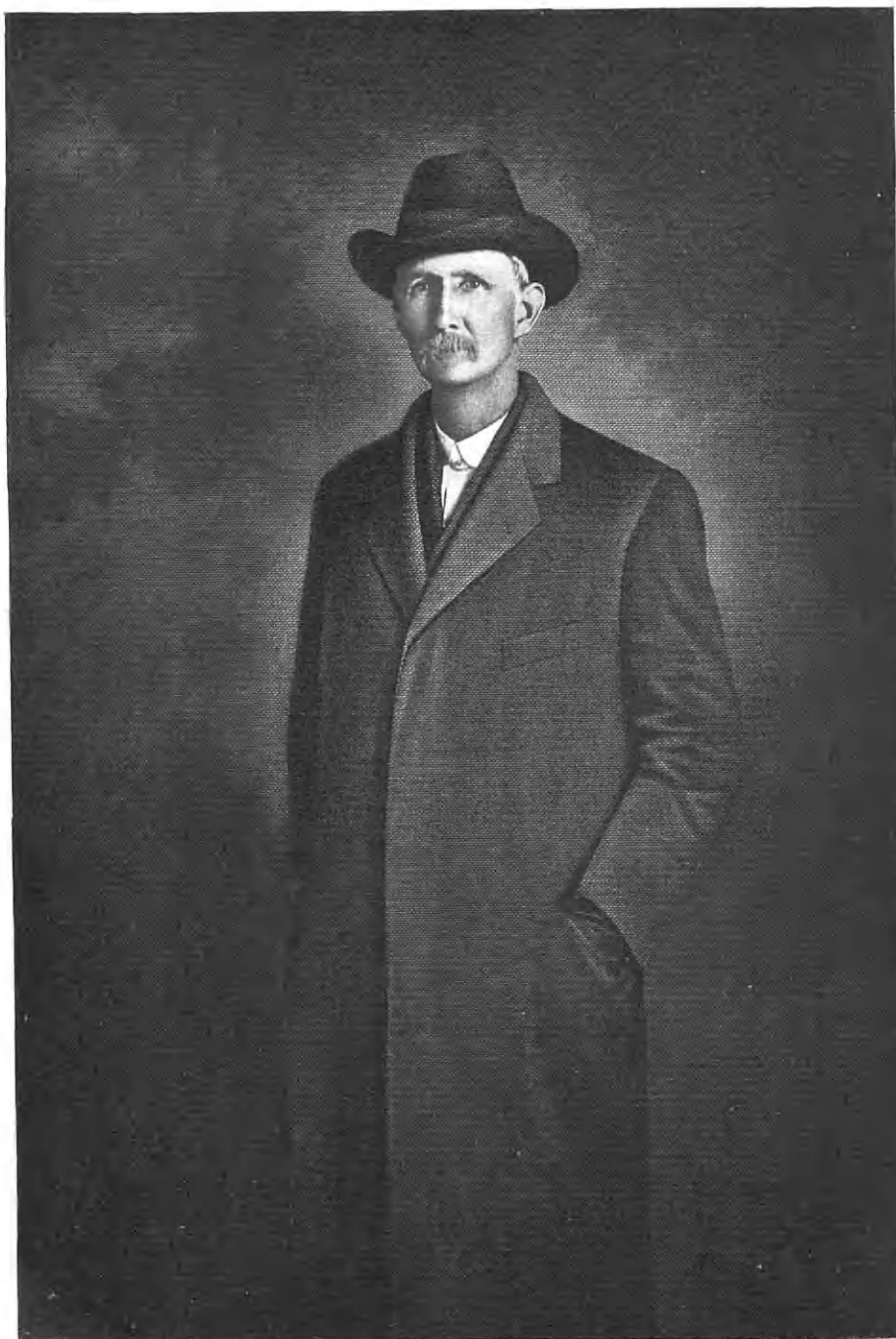
An esteemed business man of St. Louis, Missouri, Albert George Mauch was known and highly regarded in many circles of the city's life, notably in social and athletic relations. The following paragraphs will faithfully and justly perform their mission only insofar as they picture him as a man of upright, useful life, high principles, and admirable qualities of mind and personality.

Mr. Mauch was of German ancestry, son of Henry and Augusta (Klose) Mauch, his father a native of Württemberg, Germany, where he obtained his education and learned the jeweler's trade. The elder Mr. Mauch came to St. Louis in young manhood, where he resided until his death, which occurred July 9, 1887, engaged in business as the proprietor of a jewelry establishment on Franklin avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Albert George Mauch was born in St. Louis, November 30, 1854. He attended the St. Louis schools and followed the example of his father in the choice of a life work, mastering the jeweler's trade and eventually opening a store as an independent enterprise at No. 3201 Seventh street. This establishment was opened for business March 17, 1871, and here Mr. Mauch continued operations until the end of his active career. His was one of the earliest stores in that district and, as the community increased in population and wealth, his store retained the commanding lead it had early known, Mauch's long



Albert March



The American Historical Society

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Walter Scott White

being a center for the highest quality of goods and service in the precious metals and stones. A Mauch purchase bore a mark of distinction and absolute reliability, for the distaste of the founder for irregular business procedures assumed the proportions of an abhorrence.

Fond of his work and jealous of the high reputation his establishment always bore, Mr. Mauch's other great interest, aside from the home he loved so well, was in athletics. He was the leading spirit in the founding of the Concordia Gymnastic Society, of which he was treasurer for twenty-five years, and he was also an organizer and a lifelong member of the Western Rowing Club. He was well known as an amateur athlete, gymnast, and oarsman, and won many trophies for proficiency in these sports, which he indulged in and fostered because of a sincere belief, which has long been almost a part of the religion of all of German blood, that mental and spiritual excellence are inseparable from physical well-being. Mr. Mauch was a Republican in political faith, and in religious affiliation was a member of the Saxon church. He had traveled extensively, making this and his social and athletic connections his principal relaxation from pressing business affairs.

Albert George Mauch married Eliza Detzel, daughter of Herman and Bertha (Reich) Detzel, her father born in Württemberg, Germany, a painter by trade, who came to the United States when twenty-one years of age, settling in St. Louis and here marrying. Mr. and Mrs. Mauch were the parents of one child, Alma, who married, August 14, 1914, George Hager. Mrs. Hager is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Mauch's death occurred October 2, 1922, and he is survived by Mrs. Mauch, Mrs. Hager, and four brothers, Charles, Wil-

liam, Herman, and Otto, who are all engaged in the jewelry business, and one sister, Emily.

WHITE, Walter Scott,

Agriculturist.

In the early days Benjamin and Letitia (Banker) White left their native New York State and journeyed Westward, settling finally near Matemora, in Lapeer county, Michigan, where Benjamin White bought a farm, upon which both lived until their passing. They were the parents of three sons and a daughter, all now deceased. The family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and were worthy citizens of the community in which they cast their lot. This review deals with the career of one of the sons of Benjamin and Letitia (Banker) White, Walter Scott White, who spent his life engaged as an agriculturist in his native Michigan, although he left Lapeer county, his birthplace, finally settling on a farm so near to Flint, Michigan, that it is now included within the corporate limits of that city. He was a man of energy and strong character, whose life was spent quietly but usefully, and in its course brought blessing to those whom it intimately touched.

Walter Scott White was born at the home farm near Matemora, Lapeer county, Michigan, July 17, 1846, died at his home on Grand Traverse street, Flint, Michigan, August 15, 1915, and was buried in Glenwood Cemetery, Flint. He was educated in the district school, and from early life until his passing, at the age of sixty-nine, engaged in farming. He remained at the homestead farm until reaching manhood, then began farming on his own account, locating in Millington township, in Tuscola county, Michigan. He remained there, a farmer and stock

raiser, for a number of years, then disposed of his property and located in Flint township, Genesee county, Michigan, near the city of Flint. There he bought a tract of ninety-six acres, which he cultivated for a number of years, but his health failed and he sold his farm and bought a residence on Grand Traverse street, Flint, which was his home until his passing. His original farm of ninety-six acres near Flint is known as the Stone & McDonald addition to the city, and is now a residential part of the incorporated city.

After moving to Flint, Mr. White regained his health in a measure, and finding the life of idleness and ease to which he had committed himself not at all to his liking, he bought another farm in Flint township, not far from the city, and until his death personally supervised its cultivation. He was a Republican in politics, and in Millington township, Tuscola county, served as treasurer of the school district. In religious faith he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. White married (first) Jane Craig, who died in Tuscola county, Michigan, leaving no children. He married (second), January 28, 1904, in Flint, Caroline Louise (Saxton) Campbell, born in Genesee county, Michigan, daughter of William and Margaret (Webber) Saxton, and widow of Edward N. Campbell. Mrs. White survives her husband and continues her residence in Flint, at the Grand Traverse home, where she still carries on the work of the Flint township farm left by her husband. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and interested in other organizations.

PHILIPS, August,

Fire Department Official.

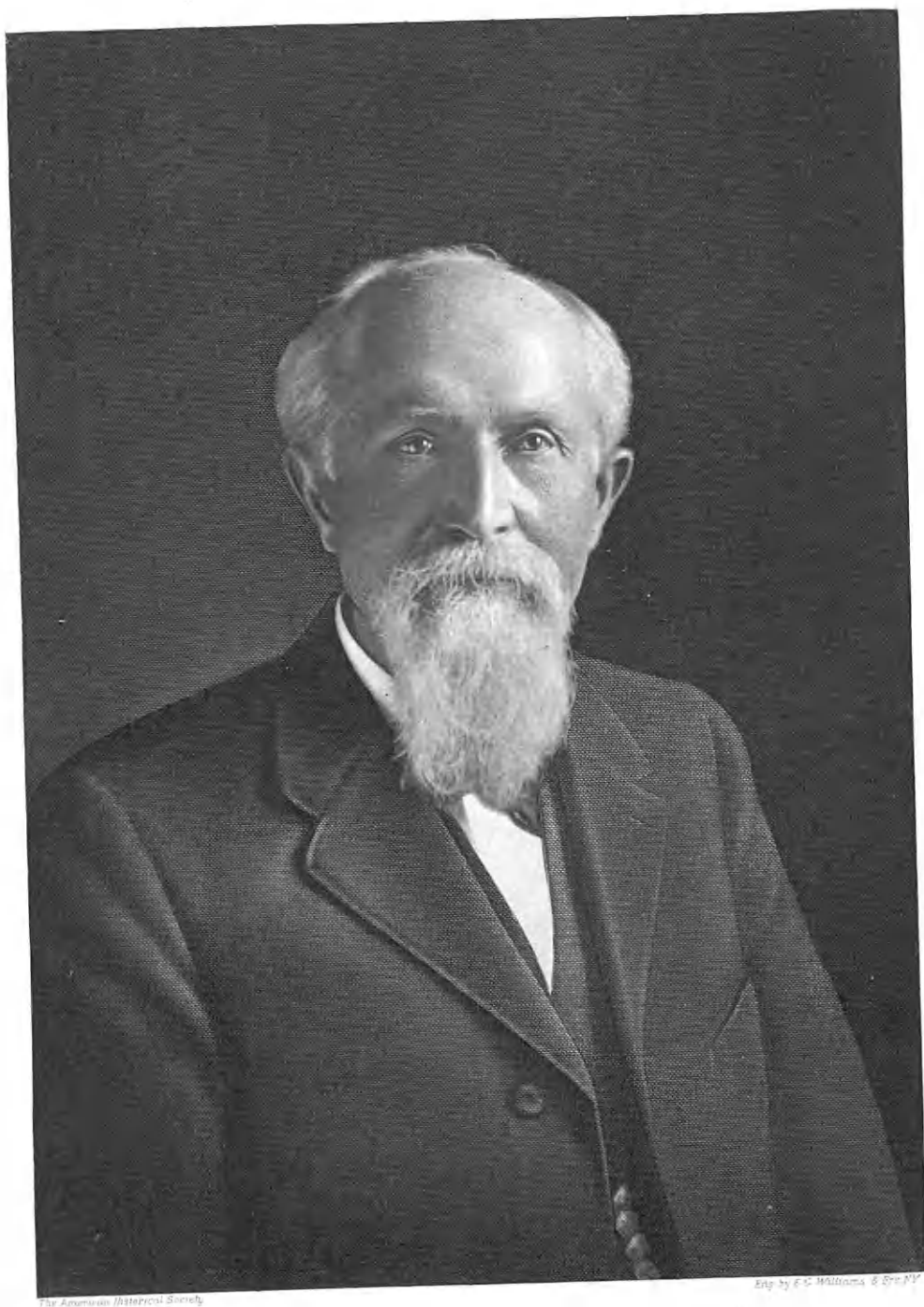
As long as flames exact their annual toll of life and property, and as long as men

devote themselves to the conquest of this element, faithful as friend and deadly as foe, there will unfailingly attach to the fire-fighter's calling the admiration and affection of entire communities. It was to this branch of the public service in St. Louis that August Philips gave more than half of his life, gaining the rank of foreman in the fire department. Constant and faithful, fearless and daring, he was endowed with all of the qualities of mind and disposition that are the ideal attributes of the fireman, be he patrolman or chief. The annals of the St. Louis department, wherein are recorded many deeds and successions of deeds of valorous bravery, contain no fairer page than that upon which is spread the story of August Philips' career.

August Philips was born in Hanover, Germany, November 27, 1848, son of Rudolph and Mary (Kroeger) Philips, his father and grandfather having both been veterinary surgeons of prominence in their district. August Philips, in whom the love of horses and all other animals was passionately strong, had planned to follow the calling in which his forebears had gained notable place, but circumstances preventing his completion of the required study, he engaged in the saddlery business. When seventeen years of age he came to the United States and made St. Louis, Missouri, his home, devoting about one year to saddlery operations before forming a connection with the first horse car lines in the city, here making the acquaintance of such conspicuous figures of the day as Rolla Wells and Festus J. Wade. This work he discontinued to join the St. Louis Fire Department in 1871, and from that time until his death, April 24, 1897, he was a member of the city's fire fighting force. Fidelity to duty and courageous performance of the hazardous tasks that were inevitably encountered as



August Philips



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H. Brandmiller



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Mrs Matilda Branchmiller

a part of the day's work won him advancement to the rank of foreman, Chief Sexton being at that time the head of the department. He was badly injured in an accident during a run to a fire, but upon recovery returned to his post, serving continuously until his passing. Foreman Philips was a universal favorite among his fellow-firemen from the day he joined the department until death took his name from its active roll and placed it on the honored list of those who have gone on before. Of fine athletic build, friendly and approachable manner, harboring no grudge or malice, he was extremely popular throughout the entire community, numbering his friends among all classes of men. His ideals of his work were high, but seldom expressed save in the universal language of zealous, devoted, and inspired loyalty. During his long term of service there never arose a situation capable of breaking down his fine spirits, or his pride in the department and its record, regardless of the rigorous demands made upon him or what depths of physical weariness and mental strain had been plumbed. A casual public goes its way, its pulse quickened by the sight of a fire engine roaring down the street, piously hoping that the financial loss will not be great, and then dismisses the occurrence from mind. Those who look less superficially into the lives and work of their fellows know that there has passed a band of men who are engaged upon an unending crusade, to whom danger and violent death are constant bedfellows, all because they have felt the urge to this form of service as their contribution to the common good. Such a one Foreman August Philips was proud to be, and as such his name is honored long after he has ceased from earth.

Mr. Philips married, in St. Louis, March 1, 1870, Charlotte Nordsick, daughter of

Henry and Louise (Reuter) Nordsick, her father a lifelong resident of Germany, where he held responsible government positions during his active career. Louise (Reuter) Philips came to the United States to nurse a sick brother, and thereafter made her home here. Mr. and Mrs. Philips were members of the Lutheran church. Their children were: Gus, Henry, and Charles.

BRANDMILLER, Herman,

Retired Business Man.

Herman Brandmiller, son of Dr. John Brandmiller, was born in Dassel, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, October 22, 1842, died in Youngstown, Ohio, May 6, 1920, and is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery. He was educated in the schools of his town, and when school years were over he began learning the machinist's trade. He spent the years until 1858 in his native land, then took passage on a sailing ship from Hamburg, and seventy days later reached New York City. He only remained in New York a short time, then journeyed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1865, finishing his trade and becoming an expert machinist. In 1865 he reached Youngstown, Ohio, and there he was employed for three years as a machinist at the Hamilton plant. Thrifty and careful, he was soon possessed of sufficient capital to start a small liquor and wine business on Federal street, and there he continued for forty-two years, 1868-1910. He then retired and until his death was free from business cares. In 1904 he built the residence on Park avenue, Youngstown, yet occupied by his widow and daughter. In politics Mr. Brandmiller was a Democrat, but had no political ambitions. He was broad and liberal in his views, loyal in his friendships, and devoted to his family.

He was a member of the Lutheran church, and of the Mannerchor Society, but had no lodge affiliations.

Mr. Brandmiller married, May 12, 1868, in Cleveland, Ohio, Matilda Renker, born in that city, daughter of Henry and Bertha (Schlechteweg) Renker, pioneers among the German settlers of Cleveland, where they lived and died. On May 12, 1918, Mr. and Mrs. Brandmiller celebrated the Golden Anniversary of their wedding with a family party. Another milestone was passed in 1919, and when within six days of the fifty-second anniversary Mr. Brandmiller passed away. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brandmiller: 1. Carl, died in infancy. 2. Bertha, died in youthful womanhood. 3. Anna H., married H. Z. Kelly, a brass manufacturer of Youngstown, and they reside with her mother. Mrs. Kelly is a member of the Kensington Art Club and interested in its work. 4. William, died just entering manhood. 5. Edward, a farmer, married Grace Hershall, and they are the parents of three children: Matilda, Mildred, and Harvey Hershall. 6. Herman, Jr., a lawyer of Youngstown, and judge of the city courts, married Maude Miller, and they are the parents of four children: Herman (3), Barclay M., Maude Janet, and Pauline. 7. Henry C., a salesman of Youngstown, married Mary Hendry, and has a daughter, Ellen. Mrs. Brandmiller survives her husband and continues her residence in the house built by her husband in 1904, at No. 211 Park avenue. Her daughter, Mrs. Anna H. Kelly, and her son-in-law, make their home with Mrs. Brandmiller.

DERTINGER, Christian William,

Brew Master.

For almost half a century Christian William Dertinger was associated with

the C. E. Gehring Brewing Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. For that length of time he had the same group of intimate friends in the city, and by these lifelong comrades, with whom he unfailingly performed the duties of good citizenship, he is remembered as a man of fine personal attributes, one who courageously met and wisely solved the problems of life.

Christian William Dertinger was born in the village of Malmshelm, Würtemberg, Germany, February 1, 1847, son of Johann and Wilhelmina (Keller) Dertinger. He was educated in the schools of Calw, Germany, spending fourteen years as a student in that place, acquiring an education to which, throughout the years, he added by close observation and reading. After leaving school he was confronted with the necessity for self-support, and learned the trade of fancy caterer, or baker, at which he spent three years. In the same city, Calw, he entered a brewery and was there employed until 1868, when he came to America. His first residence in the United States was in Hillsboro, Missouri, near St. Louis, where he was employed at farm labor. Subsequently he came to Cleveland, Ohio, where a sister, Marie (Dertinger) Brandes, resided, and in this city he formed an association with the C. E. Gehring Brewing Company. For forty-nine years, until his death, he held the position of brew master in that organization, and this important place he filled with great acceptability. There was no detail of the art of brewing with which he was not familiar, and a long experience made him master of methods and processes which were his exclusive possessions.

By his friends it was known that Mr. Dertinger's Christian name constituted the truest index to his character, for although he never bound himself to a creed



Christian William Dertinger

or a congregation, his life was passed in accordance with Christian ideals and principles. He had few interests outside of his business, his home, and his friends, but these filled his cup of life to overflowing, and he was never happier than when he was in the midst of his family.

Four years after becoming associated with the Gehring Brewery, Mr. Dertinger married, October 2, 1873, Eva Rosa Gehring, born in Cleveland, Ohio, eldest daughter of Carl Ernst and Anna Barbara (Fornoff) Gehring, both of German parentage and birth. Children: 1. Marie Wilhelmina, married Edward Shuster, Jr., of Cleveland, and they have two children, Carl and Norman William. 2. Carl, died in 1888, aged ten years. 3. William Albert. 4. Rose.

Christian William Dertinger died in Cleveland, Ohio, June 16, 1920. It was not his lot to occupy a place in public life, but it was his fortune to have a most sacred place held for him in the hearts of many of his fellows. In his home, in his business, and in every point of contact with his fellowmen, Christian William Dertinger played a commendable part.

ENSLEY, Nicholas.

State Senator, Civil War Veteran.

Lieutenant Nicholas Ensley, a brave officer of the Civil War, and an honored county, State and Government official, now gone to his reward, was a native son of the "Hoosier State," and during the last quarter of a century of his life was a resident of the city of Indianapolis, Indiana. His health was not robust after his Civil War experiences, and he could not compete in those professions or occupations requiring a strong and vigorous body, but he compiled an honorable record and filled positions of honor, trust and responsibility.

George Ensley, father of Nicholas Ensley, resided in Seneca county, Ohio, whence he came to Indiana and settled in 1841 in DeKalb county, near Auburn, the county seat. He married Lydia Noll, and among their children was a son, Nicholas, to whom this review is dedicated.

Nicholas Ensley was born in Seneca county, Ohio, February 28, 1841, and died at his home in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, August 2, 1915. He was very young when his parents moved near Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, and there he was educated in the public schools, securing a good English education. He left the farm in 1861 to enlist in the Union army, and served out an enlistment term of three years in the 44th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He then reënlisted and served until the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged, ranking as lieutenant, and mustered out of the service. Lieutenant Ensley passed through many dangers, was often engaged with his regiment, won promotion for bravery, yet was never wounded nor taken prisoner. He was, however, seriously ill, and for three days and nights without medical attention. This seriously affected his health in later years, but the fact that his illness was not a matter of record by physician, surgeon or attendant, operated to prevent his securing a pension until the age of seventy was reached, when he came under the terms of the service pension act. He was in charge of General Grant's headquarters at Shiloh, and was personally complimented by the general for his able and faithful discharge of his duties.

After the war Lieutenant Ensley returned to the Auburn home farm, and there spent six years. He was then nominated for treasurer of DeKalb county on the Republican ticket, was elected and held the office four years. He also served

his district in the State Senate two terms, and was one of the influential, highly esteemed men of his county. He organized and was the principal stockholder of the Farmers' Bank of Auburn, withdrawing therefrom in 1890, when he located in Indianapolis, having been appointed by President Harrison as pension agent for the State of Indiana. After his retirement from that office, he organized the Union National Saving and Loan Association, of which he was president until his retirement from active life. He was also a large stockholder in the Foster Lumber Company, was the moving spirit in the building of the Fort Wayne, Garrett & Waterloo railway, an electric line, and assisted his two sons, Oliver P. and Marion E., in taking over the Birdsall Company, a large paint manufacturing interest more than fifty years old.

Mr. Ensley married, in 1864, Helen Ditmars, daughter of John A. and Eliza (Neff) Ditmars, and they were the parents of eight children, the following surviving their father: Amber L., Oliver P., Oscar J., Marion E. Since being left a widow, Mrs. Ensley has continued her residence in Indianapolis, her beautiful home No. 1622 North Meridian street, her companion her daughter, Amber L.

MOORMANN, John Henry,

Business Man.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, his native city, John Henry Moormann, after pursuing business interests that took him to many of the principal cities of the country, found the sphere of activity in which he achieved a substantial success, the leather goods and findings business. In sympathy with all progress, a supporter of movements of moral and material improvement, he found little time for public affairs, his home and his business absorbing him to

the exclusion of other interests. His life was passed in fidelity to duty and loyalty to the finest ideals, and his memory is held in reverence by those to whom he was near and dear.

Son of Bernard Jacob and Catharina (Renneker) Moormann, John Henry Moormann was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 6, 1849. His father was a pioneer merchant of this city, for many years conducting a shoe store at Seventh and Main streets, who, in middle life, sustained an accidental fall which crippled him. When he was seventy years of age he suffered a second fall and was then compelled to retire. His eldest son, Jacob, succeeded to the management of his business, and at the death of Jacob Moormann the long and prosperous career of this establishment was ended.

John Henry Moormann was the second child of a family of six, and in his youth was a student at St. Philomena Catholic School on Pearl street and St. Francis College of Cincinnati. Upon leaving school Mr. Moormann learned the cigar maker's trade, and after spending considerable time in this line in various cities he returned to Cincinnati, in 1873 entering the employ of Smith & Palmer as a clerk. After the consolidation of this firm, which was engaged in the leather goods and findings business, Mr. Moormann, at the urgent advice of Mr. Smith, his former employer, entered this field, forming, in 1876, in partnership with Henry Broering, the well known firm of Moormann & Broering, which continues a representative business house of Cincinnati, although both of the original partners have been called from their posts of leadership. Upon the death of Mr. Moormann, in 1914, Mrs. Moormann succeeded to his interest, as did Mrs. Broering to the interest of her husband upon the death of the latter in 1916. The business of the

firm has been held to the high standard established by its founders, and the policy of rigid adherence to the strictest rules of integrity has governed all of its subsequent operations.

Mr. Moormann was a Democrat in political faith, confining his participation in public affairs to his vote. He was a communicant of St. Francis de Sales Roman Catholic Church. The time which was free from the demands of business Mr. Moormann delighted to spend with his family, and by its members his unfailing consideration, generosity, and loving care are remembered as life's most precious gifts.

Mr. Moormann married, February 2, 1874, Mary Elizabeth Sand, daughter of William and Margaret (Awerdunk) Sand, of Cincinnati, her parents of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Moormann were the parents of four children: Flora; Henrietta; William, married Clara Ficker, of Cincinnati, and they have two children, William and Thomas; and Marie.

John Henry Moormann died in Cincinnati, May 4, 1904. Mrs. Moormann and her daughter continue their residence in the Moormann home, a large, old-fashioned residence, at No. 2925 Hackberry road, Cincinnati.

SPRAGUE, Harry Wilson,

Business Man, Public Official.

Harry W. Sprague, in the intervals of health building, compiled a most creditable career during the years, forty-three, which were vouchsafed him upon earth. Farm life and out-of-door employment did much for the physical man, and he most ably filled a responsible position in the manufacturing and civic life of Cleveland, Ohio. He bore a man's part in the Spanish-American War, and in all the circumstances of life in which he was

tried he was not found lacking in any of the attributes of good citizenship or manly character. His life was mainly spent in Cleveland and Geneva, Ohio, the last-named city the home of his wife, Elizabeth C. (Stephens) Sprague. Members of the Sprague family participated in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, French and Indian War, Civil War and Mexican War.

Harry Wilson Sprague, son of Henry and Frances Sprague, was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, September 1, 1875, and died May 10, 1918. He was a great-grandson of Rufus Dunham, who built the Dunham tavern in stage coach days on Euclid avenue, near Sixty-sixth street, which is still standing. Sixty-sixth street, formerly Dunham avenue, was named for the family. He was descended from an old Cleveland, Ohio, family.

The first eight years of the life of Harry W. Sprague were spent in Wisconsin, the family moving to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1883. There the lad attended the Subley and the Bolton public schools until fifteen years of age, when his health compelled him to leave the city, and a few years were spent on a farm near Geneva, Ohio. These years of farm life rebuilt his health and he returned to Cleveland, where until 1898 he was variously employed, but always at out-of-door work. At the outbreak of war with Spain in 1898, he returned to Geneva and enlisted in Company E, Fifth Ohio Regiment, serving until mustered out in Cleveland the same year with the rank of corporal. In 1899 he accepted a clerical position with the Brown Engineering & Hoisting Company, of Cleveland, but two years later resigned to enter the employ of the George Northington Hardware Company, as city salesman. He continued with that company until the Baehr administration of the city government, when Mr. Sprague

was appointed by Mayor Baehr to the responsible position of city purchasing agent, an office he held for the full term for which he was appointed. In 1913 he retired from business, built a bungalow at Unionville, Ohio, and lived there until his death. Mr. Sprague was a member of Forest City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Cleveland; was a member of the Baptist church, and in politics was a Republican.

Mr. Sprague married, June 5, 1900, Elizabeth E. Stephens, daughter of Jerome B. and Emily A. (Richmond) Stephens, who were married at Geneva, Ohio, January 25, 1866. Mrs. Sprague is a granddaughter of Henry B. Stephens, who founded the Stephens dry goods business in Geneva, and conducted it until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Jerome B. Stephens, who had been his father's assistant from youth. Jerome B. Stephens developed the business to one of large proportions and conducted it most ably until his passing, December 1, 1906, when it passed under the control of his son, W. H. Stephens. Jerome B. Stephens married Emily A. Richmond, who died in January, 1911, daughter of Rev. Cyrus R. Richmond, a minister of the Baptist church and an ardent Abolitionist, his home a station of the "underground railroad" by which so many slaves in the olden time were aided to escape to Canada from their masters, slavery being forbidden in English territory long before it was abolished in the United States. Mrs. Sprague survived her husband, a resident of Geneva, Ohio, her home No. 7 Park street.

KIMBALL, Captain David Lewis,

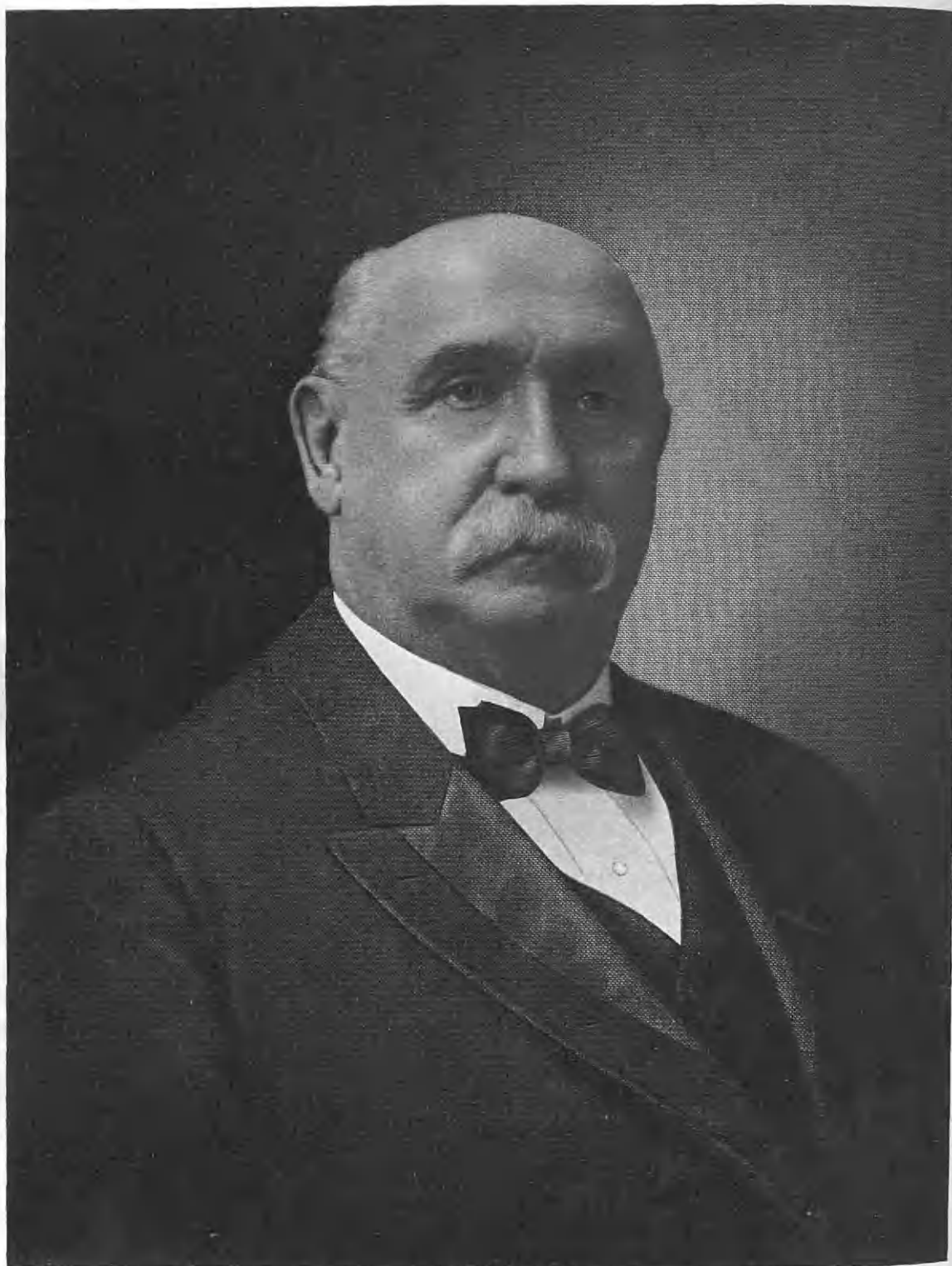
Man of Affairs.

When in February, 1916, Captain David L. Kimball, captain of Company E, 33rd

Regiment, Michigan National Guard, then on duty at El Paso, Texas, under call from the United States Government to protect the Mexican border, was stricken with an illness which caused the loss of a great deal of blood, every man of his company offered his own blood that the operation of transfusion of same might be tried to save his life. But the sacrifice was in vain, and the beloved captain sleeps in Oak Hill Cemetery, Pontiac, Michigan. He was a son of the Green Mountain State, but located in Pontiac when a young man, and from that city marched away with his men at the call of duty. It was not his first experience in warfare, for he was enlisted in the American forces during the Spanish-American War, but did not get into action. He spent many years in the service of the State of Michigan, as a national guardsman, and was very popular with his men, although a strict disciplinarian. He was a well-known figure in Pontiac's business life, being at the time of his passing cashier of the Oakland Motor Car Company, of Pontiac. He came of ancient New England family, Kimballs being prominent in early New Hampshire and Vermont annals.

David Lewis Kimball, son of Lewis and Adaline (Gage) Kimball, was born in Burlington, Vermont, August 30, 1871. The first seventeen years of his life were spent in Burlington, and there he obtained a good public school education. In 1888 the family moved West, stopping for a time in the State of Michigan, but later going on to South Dakota. After completing his own education, David L. Kimball became a school teacher, continuing as such in South Dakota for several years.

From the schoolroom he journeyed to Pontiac, Michigan, where his uncle, Charles F. Kimball, was publishing the "Oakland County Gazette." For a short



Eng. by E. G. McKim 3.5.18.18

James Kitty

time David L. Kimball engaged in newspaper work with his uncle, then entered the employ of C. V. Taylor, a well-known carriage manufacturer of Pontiac. Later he aided in organizing the Pontiac Buggy Company, and became treasurer of that corporation, continuing until its removal from Pontiac to Rockford, Illinois. He then accepted a position as assistant cashier of the Oakland Motor Car Company, of Pontiac, later becoming cashier of the company, a position he was filling when called away to military duty on the Mexican border in 1916.

From youth Captain Kimball was interested in military affairs, but not until the Spanish-American War did he become active. He then recruited a company in Pontiac, of which he was elected captain, that command becoming Company M, 35th Regiment, United States Infantry. Captain Kimball went to a Southern camp with his company, but the war closed without Company M getting into action. After returning to Pontiac, Captain Kimball retained his interest in the company and the military organization of the city. In 1905 he took steps to have Company M made a part of the Michigan National Guard, as a battery, but in 1906 the company was transferred from the artillery to the infantry as Company E by order of the State Military Board of Control. Captain William Margison, the captain of the company, resigned in 1906, and on December 13, 1906, David L. Kimball was commissioned captain of Company E, 33rd Regiment, Michigan National Guard. Through Captain Kimball's zeal an armory was secured for Company E, and he continued during the next decade as the beloved commander of that company.

When in 1916 Germany had inflamed Mexico to a point where a show of force was necessary on the part of the United States to keep the Mexicans from over-

stepping all bounds, the 33rd Regiment, Michigan National Guard, was called into the United States service, and with Company E Captain Kimball went to the border. Soon after his arrival at El Paso, Texas, he was stricken with a fatal illness and, although every aid known to medical science was employed, he passed away on February 24, 1916, aged forty-five years. He was brought to Pontiac for burial and was laid at rest in Oak View Cemetery.

Captain Kimball was very popular with all classes, a genial, sunny-dispositioned man, quiet and homeloving, devoted to his family. He was a member of the Congregational church, a Republican in politics, and a good citizen. He was affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees, an active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association, serving the Pontiac branch as president in 1909-11. All good causes appealed to him and he "lent a hand" wherever and whenever he had opportunity.

Captain Kimball married, in Pontiac, Michigan, March 13, 1896, Lillian M. Eaton, born in Saginaw, Michigan, daughter of George and Hetty (Collver) Eaton. Four children were born to Captain and Mrs. Kimball: 1. Basil B., a cadet at West Point Military Academy at the time of his father's death, now with the Oakland Motor Car Company; married Evaline Duff, of New Jersey, and has a son, Basil Lewis Kimball. 2. Georgia. 3. Alice L. 4. Lewis G. The three youngest children reside at the family home, No. 136 Baldwin avenue, Pontiac, Michigan, with their mother.

RITTY, James,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

Mr. Ritty is fully entitled to a high place on the rolls of the world's inventors,

for, as a result of his mechanical genius and persistence in the face of obstacles and difficulties, he has made the entire commercial world his debtor. The cash register, than which there is no more indispensable adjunct to all well regulated business houses, is, by common consent, placed among the world's great inventions, and from a utilitarian point of view ranks with the telephone, the typewriter, and other devices which have become so necessary to modern commercial life. Mr. Ritty's long residence in Dayton, Ohio, where his present home is located, has won him a very prominent place in the confidence and esteem of the people. He has always been deeply interested in whatever tended to promote the prosperity of his chosen city, and to him as much as to any other man, if not more, is the community indebted for the material development for which it has been noted, for the largest industrial plant in Dayton is the direct outgrowth and result of his mechanical genius.

James Ritty, who for nearly a quarter of a century has been identified with Dayton, is a native son of the Buckeye State, having been born in Cincinnati, October 27, 1836. He is a son of Dr. Ledger and Mary Ann Ritty, both natives of Alsace-Lorraine. Ledger Ritty was educated in the home land, eventually studying medicine. Shortly after marriage, he and his wife came to the United States, taking passage on a slow-going sailing vessel, the trip being a long, tiresome, and hazardous one. After landing, they at once came West, locating in a small town on the Ohio river, a town which at that time gave little promise of becoming what it now is—the beautiful and prosperous city of Cincinnati. In 1838 they came to Dayton, which at that early period was but a small country town. Here Dr. Ritty entered upon the active practice of his

profession, which he continued until his death at the age of eighty years. The early settlers of this region were farmers, of German descent, and Dr. Ritty, being able to speak their language fluently, soon became popular among them. He also spoke French and broken English, so that he managed to get along well with all classes. He first located on the west side at the corner of Third and Baxter streets. During all the years of his professional life here, he commanded a full share of the public patronage, not only because of the fact that he was an excellent and skilled physician, but because of his high personal qualities which commended him to all who knew him, and made him universally respected throughout city and country. Politically, he was a strong Republican, taking a keen and intelligent interest in public affairs, and often engaging in friendly arguments on the issues of the day. Dr. Ledger and Mary Ann Ritty became the parents of five children, all of whom were born in Cincinnati: 1. Sebastian, now deceased, but for many years a well-known and successful building contractor in Dayton. 2. Peter, deceased, formerly a resident of Dayton, owning valuable farming land at Germantown, Ohio. 3. John, of Dayton View, engaged in the canning business. 4. James, an account of whose life follows. 5. Lewis, killed by a railroad train at the age of nineteen years.

James Ritty was but two years old when the family located at Dayton, and here he received his education in the public schools. He was ambitious to follow his father's footsteps in the practice of the healing art, and to this end became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Cincinnati. After two years of study, however, he decided that he was not adapted to that profession, and ceased his studies, later engaging in business at

No. 10 South Main street, where he was located for a number of years.

In 1861, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, Mr. Ritty's patriotic spirit was aroused and he went with John King and ——— Shoemaker and they recruited and organized what became Company H, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, of which King was made captain, Ritty first lieutenant, and Shoemaker second lieutenant. Lieutenant Ritty accompanied his command through all the arduous campaigns and participated in a number of severe engagements, but about eighteen months after enlistment he was forced to resign his commission on account of failing health. Subsequently, however, he again tendered his services to his country in response to the call for one hundred day men. While in service he was faithful in the performance of duty, and his record was a most honorable one in every respect.

In 1879 came the turning point in Mr. Ritty's career. He made a trip to England in company with the famous marksman and rifle shot, Captain H. Bogardus, who was going across to shoot in a contest with Lords Pennell and Debray and other marksmen of worldwide reputation. During the trip over, Mr. Ritty went down into the engine room of the vessel and, always having been interested in machinery, stood watching the working of the great engines. His attention was attracted to the counting device connected with the propellor shaft, and as he sat there listening to its clicking, the thought came to his mind, like an inspiration, that if a device could be made to record the cash sales in the same way in his retail store it would relieve him of the constant worry about the losses sustained in the cash taken over his counter, and that it would be of the greatest value to all merchants. Hurrying back home at the con-

clusion of his journey, Mr. Ritty opened a little shop on the third floor over his business at No. 10 South Main street, and employing his brother, entered upon the construction of the first cash register. Neither of the brothers had had any particular mechanical training, though both possessed natural genius in that direction. An interesting story could be written of those first efforts in the construction of such a machine as Mr. Ritty had in mind—a story of persistent effort, frequent failures, sleepless nights, but undaunted determination, and at length the fruition of the vision that came to Mr. Ritty down in the engine room of that ocean liner. Mr. Ritty kept his first machine, as he did several others, for his own use, but after using it for some time and proving its worth and its practicability, he rented a larger shop and employed a number of men—and soon the Ritty cash register was on the market, the name Ritty appearing on a brass plate on each machine. The first model, known as a "paper adder," perforated the amount of each purchase on a roll of paper, there being a column for each denomination, and at the close of each day's sales the amounts were totaled. Although, judged by present methods, the machine was somewhat crude, it did the work correctly and demonstrated the feasibility of the plan. From this beginning has come the modern cash register. Though it filled a long-felt want, it was hard to place the machine in business houses at first as many of the employees objected to having a "silent watchman" put over them and many of the first machines were purposely broken. All these difficulties were eventually overcome, however, and now there are but a few retail stores without a cash register. After working with registers for about two and a half years, Mr. Ritty sold his patents to John H. Patter-

son, who organized the National Cash Register Company, which is now known the world over.

After selling his register patents, Mr. Ritty devoted his attention to the Pony House at No. 125 South Jefferson street, a hotel which he had established some time prior to the time of his selling of the patents, and where he remained until about 1903, when he retired, and with his wife went to Miami, Florida, buying property in Dade county in that State. Two years later they returned to Dayton, Ohio, and now reside in comfortable and homelike apartments in the Arcade. Mr. Ritty has disposed of most of his business interests except the Pony House, which is very valuable. He believes in getting enjoyment out of life and takes things easy. He is an enthusiastic automobilist and every year during the past ten years he has bought a new model machine. In his younger years, Mr. Ritty was active in fraternal society work, but of recent years his chief interests are his books and his fireside, where he is quietly passing his days though he keeps in close touch with the trend of passing events. He keeps alive his old military associations through his membership in Old Guard Post, No. 23, Grand Army of the Republic, at Dayton, and when possible enjoys the companionship of his old comrades.

In 1859, James Ritty married Susan Norris, a native of Dayton, and the daughter of William and Elizabeth Norris. No children were born of this marriage.

An event of unusual interest was the meeting in Dayton, Ohio, in October, 1912, of the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, four hundred and twenty-five of the delegates being foreigners. In commenting on some of the notable features of this noted meeting, the Dayton "Evening Herald" of October 10, 1912, said:

Side by side in the N. C. R. Hall of Industrial Education, in front of probably the most distinguished audience ever assembled in this city, stood James Ritty and John H. Patterson on Wednesday afternoon. The former is the accredited inventor of the first cash register. It was his mind that conceived the idea of recording sales in retail stores. It was his hands that made the first crude machine. The latter is the head of the great institution that has been the outgrowth of that idea of recording sales by means of the cash register. It has been his directing genius, his wonderful executive ability, and his great knowledge of manufacturing conditions that has resulted in the city being known as the home of the model plant of the world.

His voice is very faint. Inventor Ritty did not attempt to address the audience. He expressed his thought to President Patterson, who conveyed the words to the assemblage. President Patterson referred to Mr. Ritty as "the man with a vision," for it was he who declared to the Pattersons that some day there will not be in Dayton a building large enough to house the workmen you will need in meeting the demand for cash registers. Some day the register shops will be larger than the car shops! From the single, crude original paper perforating machine which was turned out by Ritty to the millions of machines recently sent out from the factory, from the little one-room work shop where Ritty had but one assistant to the present plant of sixteen buildings with almost seven thousand employees, having a weekly pay roll in this city of \$90,000, to say nothing of the great army of National Cash Register salesmen, such is the stride made by the National Cash Register.

DAMM, Conrad,

Business Man.

When so young that his memory retained no impression of the change, Conrad Damm was brought overseas by his parents, Ludwig and Johanna (Munca) Damm, and in Cleveland, Ohio, gained the first experiences that left any mark on his recollection. From infancy Cleveland was his home, the first family residence being on Hill street, then a very attractive part of the city, but later (July, 1871), the Dammes removed to their new home at No. 3507 East Forty-fourth street, and

from that time Conrad Damm knew no other home, and there his widow, Mrs. Conrad Damm, now (1922) resides.

Ludwig and Johanna (Munca) Damm were residents of Frankfort, Germany, he a tailor by trade. In 1862 they came to the United States, bringing a son, Conrad Damm, aged two years. The family located at once in Cleveland, Ohio, where Ludwig Damm found employment at his trade. Mrs. Johanna Damm had in girlhood been familiar with the retailing of garden products in the market places, and desiring to help in the maintenance of the new home (then on Hill street), rented a stand in the old brick market and there for many years sold seeds and vegetables, building up not only a profitable business, but excellent reputation among an almost, if not quite, city-wide circle of patrons and friends. When New Central Market was built on the site of the old brick market, Mrs. Damm secured space in the new building and continued there for a number of years, finally retiring to the family home, No. 3507 East Forty-fourth street, Cleveland, where both she and her husband died.

Conrad Damm, son of Ludwig and Johanna (Munca) Damm, was born in Frankfort, Germany, May 22, 1860, was brought to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1862, and there died September 24, 1917, after a life of business success and prosperity. He was educated in Cleveland public schools, and at an early age was taught the lessons of thrift and industry which distinguished his entire life. He was variously employed in Cleveland until 1885, when at the age of twenty-five, and shortly after his marriage, he engaged as a retailer of seeds and vegetables, securing the market stand next to that so long kept by his mother. He was very successful in his business, and with the aid of his capable wife he accumulated his fortune.

Conrad Damm married, April 9, 1885, Elizabeth Doedderlein, of Cleveland, Ohio, who survives him. After the death of her husband Mrs. Damm continued the business in Central Market until 1921, when she sold out and retired, the last of the trio who had made the name a household word among the housewives of Cleveland, partons of the old brick and new Central markets. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Damm: Ludwig, Minnie, Conrad, Jr., all deceased; Frances, married, June 28, 1916, Frederick W. Bohn, and they are the parents of two children: Frederick, Jr., and Virginia Elizabeth Bohn. Mrs. Damm continues her residence at her long-time home in Cleveland, No. 3507 East Forty-fourth street.

Such is the life story of Conrad Damm and his family; a story full of human interest, tracing as it does his rise from a small beginning to a position of comfort through the exercise of the homely virtues that cannot fail to bring rich rewards to their possessor.

TERSTEGGE, Henry,

Manufacturer.

One of the prominent names in the history of the manufacture of stoves and ranges is that of Henry Terstegge, whose entire lifetime was spent in this eminently practical branch of endeavor, building up an extensive business which he left to his children, and which for many years has been one of the largest interests of its kind in the United States.

Mr. Terstegge was born in New Albany, Indiana, September 11, 1854, and was a son of Joseph John and Antoinette (Knirihm) Terstegge, his father operating an iron foundry in New Albany. As a boy Mr. Terstegge attended the parochial school of his native city, but was very ambitious to get out into the world

of men and affairs, taking little interest in the higher education. He left school at the age of thirteen years, and entering his father's foundry put the energy and spirit of a far more mature age into the task of mastering the business. So well did he direct his efforts that at the age of sixteen years he was in charge of the greater part of the business. The concern was what is now known as the Anchor Stove & Range Company, and during his early management of its affairs he displayed such excellent judgment and made such rapid strides that when he was twenty-one years old his father retired from business and presented him with the entire plant and all its interests. The business expanded widely under the young man's management, and he later absorbed a half interest in the concern now known as the Stratton and Terstegge Company, then a prosperous concern, but under his management has grown to be a very large factor in the wholesale hardware trade.

In various public interests Mr. Terstegge served the people. Politically he was identified with the Democratic party. He was a member of the New Albany Chamber of Commerce, and very active in every branch of public endeavor, particularly in such movements as immediately concerned the city of his birth. He was a member of the National Stove Manufacturers' Association, and frequently served on important committees in connection with the progress of their work. It was while attending their convention in Chattanooga, Tennessee, that he was stricken with apoplexy, which was the cause of his death. He was a man of artistic tastes, and a skilled amateur photographer, doing the developing and all the work in connection with his activities along this line, his work showing genuine merit. This took him a great deal out in open, and in connection with it he often indulged his

fondness for fishing. He was also a great lover of music, and no mean critic of this art. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic.

Mr. Terstegge married, in New Albany, Florence Elizabeth Gates, daughter of John McPherson and Lydia Silsby (Bowker) Gates. Mrs. Terstegge survives her husband, and resides at the beautiful family home just over the Ohio river from New Albany, in Louisville, Kentucky. He is also survived by their six children: 1. Walter, now president of the Anchor Stove Company; married Clara Mueller. 2. Albert, married Hallie Boudinot, and has one son, Joseph Henry. 3. Alice, wife of Herbert Kenney, and they have four children: Herbert, John Terstegge, Wilton Henry, and Florence Gates. 4. Wilton, now president of Stratton and Terstegge Company, married Anne Murnan, and has two daughters, Martha Anne and Floy Gates. 5. Harry, single. 6. Paul, married Katherine Hammond, and they have two children, Margaret Anne and Paul.

On July 17, 1913, Mr. Terstegge passed away, leaving among a wide circle of business and social acquaintances, as well as in the family group, very many friends to whom his going beyond was a grief and loss. He will long be remembered for his sterling worth, as well as the industrial success which placed his name high in the world of men and affairs.

HAUPTMANN, Peter,

Tobacco Merchant.

To many St. Louisans of less than a quarter of a century ago, Peter Hauptmann, head of the Peter Hauptmann Tobacco Company, was a familiar figure as he drove one of his thoroughbred horses to his office each morning, and those who were his associates in the world of affairs



Peter Hauptmann

remember an upright, wholesome, warm-hearted gentleman. He came to St. Louis, Missouri, without influential friends or backing, and through the industrious exercise of native talents won a competence and a place of importance in the community. The manner in which he accomplished this is more fully outlined below.

A native of Bremen, Germany, Peter Hauptmann was born March 19, 1839, and in his native land obtained his early education. As a youth he took passage for the United States, landing at New Orleans, Louisiana, with cash resources of five dollars. He later came to St. Louis, Missouri, where his first employment was as driver of a dray on the levee, he eventually acquiring interests in steamboats. He was granted a captain's license, and in association with Fred Herold built the first steel steamer on the river, the partners acquiring several vessels. Mr. Hauptmann finally disposed of his share in the enterprise to Mr. Herold in order to devote himself entirely to tobacco dealings, upon which he had embarked while steamboating was still his major concern. He became, in the vernacular of the tobacco trade, a "city drummer," and in this capacity formed a wide acquaintance in the field in which he was destined to spend the remainder of his years, soon establishing independently in wholesale tobacco operations under the name of the Peter Hauptmann Tobacco Company. Business is still conducted under this title, although it has passed from the Hauptmann family and is under unrelated management. Mr. Hauptmann's activity was uniformly successful, and he became a figure of prominence in the tobacco trade of the district, there being few dealers in the city who enjoyed a reputation equal to his for absolute fairness and trustworthiness in all transactions,

whether they were conducted in person, by correspondence, or through a third party. Upon a policy of straightforward integrity he built unrivaled standing in his special field and in the business world in general. Observant of the rights and privileges of others, he was equally insistent upon the maintenance of his own, and when convinced that right and justice were upon his side his determination was irresistible.

Mr. Hauptmann was a member of the old Mercantile Club and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and while he enjoyed intercourse with his fellows in these organizations he had no social nor fraternal relations which rivaled the attractions of his home. He was a lover of nature, spent much time in the open, was a member of fishing and hunting clubs, but transcending all of these recreative interests was his love of horses. He owned a fine string of thoroughbreds, which he always drove himself, having his rigs and carriages made to his order by the best manufacturers of the country. It was his habit to drive each morning to his business, a distance of four miles from his home at the corner of Marcus and Greer streets, this brisk run behind one of his favorite blooded trotters being the best possible preparation he could make for a day of strenuous activity. Mr. Hauptmann was a Republican in politics, and his religious affiliation was with Zion Lutheran Evangelical Church.

Mr. Hauptmann's death occurred December 21, 1905. He had attained to high standards of citizenship, and in many and diverse relations to his fellows had won their approval and esteem and, when his book of life was closed at the age of sixty-two years, it was shut upon a record free from blemish, written unashamed in letters large for all to read.

WINDISCH, William A.,**Business Man.**

Representatives of two generations of the Windisch family have been active and prominent in the brewing industry in Cincinnati, Ohio, Conrad Windisch and William A. Windisch, father and son. In a large circle of friends and associates William A. Windisch is held in honored memory not alone as a successful business man, an authority in the field that was his, but as a man of broad sympathies, strong in upright virtue, a follower of paths of usefulness and service.

Conrad Windisch, the father, was the founder of the Windisch-Muhlhauser Brewing Company, and after his death Henry Muhlhauser was its active head, control being later vested, after the passing of Mr. Muhlhauser, in Charles Windisch, president, and William A. Windisch, vice-president, an office he filled until his passing.

William A. Windisch was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 23, 1867. After completing courses of study in the public schools, he went to Germany, there to prepare for his active career in the industry established by his father. He studied the art of brewing as practiced in the most famous breweries of Germany, spending three years in this manner, chiefly in Bavaria, and when he returned to America it was with an equipment that enabled him not only to maintain the high standards set in the Windisch-Muhlhauser product, but to make many improvements in methods and systems of manufacture. In the vice-presidency of the company, a place he assumed when death had removed its former leaders, he exercised executive judgment and ability of high order, the administration of the brothers productive of a generous measure of success and prosperity.

The diligent application he gave to his practical interests was balanced by the variety of his recreative interests and his active concern in the welfare of his fellows. He was a man of charitable nature, and gave liberally to the needy, and to civic improvement movements he was readily responsive. A lover of good literature, much of his leisure was spent in his library, and his wide reading was supplemented by equally wide travels, which covered all the countries of Europe and most of the States of the Union. Mr. Windisch possessed unusual skill in floriculture, and he had no greater enjoyment than that afforded by the care of his flower garden, in which he spent the evening hours after coming from his office. He was also an enthusiastic golfer and a member of the Maketewah Golf Club. He was also a member of the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati, was a Republican in political faith, and fraternized with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Windisch married (first) Elsie Kruckemeyer, daughter of Louis Kruckemeyer, a manufacturer of stoves and ranges. There were three daughters of this marriage: Gertrude, Marion, and Jane. Mr. Windisch married (second) Ada Kruckemeyer, a sister of his first wife. The family home was at 210 Glenmary avenue, Cincinnati. Mr. Windisch spent the last three months of his life abroad, chiefly at Carlsbad, Germany, in an effort to recruit his failing health, and was on his way home when his death occurred in New York City, the day after landing from the steamer. The word of his passing brought sincere and deep sorrow to the family for whom he had cared with constant devotion, to the large company of his friends and business associates, and to the many who had found in him a wise counsellor and generous benefactor.

PERKINS, Samuel Elliott (2nd),

Counsellor-at-Law.

There follows the life story of Samuel Elliott (2) Perkins, for many years a lawyer of Indianapolis, Indiana, in whose work and service were perpetuated the noble traditions of many generations prominent in the professions of law and medicine. Mr. Perkins was a scion of a notable family, and at no point in his career did he fall short of the lofty standards that have characterized his race. His American ancestry began with John Perkins, born in Hillmorton, County Warwick, England, December 23, 1583, who came to New England in the "Lion" in 1630-31. From him the line descends through his son, Jacob Perkins; his son, Joseph Perkins; his son, Dr. Joseph Perkins, a graduate of Yale, class of 1727; his son, Dr. Caleb Perkins; his son, John Trumbull Perkins; his son, Samuel Elliott (1) Perkins, lawyer, jurist and educator, and his wife, Amanda J. (Pyle) Perkins; their son, Samuel Elliott (2) Perkins, of whom further.

Samuel Elliott (2) Perkins, son of Samuel Elliott (1) and Amanda J. (Pyle) Perkins, was born at Richmond, September 2, 1846. The year following his birth, his parents moved to Indianapolis, as his father had been appointed by the Governor to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State. In the capital city he spent his boyhood and youth, finishing his schooling in Northwestern Christian University, now Butler College. Under his father he guided his mind in its first acquisition of legal knowledge, and subsequently was a student in the law school founded by Judge Perkins and Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. He and his father, during the few years when the latter was not on the bench, were actively

associated in practice, but upon the death of Judge Perkins, his son sought no further opportunities to build up his clientele, and found his time well taken up by managing the various property interests he had acquired. He was more widely known as a counsellor than as a court practitioner. He had a thorough knowledge of the law and was wise in its application. Perhaps his chief characteristics were his industry and his love of home. He was universally respected for his upright life and for the general good he did in the community. He had a well-rounded and useful life, his death occurring April 8, 1915.

Mr. Perkins married, July 11, 1877, Susan Elizabeth Hatch, daughter of Volney G. and Mary (Hitchcock) Hatch. Mrs. Perkins has been active in social circles in Indianapolis, and is prominent in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a member of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; and was regent of the chapter in 1902-03, and 1913-17. She has been State treasurer, State secretary, and State auditor of the society, and in 1921 was elected State regent, in which important office she now serves. She is also a member and State president of the Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, the National Society of Daughters of 1812, and is president of the Women's Department Club. Mrs. Perkins is a member of the Episcopal Church of the Advent, and has been a member of the Diocesan Board of the Woman's Auxiliary since its organization in 1894. Her time has been shared between her home, the interests above outlined, and literary work. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins had two sons: 1. Samuel Elliott (3), a graduate of Wabash College, A. B., in 1900; Indiana Law School, LL.

B., in 1902; married, September 11, 1901, Mary F. Milford, and they were the parents of two children, namely: Susan Louise, born February 11, 1904, and Samuel Elliott (4) Perkins, born March 2, 1909. 2. Volney H., who died in 1900, while a student in Purdue University.

HOWE, Herbert De Forest,

Lawyer, Railway Corporation Official.

Educated for the law and qualified for admission to the bar while yet a minor, Mr. Howe in the years that followed won high position as a lawyer, his business bringing him into close relations with the New York Central railroad and allied lines. During the period the railroads were under Federal control as a necessary war measure, Mr. Howe represented the stockholders of the company, and when the government surrendered that control Mr. Howe became an official of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad and was active in its management until his passing. His legal learning and ability, coupled with keen business acumen, thoroughly equipped him for the big place he filled and his services were rated very highly. His parents, Homer Dwight and Emma Jane (Williams) Howe, both born in New York State, both trace descent from early English New England families, Mrs. Howe being a descendant of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island. At the time of the birth of their son, Herbert De Forest, they were residents of Morris, Illinois.

Herbert De Forest Howe was born in Morris, Illinois, November 24, 1876, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, January 26, 1922. He completed public school and normal courses at Cape Girardeau. He then located in Chicago, Illinois, where he

secured a clerkship with the wholesale hardware house, Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company. He began the study of law, and soon afterward entered the Northwestern College of Law, whence he was graduated in the spring of 1897, but being under legal age he was obliged to wait until his birthday the following November before he could be admitted to the bar as a practitioner.

He began his law practice in the offices of Pam, Calhoun & Glennon, the "Rookery," Chicago, but later was junior partner of Glennon, Carey, Walker & Howe, that firm being attorneys for the New York Central Lines West, their offices in the La Salle street station, Chicago. Later Mr. Howe was appointed general tax agent for the New York Central Lines West, retaining offices in the La Salle street station. In 1917 he came to Cleveland, Ohio, as general counsel for the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad (Nickel Plate), and there resided until his death, being at the time of his passing general counsel and vice-president, in charge of the general finances of the road. He was a man of strong native ability, and although stricken in the prime of life he had accomplished much and left behind him an honorable record as a man of talent and integrity.

Mr. Howe became vice-president of the "Nickel Plate" after the return of the railroads to their owners, his promotion due to his earnest, persistent and valuable professional service. O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen, heavy stockholders in the company and residents of Shaker Heights, a suburb of Cleveland, had for several years been urging the building of a central depot on the "Square," where all the steam and electric trains, also the cars of the New Rapid Transit railroad, should arrive and depart, the cost of this mam-



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Wm. Townsend

moth central station to be \$75,000,000. Mr. Howe, as counsel, had been a leader in the controversy that had raged around this proposed depot project for several years, and a few months prior to his passing had the satisfaction of seeing the matter settled and work begun. But the price he paid was very heavy, for the long and wearisome contest made such inroads upon his health and vitality that it hastened his death. But he will long be remembered as the persistent, strong and able advocate of this great depot project. He was a Republican in politics, a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the "Shrine," and of the Union Club of Cleveland.

On June 2, 1906, at Aurora, Illinois, Mr. Howe married Lida Howland, daughter of Edmund S. and Mary Elizabeth (Corning) Howland, of Aurora. To Mr. and Mrs. Howe four children were born: Edward S., Herbert D., Louise, Lida H.

Edmund S. Howland, associated with the original Howland Paper Company, was a descendant of Henry Howland, who is of record in the Plymouth Colony as early as 1624, and who married Mary Newland, and from them sprang a numerous family. Edmund S. Howland was a son of Stephen Howland, born in Dutchess county, New York, May 29, 1793, a paper manufacturer, a business also followed by his son. Mary Elizabeth (Corning) Howland was of English ancestry, her parents residents of New York State.

TOWNSEND, William Charles,

Pioneer in Granite and Marble Business.

The career of William C. Townsend, of Zanesville, Ohio, now ended, was throughout characteristic of the sustained energy which has belonged to so many pioneers of American industry. With

fine business ability and foresight, he realized the value of granite to the business he had engaged in, and it may be confidently asserted that to no man can the remarkable expansion of the granite monumental trade be more justly accredited than to William C. Townsend, who started in life with little but courage and ambition, raised himself step by step until his name became known and respected on two continents. That he was a man possessed of true manly attributes is known to everyone with whom he came in contact, and that in addition to his sterling character he possessed the true principle of fraternal brotherhood is evidenced by the fact that he always maintained most friendly relations with his old employees after they had become his competitors in the same line of business. Indeed, he was so far above the petty tactics of trade that he not only wished his employees well but lent them a helping hand, even entering in a partnership at various times when it was distinctively to his disadvantage to do so. Much could be said of his private life and character as well as of his business ability, but it was completely summed up in tribute paid him by a life-long friend when told of Mr. Townsend's death: "No cleaner man, both in his private and business life, ever has lived in the city of Zanesville."

William C. Townsend was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1843, and died in Zanesville, Ohio, June 8, 1898. He was a son of William and Harriet (Burgess) Townsend, his father later a building contractor of Washington county, Ohio, but born in London, England. At the age of nineteen William Townsend married Harriet Burgess, born near London, England, and later Pittsburgh became the family home, so continuing until 1848, when they moved to

Washington county, Ohio. The birthplace of William C. Townsend was in that part of Pittsburgh known as Boyds, near the entrance to the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel on Seventh avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend came from England in the year 1835, became acquainted on the ship that brought them over, and soon after their arrival in Pittsburgh were married. They were the parents of thirteen children, William C., being the fourth. Harriet (Burgess) Townsend died in Beverly, Ohio, in 1859, being long survived by her husband, he passing away in Columbus, Ohio, in 1900, having been a resident of Ohio for fifty-two years.

William C. Townsend spent the first five years of his life in Pittsburgh, then was taken by his parents to Washington county, Ohio, where they lived on a farm near Beverly on the Muskingum river. There the lad lived and attended the district school until sixteen years of age, spending some time thereafter in high school. After the death of his mother in 1859, he left home and in 1861 enlisted in the Union army, serving in the 63rd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, until the close of the war in 1865, ranking as corporal. In that year he settled in Zanesville, with his brothers, J. F. and Henry Townsend, and in a small building at the foot of Main street started a retail marble yard, dealing in monuments and headstones. The business was not a satisfactory one from the brothers' viewpoint, and in three years J. F. and Henry sold out to William C., and he at once began placing it on a broader, better basis, and from that year, 1868, the name of Townsend became a potent one in the monumental trade. The business was energetically pushed and soon a wholesale business crowded out the original retail one. The small building was torn down

to make way for one of four stories, constructed of brick, especially designed for the wholesale monumental business. He waxed great as a pioneer in the granite and marble business, for he was a pioneer in the conduct of such an immense trade as he developed. He did a very large wholesale business and became one of the largest importers of granite and marble in the United States. For many years prior to his death he operated granite and marble quarries at various parts of this country; in Aberdeen, Scotland, in Sweden, and a studio in Carrara, Italy, for statuary. In 1889 he became a partner with Charles C. Clements in the operation of large granite quarries in West Quincy, Massachusetts. There were kept employed over two hundred men in the quarries Mr. Townsend controlled, in addition to a large force of draughtsmen, designers, clerks and traveling salesmen.

The business was conducted in Zanesville under the firm name, W. C. Townsend & Company, the junior member being William M. Dodd, who conducted the Zanesville office, while the New York office, as Townsend & Townsend, was conducted by another partner, Edwin O. Townsend, the only son of William C. Townsend. The management of the two offices was kept separate, they entering the trade as business rivals. While the senior partner's holdings were equal with that of the younger men, he took no part in the operation of either office, but stood ready to advise when the partner's interest allowed. In addition to the immense marble and granite trade the firm were largely interested as wholesale dealers in lime, cement, and sewer pipe, their trade being very large in Southeastern Ohio.

Mr. Dodd was an Ohio boy, too, and for twenty years had been associated with Mr. Townsend as traveling salesman, gen-

eral manager and partner, having been admitted in 1895. Mr. Clements, of Boston, Mr. Townsend's partner in the West Quincy granite quarries; Jones Brothers, of Boston, Massachusetts, monumental dealers, and the Careys, of Ohio, all gained their knowledge of the granite business and laid the foundations of their successful business careers while in Mr. Townsend's employ. The business is now incorporated as Townsend & Townsend Company, Edwin O. Townsend president, the main offices of the company at No. 453 West Twenty-first street, New York City. At the time of his passing, Mr. Townsend was a director of the First National Bank of Zanesville. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic order.

William C. Townsend married, December 20, 1869, Lillian C. Tucker, of Beverly, Ohio, daughter of Alexander and Delilah (Hughes) Tucker, a merchant of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Beverly, Ohio, both he and his wife native Pennsylvanians. Mrs. Townsend was born in Beverly, coming to Zanesville after her marriage. The Zanesville home of the Townsends, one of the most beautiful of the older residences, was built by Mr. Townsend in 1885, but was not occupied until 1886. Mrs. Townsend continues it as her summer home, her winters being spent in Dunedin, Florida, with her son. She is honorary president of the W. C. Townsend Company, of Zanesville, which is now an independent concern from the New York establishment known as The Townsend & Townsend Company all over the world. Mrs. Townsend is a member of Forest Avenue Presbyterian Church. To Mr. and Mrs. William C. Townsend was born a son, Edwin Oliver, who married Mary Tucker, of Beverly, and they

are the parents of a daughter, Virginia, now (1922) a high school student.

AHLEFELD, Peter B.,

Business Man, Banker.

As representative of the Oster Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, of which he was a founder, vice-president and sales manager, Mr. Ahlefeld traveled all over Europe and North America, and was widely and most favorably known. He was an energetic, forceful business man, and was held in the highest regard by his business associates.

Rheinart Ahlefeld, with his brother John, came from Germany on a sailing vessel, the voyage consuming several weeks. Rheinart Ahlefeld was a miller, and soon after coming to the United States, he married and settled near Mansfield, Ohio, where his son, Peter B. Ahlefeld, was born, August 13, 1840. He spent a long and useful life in successful business, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, May 7, 1917, in his seventy-seventh year.

Peter B. Ahlefeld was educated in the district public school, and spent his youth upon the farm. At the age of eighteen, he left home and journeyed to New York City, where he attended a business institution, and after a time returned to Ohio, locating in the town of Ada. There he later married and established in the dry goods business. Later, in partnership with his brother, Nathan, he opened a private bank in Ada, of which he was president. Nathan Ahlefeld later withdrew and moved to Kenton, Ohio, but Peter B. Ahlefeld continued in Ada, at the head of the banking business later known as the Citizens' Bank of Ada. In 1893 Mr. Ahlefeld retired from banking and moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where he formed a connection with the Oster Man-

ufacturing Company, No. 2067 East Sixty-first street, Cleveland, manufacturers of pipe-fitting machines, and their stocks and dies. He was one of the founders of the company, and served as vice-president and general sales manager. In the interest of the company, he traveled not alone all over the country, but went abroad, and almost circled the globe. He was in Europe several times, and in 1913 was at Manila, in the Philippines, when he was compelled to return to the United States. Had that trip been completed, it would have taken him completely around the globe. He continued in active business until his death. Mr. Ahlefeld, in his later years, acted with the Republican party. He was not a member of any church, but was upright and honorable, highly-respected, and widely known through his long connection with the Oster Company.

Mr. Ahlefeld married, in 1868, Rebecca Trumbo, who died in August, 1885, leaving two children, Eugene R., and George S., both residents of Cleveland. It was the request of Mrs. Ahlefeld, when she knew her days were numbered, that her husband marry again, and keep a home for the children with a mother at its head. Mr. Ahlefeld married (second), November 8, 1886, Amanda Andrews, of Cleveland, born in North Washington, Ohio, daughter of Samuel M. and Martha (Carey) Andrews, her father of Scotch, her mother of English descent. Samuel M. Andrews was a merchant and long time postmaster of North Washington. Mrs. Amanda Ahlefeld survives her husband and continues her residence in Cleveland, a Republican in her political preference, and a member of Euclid Avenue Christian Church. She traveled extensively with her husband on his business trips, visited Europe, and was with

him at Manila, when they turned back from a contemplated tour of the globe. It is her great hope that some day she will yet finish it. Mr. Ahlefeld was very popular socially and made business friends wherever he traveled. Mrs. Ahlefeld resides at No. 11340 Mayfield road, Cleveland, Ohio.

BECKER, William Henry.

Factor in Shipping Enterprises.

When a lad of sixteen, William Henry Becker came from his home in Oswego, New York, on Lake Ontario, to a new home in Cleveland, Ohio, on Lake Erie. His father, Captain Daniel M. Becker, was a captain of lake steamers, and the lad literally grew up on the water, for Captain Becker had him along whenever possible. In Cleveland he was naturally attracted to the lake front, and his first employment was with a shipping firm. As the years rolled by, they saw the lad develop into the man, the clerk develop into an owner of small vessels, and finally saw him at the head of vast shipping interests, his fleet including the great six-hundred-feet freighters. He was a man of great energy, clear vision and sound judgment, a man to inspire confidence and a safe leader. He was a man of varied tastes, finding his most enjoyable recreation in out-of-door sports of the most strenuous kind, yet maintained a farm which was a joy to him, but he was never better content than when comfortably settled in his own library with a copy of one of the works by either of his two favorite authors, Scott and Dickens. His most striking characteristic, as revealed to the business world, was his absolute honesty, not alone in money matters, but in every transaction, deed or word. He

lived an upright, honorable life and men both respected and admired him.

William Henry Becker was born in Oswego, New York, May 1, 1860, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, January 31, 1921. He attended the Oswego public school, but early began sailing the lakes with his father, Captain Daniel M. Becker, a captain of lake steamers. He found his first position with J. H. Outhwaite & Company as office employee, and here he became intimately acquainted with W. G. Pollock, a member of J. H. Outhwaite & Company, and their friendship was broken only by death, the two men becoming most intimate business associates and so continuing while life lasted.

Mr. Becker, after becoming an owner, was interested with Captain William S. Mack in the operation of a fleet of wooden vessels, but they had their day, and on January 19, 1905, Mr. Becker launched from the Cleveland yard of the American Shipbuilding Company the first steel steamship, the "Francis L. Robbins." Other ships of that class followed, and for a number of years he directed the movements of a big fleet of freight steamers, some of them of the six-hundred-foot class. His interests were large; they included The Valley Steamship Company, of which he was president; The Interstate Steamship Company, which was under his management; Pollock & Becker, dock operators and lake representatives of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This last named company was formed by W. G. Pollock and William H. Becker; it later was incorporated, Mr. Becker its treasurer until his death. The position Mr. Becker held in the shipping business led him into many associations connected therewith, one of these the Lake Carriers' Association, another the Great Lakes Protection Asso-

ciation. The first named he served as treasurer from its organization until his death, and the second claimed him as a member of the advisory committee.

Notwithstanding he was at the head of large interests and identified with others, he did not become so absorbed as to neglect the obligations and amenities of life, but on the contrary mingled freely with his fellowmen in fraternal, social and sport organizations. He at one time owned a large farm, which was a great pleasure to him and here he was often found. He was a member of the Cartalia, a fishing club of Lacarp, a hunting club, and of the Cleveland Athletic Club. His social clubs were the Union, Westwood, Clifton, and Roadside. In Masonry, Mr. Becker held all degrees of lodge, chapter, council and commandery, and in the Scottish Rite had attained the thirty-second degree. He was also a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He was very fond of a good book, his own library being carefully chosen from his favored authors and subjects. In politics he was a Republican, but never sought nor held political office, his interest, however, in all that pertained to the public welfare being deep and abiding. He was open-hearted and generous, most genial and approachable, numbering his friends wherever he was known.

Mr. Becker married Mary Gibson, daughter of William A. Gibson, a pioneer oil operator, with the Standard Oil Company for years, but at the time of his death was with the M. A. Hanna Company, of Cleveland. William A. Gibson married Catherine Burke. A son, William D., and a daughter, Zuleika, were born to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Becker. William D. Becker is now manager of the Valley Steamship Company, of Cleveland. He married Mildred A. Andrews, and has

two children: William D. (2) and Shirley H. Becker. Zuleika, married Robert D. Mansfield, chief engineer on one of his father-in-law's largest freight steamers when his promising career was ended, he being thirty-three years of age at his death. Mr. Mansfield left a son, William Becker Mansfield.

Mrs. Becker survives her husband, a resident of Lakewood, a suburb of Cleveland, a city which has long been her home.

TAYLOR, Samuel M.,

Man of Affairs.

To have been honorable and generous in one's dealings, true and tender as a husband and father, is to leave a memory which is indeed a happy heritage, and all this can be truthfully said of Samuel M. Taylor, whose aims and standards all through life were high, unselfish and faithfully adhered to. His character had the fineness of gold, while his life was full of zest and energy. His death, which occurred at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, March 3, 1919, called forth many expressions of genuine sorrow and regret, and he left behind in the hearts of his friends and business associates an ineffaceable memory of kindness, devotion and courage. The passing of this good man, in his fifty-ninth year, marked the end of a career of value in all respects to his immediate friends and to the community-at-large. His strong and winning personality seemed to impress his associates from the very start, and his memory is held in the highest veneration by all who knew him, or came in contact with him even in the most casual manner. Strong common sense and an invincible will, the latter tempered with tact and judgment, were the basis of Mr. Taylor's character and incidentally of his success in life. In fact,

in all the relations of life, he deserved and received the esteem of all men. He proved himself to be a model citizen, a kind neighbor, and as head of his own homestead a true man. His sterling good qualities were very generally recognized, while his honor, candor, and the democratic attitude that he held toward all men won for him an enviable reputation and the admiration and affection of a host of friends. His success in life was truly deserved, and the uniformed happiness of his family relations and his life in general were but the merited result of his own strong and fine personality.

Samuel M. Taylor was born at London, Ontario, Dominion of Canada, October 25, 1859, a son of John M. and Katherine (McLaren) Taylor. John M. Taylor was a butcher of London, Ontario, and when Samuel M. Taylor was about six years of age his father left for a trip to Nova Scotia, but from that time the family never heard from him. The grandfather, Samuel M. Taylor, for whom the subject of this review was named, took the little family, consisting of Samuel M. and Jane Taylor, and their mother, Mrs. Katherine Taylor, into his home and raised these children as his own. The grandfather, Mr. Taylor, was a prominent real estate dealer in London, Ontario, and he saw that his grandson, Samuel M. Taylor, received a good education, sending him through high school and also, in 1875, giving him a course at a business college in London, Ontario, from which college Samuel M. graduated at the head of his class.

While a resident of Canada, Samuel M. Taylor had the great misfortune to lose one of his legs. He was acting as a scorer and target man at a target shooting tournament between companies of the Queen's Own Troops, at a civic holiday celebration, when one of the marksmen fired un-



Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Taylor

expectedly and the bullet struck Mr. Taylor's leg above the knee, shattering the bone. He was operated upon twice within a period of twenty-four hours to check blood poisoning, and the leg was finally taken off at the hip.

Upon his recovery from that distressing incident, Mr. Taylor went to Chicago, Illinois, where he worked for a year at his profession as a telegrapher, having learned this business in Canada. In 1885 he moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he became a telegrapher under Charles E. Walton, and two years later, in 1887, he was promoted to train dispatcher, which position he held to the time of his death. His service with the Pennsylvania road dates from September, 1885, and he was one of the best known and most popular men along the entire system of that great road. He was especially popular with his fellow employees and served as a member of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Relief Association, representing this association in the conferences which were held at Cleveland, Ohio, during his term of office.

Samuel M. Taylor was always proud of his long and worthy connection with the Pennsylvania railroad, and he always gave to that road his utmost in devotion and ability, and there was never a mark to stain his fine record of thirty-five years' service. However, Mr. Taylor was in many other ways a fine example of the self-made, self-reliant American citizen. He was president of the Bash Sanitary Milk Company, of Fort Wayne; president of the Winklemann Bitters Company, now known as the Lincoln Bitters Company, of Fort Wayne; a director of the Queen Elizabeth Oil Company, which is located in Big Horn county, Wyoming, and he was also a director of the Buick Oil Company, of California.

A. B. 14-18

In church circles Samuel M. Taylor was especially prominent. He was a member of the Presbyterian church in Fort Wayne, and was the founder of the International Bible Student's Association in Fort Wayne, which was incorporated in 1889. For many years Mr. Taylor was the efficient and enthusiastic leader of their classes. Fraternally, Mr. Taylor was a member of the Eagles and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, having joined the latter in 1910.

On Christmas Day, 1878, at Goodrich, Ontario, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Elizabeth Monroe, of that place, a daughter of John and Betsey Catherine (Mackay) Monroe. John Monroe was for many years a leading business man of Goodrich, Ontario, where he conducted a custom tailoring establishment. Mr. Taylor and Miss Monroe first met while both were attending a county fair with a party of mutual friends. The day before the date set for their marriage, Mr. Taylor left London, Ontario, by train, to make the two hundred mile trip to Goodrich. While still about seventy-five miles distant from his destination, the train became snowbound. Mr. Taylor determined to reach Goodrich in time for the marriage ceremony to take place at the date set for it, left the train and set out to walk through the almost impassable snow, but he met a farmer along the road who kindly offered to give him a lift in his buggy, and Mr. Taylor reached Goodrich on time for the wedding to take place on Christmas Day. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor became the parents of ten children: 1. Richard, married Margaret Julia Holliwell, of Lima, Ohio, and now resides in Fort Wayne. 2. Martha, married A. J. Schmell, and lived in Fort Wayne. 3. Vivian, a soldier in the United States regular army, is now in a government hos-

pital in Washington, District of Columbia. 4. Robert, a soldier in the Great World War, served on all the fronts as a member of Company "B," 112th Ammunition Train, Thirty-seventh Division. 5. Myrtle, married Albert Limbreight. They lived in Fresno, Ohio, until the death of Mrs. Limbreight, which occurred at the birth of her son, Albert Taylor Limbreight. The father also died shortly after, and the boy, now fourteen years of age, has been raised by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Taylor. 6. Samuel M., Jr., unmarried, lives in Detroit, Michigan. He served in the United States regular army for eight years, serving on the Mexican border. 7. Lillian, married Carl F. Diether, and they now reside in Cleveland, Ohio. They are the parents of three children: Carl F., Jr., Elizabeth May, and Marjorie Ellen. 8. Louise, married Paul Thomas Gleason, and resides in Syracuse, New York. 9. Grace. 10. Paul, who resides at home.

The life of Samuel M. Taylor was one of honor and trust, and no higher eulogy can be passed upon him than to state the simple truth, that his name was never coupled with anything disreputable and that there was never a shadow or stain upon his reputation for integrity and unswerving honesty. He was always ready and willing to help others, and for many years he conducted classes of telegraphy at his home and in that way assisted many young men and women on the road to future success. He loved his home and family, and his happiest hours were spent at his own fireside in the midst of those he loved best.

McFERRAN, John Byrd,

Business Man, Philanthropist.

Successful far beyond the ordinary in his business experience, John Byrd Mc-

Farran, who retired from all active connection with his business interests while still in the prime of life, devoted thirty years to constant progressive endeavor in charitable and benevolent work, leaving behind him many institutions which belong to the public in perpetuity, and which owe their existence and their breadth of usefulness to his generosity and personal efforts.

Mr. McFerran was born in Glasgow, Kentucky, September 29, 1836, and was a son of James C. and Margret (Rogers) McFerran. He died February 12, 1920, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. In his boyhood days Mr. McFerran attended school in his native town, then as a young man he went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he founded the McFerran-Menefee Company, provision and commission merchants. He was successful in this business, which he carried on for several years, then determined to specialize in one single direction. Coming to Louisville he established a business here under the name of the McFerran-Shellcross Company, which became nationally famous as the producers of "Magnolia Hams." He was connected with this business in the capacity of leading executive until 1890, and amassed a comfortable fortune. But instead of continuing the acquisition of money for its own sake, he retired from business in 1890, and spent the remainder of his life in constructive endeavor along those lines which are vital to the permanent progress of the Commonwealth.

Mr. McFerran's deepest interest centered in the educational opportunities of the rural districts of the State of Kentucky. Meagre and inadequate as they had always been, he set about improving conditions, not alone by the founding of individual institutions, but by securing legislation which should provide for and encour-

age the widespread addition to the numbers of rural schools. He gave \$20,000.00 for the establishment of the first rural school in Kentucky, and gave his constant attention to the betterment of this and other schools which followed after it. He was chairman of the educational committee of the State Board of Trade for many years, and was the father of the school bond bill, which enabled every county in the State to vote bond issues for the erection of schools. He also bought, many years ago, 600 acres of land, which is now known as Cherokee Park, later giving to the city of Louisville twenty acres of land and \$10,000 for park purposes. He also gave land for building purposes to the Fourth Street Baptist Church, donating at the same time the sum of \$25,000.00 for the Sunday school room of the edifice. He was the first president of the Louisville Board of Trade, and was one of its organizers. He and his family have always been members of the Baptist church.

In the year 1857 Mr. McFerran married, at Bowling Green, Kentucky, Laura J. Ragland, daughter of Robert Wentworth and Susan (Cox) Ragland. They were the parents of four children: Mary, wife of William Percival Clancy; Calvin W.; Margaret, wife of John W. Barr, Jr.; and Charles. Mr. McFerran is survived by these children and nine grandchildren: Mrs. Priest Frazier, Mrs. Hooper Hall, Calvin McFerran, Jr., McFerran Barr, John W. Clancy, Percy Clancy, Watson McFerran, John B. McFerran, 3rd, and Menefee Clancy.

HANNA, Charles Franklin,

Nurseryman.

Little more than a half century of years was the span of life allotted Charles F. Hanna, but they were years well spent,

and he passed from earthly view carrying with him the esteem and confidence of the community in which his life had been spent. He was a native son of Cleveland, Ohio, and there spent his life, his father, William Hanna, for many years engaged in the upholstering business in that city. He married and established his home at the corner of East Ninety-third street and Union avenue, and there also conducted his business for many years, becoming well known and popular.

Charles F. Hanna, son of William and Elizabeth Hanna, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 8, 1864, and died in the city of his birth, June 15, 1917. He attended the public schools until finishing the eighth grade, then became a student at the Spencerian Commercial College, Cleveland. After completing his course of study there he became an employee of H. A. Adams, a Cleveland hardware merchant, and for several years was connected with that business. Failing health compelled him to resign, and when it was found that only out-of-door pursuits were open to him, Mr. Hanna established a tree nursery near his home on Union avenue, and there built up a good business, making a specialty of shrubbery. This healthful, congenial occupation was not only profitable but healthgiving, and beyond question it lengthened his life. He continued in the business with splendid success until the very end of his life, which came in the summer of 1917.

In politics Mr. Hanna was for many years identified with the Democratic party, but at the close of his life became a Republican. He was always interested in public affairs, but as a citizen only, never desiring public position for himself. In religious faith he was a Congregationalist, as were his parents. He was a mem-

ber of the Masonic order, affiliated with Cleveland City Lodge, No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons; Cleveland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Hollyrood Commandery, Knights Templar. In the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he held the thirty-second degree.

Mr. Hanna married, September 8, 1904, Mary E. Flick, who survives him, daughter of George and Margaret Flick, of Cleveland. Mrs. Margaret Flick died March 8, 1919. George Flick, a one-time cooper of Cleveland, yet living, aged seventy-three, resides with his daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Hanna, at her home, No. 9421 Union avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

DOTY, Ordello Luce,

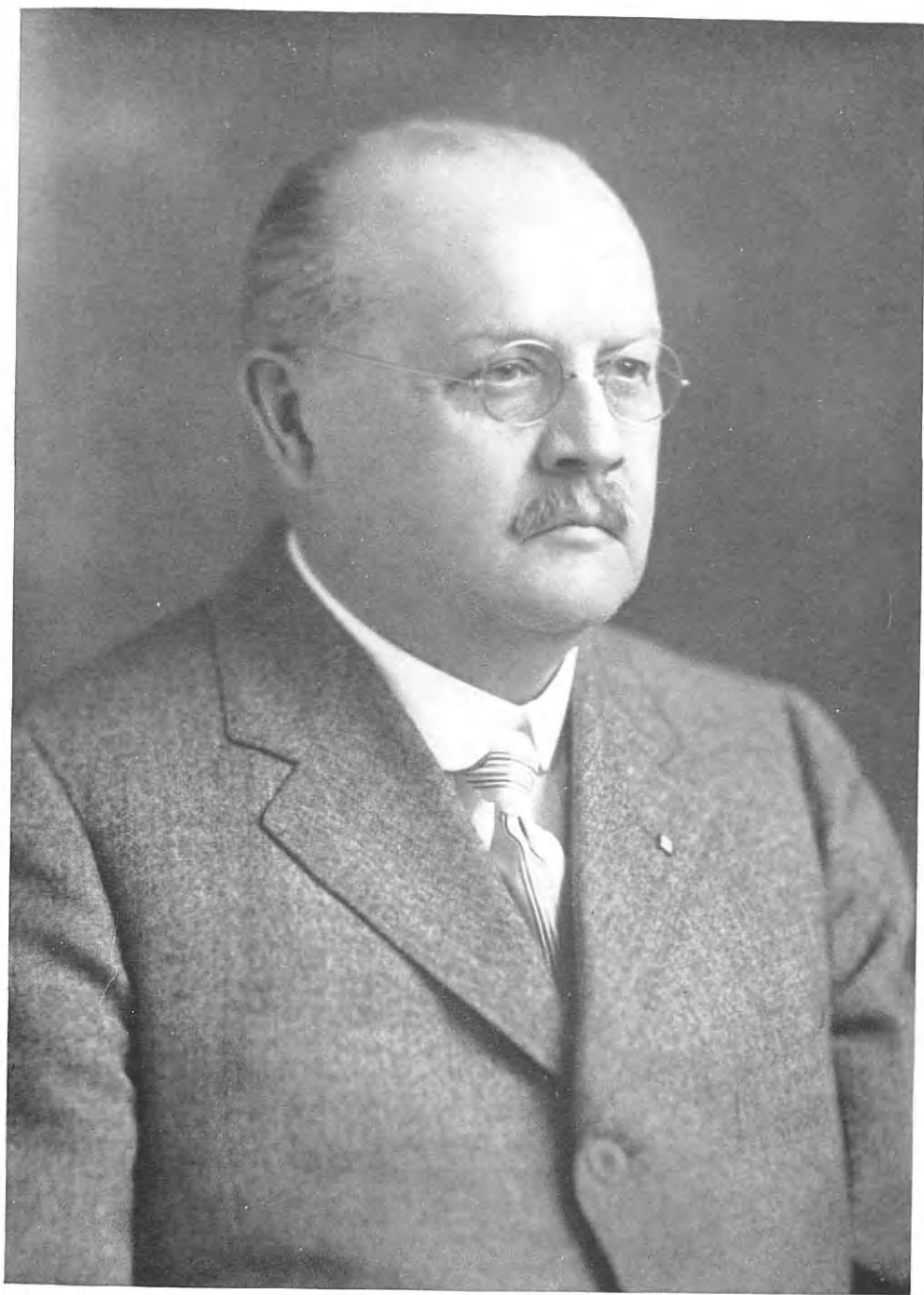
Head of Important Business.

A native son of the Empire State, but a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, for more than a half century and widely known in the city's business life, Ordello Luce Doty was not less widely known as a churchman and a religious leader, being a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of the men responsible for the founding in Cleveland of that great young people's organization of the church, the Epworth League. Mr. Doty was a descendant in the eighth generation of that Edward Doty who came to New England with the Pilgrims of the "Mayflower," whose name is the fortieth signed to the immortal "Compact" which was drawn up in the cabin of the "Mayflower" for the government of the Pilgrims—their first Constitution.

The surname Doty was variously spelled Dotey, Doten, Doton, Dolton, Dowty, and the similar surname Doughty is found at an early date in Plymouth Colony, where Francis Doughty from Bristol, England, settled at Taunton, Massachu-

setts, as early as 1639, and James Doughty settled at Scituate before 1649. The origin of the name has not been satisfactorily settled, but there is reason to believe that the family had been in England several generations before the sailing of the "Mayflower." The family has produced merchants of wealth and renown, men high in finance; others have humbly sailed the seas, penetrating every clime on the face of the globe; but the vast majority have been plain, substantial artisans and farmers, who have educated their children well, and have brought them up to lead useful lives. Among those who have achieved special prominence have been Hon. John Lamb Doty, United States consul to Bermuda, under President Cleveland; Hon. Lakewood L. Doty, private secretary to both Governors Morgan and Seymour, and afterward United States consul to Nassau; and Hosea Doten, the mathematician and astronomer.

Edward Doty came in the "Mayflower" in 1620, a London youth in the service of Stephen Hopkins, and was the fortieth signer of the "Mayflower" compact. A careful search of his ancestral line and social standing at home was made in 1873, and it was found that Edward Doty or Doughty of the "Mayflower" was an English youth belonging to the same family as Sir Charles Montague Doty or Doughty, of Therburton Hill, Suffolk county, England. The family has an ancient and honorable record dating back to the Norman Conquest. There is a well founded statement in writing that "Edward Doty ran away from his home in resentment of his oldest brother's inheritance of the home and emoluments," which has not only foundation but truth, but there is more to it than this fact. Under the law of primogeniture introduced by Norman lawyers soon after the



Orville L. Doty

Norman Conquest, only the oldest son had any rights, and the younger son, in common with all others under the laws of England, was obliged to serve his apprenticeship of seven years in order to earn his rights of citizenship. This was Edward Doty's situation when he entered the service of Stephen Hopkins, and occupied the same position socially as that of any other member. He was of the party that set forth to explore the country, December 6, 1620. That Doty and his fellow-apprentice were not at that time thoroughly Puritanic in their ways may be judged from the fact that they fought a duel. Only a small part of the English people had come to disapprove of the duel, but the Pilgrim fathers saw fit to punish the combatants. They fought with swords and daggers and one was wounded in the hand, the other in the thigh. They were adjudged by the whole company "to have their head and feet tied together, and so to be for twenty-four hours, without meat and drink; which is begun to be inflicted, but within an hour, because of their great pains, at their own and their master's humble request, upon promise of better carriage, they are released by the Governor." His later disputes he took to court, and his name is found appearing often as plaintiff or defendant in the civil court. In 1624 he was granted land on Watson Hill, Plymouth, for a home lot. He had joined the church and was admitted a freeman before March 7, 1636-37. One of the first deeds at Plymouth on record is dated July 12, 1637, Edward Doty to Richard Derby. Doty signed with a mark. He had many real estate transactions, and his rates show that he was in later life a man of property. His occupation is given as planter, indicating that he did not find much opportunity to follow his trade. In 1652

he was one of the purchasers of the Dartmouth tract. The name of his first wife is unknown. Governor Bradford states that Faith Clarke, daughter of Thurston Clarke, was his second wife. They were married at Plymouth, August 23, 1655. His will bequeathed to his wife and children, mentioning Edward only by name. His widow Faith married (second), March 14, 1666, John Phillips, of Plymouth. The oldest house in Plymouth is the Doten house; the oldest wharf was named for Doty-Doten. Faith Clarke was born in 1619, daughter of Thurston and Faith Clarke. They came from Ipswich, Suffolk, England, in the ship "Francis" in 1634. Children of Edward and Faith (Clarke) Doty: Edward, born 1637; John, born 1639-40; Thomas; Samuel; Desire, born 1645; Elizabeth; Isaac, born February 8, 1648-49; Joseph; and Mary.

Ordello Luce Doty was a son of Rev. Thomas King and Mary Asenath (Luce) Doty, of Potsdam, New York. Mary A. (Luce) Doty was one of that band of crusading women who, in 1873, inaugurated the movement that encircled the world, gave birth to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the organization that, more than any other, secular or religious, is responsible for the sentiment that crystalized in the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

From such pioneer New England ancestors came Ordello Luce Doty, son of a Methodist minister and a crusader mother. He was born in Potsdam, New York, April 23, 1856, and died in Lakewood, Cleveland, Ohio, December 4, 1921, and is there buried. His education, begun in Potsdam, was continued in Dansville, New York, but in the fall of 1869 Cleveland, Ohio, became the family home and

in that city he attended the Orchard street public school. He was the eldest son of the family, and at an early age he left school to enter upon a business career. His first position was with the Lampson & Sessions Company in their screw factory, and later he was with the W. P. Southworth Company, a large grocery house on Ontario street. At the age of eighteen he was made cashier and that position he held four years.

In 1878 he was appointed secretary-treasurer of the J. R. Timmins Oil Refinery and spent about two years at Smith's Ferry, Pennsylvania, then returned to Cleveland. Mr. Timmins was his brother-in-law, and after his return to Cleveland, Mr. Doty went with another brother-in-law, C. J. Werwage, and they organized in 1885 as the Manufacturers Oil and Grease Company, their first offices in the old Atwater building on Superior street, since torn down. Later their offices were moved to Junction road and the "Big Four" railroad, and until the death of Mr. Werwage, in 1901, the partnership continued, Mr. Doty then becoming sole proprietor of the business which he incorporated with Ordello L. Doty, president, and Ordello L. Doty, Jr., treasurer. The business continues under the management of the sons of Mr. Doty and of Mr. Werwage.

Mr. Doty was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a man of strong business quality, honorable in all things and of upright life. His great interest outside his family and their comfort and wellbeing was the church, and he gave himself freely to all demands that religion could impose upon her loyal children. He was a member of Lakewood Methodist Episcopal Church, Detroit and Summit avenues, was a member of its official board, a teacher in the Sunday school, and

active in the Epworth League, of which he was president for many years and which he aided in founding in Cleveland. He took a deep interest in the church paper, "The Visitor," and contributed many articles to its columns. The example of his crusading mother was potent all through his life, and he was an ardent supporter of constitutional prohibition, running on the Prohibition ticket for city treasurer in one campaign. His politics were Republican, but he always subordinated party to principle and was extremely independent.

Ordello L. Doty married, September 30, 1880, Eliza B. Timmins, daughter of John and Ann (Rennick) Timmins, of Irish-English ancestry. John Timmins died in 1882, his widow Ann surviving him until 1905. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Doty: Charles Edward, manager of the Hippodrome and Caxton buildings in Cleveland; and Ordello Luce, Jr. Charles E. Doty married Naomi Zurfleh, of Cleveland, and they are the parents of Naomi and Charles Edward (2) Doty. Ordello L., Jr., married Margaret McCurdy, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; their home is in Lakewood.

OPPENHEIM, Albert,

Man of Varied Activities.

A man of vigorous, busy life, Albert Oppenheim, at his passing in his sixty-fourth year, had passed through a variety of business experiences. He was a man of great native ability and intelligence, of tireless energy, and compiled a record of personal honesty and integrity that any man might envy. He was a son of Sigmund and Mary J. (Niblack) Oppenheim, his father coming to the United States from Manheim, Germany, in early youth. In 1849 Sigmund Oppenheim, then living

in New York, crossed the continent to California with the "gold hunters" and was fairly successful. Later he returned to the Central West, locating in Mansfield, Ohio, where he engaged in mercantile business. In 1853 he moved to Bluffton, Indiana, and there made permanent settlement.

Albert Oppenheim was born in Bluffton, Indiana, October 8, 1855, and died at his home in Marietta, Ohio, July 6, 1919. After completing school years, he learned the printer's trade, later becoming an expert telegrapher, and was for a time with the Western Union in their Cincinnati main office. From Cincinnati he was transferred, in 1883, to Bluffton, Indiana, as manager, continuing until 1890, when he was elected clerk of Wells county courts, an office he held until 1894, when he accepted position as general manager of the United Telephone Company. He resigned that position to form a connection with the Empire Glycerine Company, of Bluffton, continuing until 1892, when he became a partner in the Bluffton "Banner," an established Democratic newspaper. In 1900 Mr. Oppenheim was elected a director of the Marietta Torpedo Company, operating in the oil fields, and from that time until his passing, he devoted his energy to the prosecution of the business of that company, becoming secretary-treasurer and general manager. He was well known in the Ohio and West Virginia oil fields in which the company operated, and he managed very successfully the business intrusted to his management. He was a Mason, in which order he completed the circle of the York Rite, also advanced to the seventeenth degree in the Scottish Rite body, being identified with the Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret in Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

Mr. Oppenheim married, December 25, 1876, in Munice, Indiana, Alice Davis,

daughter of Jarred and Eliza (Jaquish) Davis. Mrs. Oppenheim survives her husband, as do two daughters: 1. Blanche, wife of Thomas E. Saylor, and mother of Fanchon Saylor, of Marietta, Ohio. 2. Ethel, resides at home.

The Marietta "Times" editorially paid the following tribute to Mr. Oppenheim:

In the passing of Mr. Albert Oppenheim, whose death occurred July 6, 1919, Marietta lost an able business man and a good citizen, his family a loving and loyal husband and father, and many a man one of his best and staunchest friends, such a friend as is seldom found.

Mr. Oppenheim was a plain, straightforward man, but he was all man. He did not make any great display of it, but he was a true American to the heart and soul of him—one of those who give their testimony in acts of money instead of in words. Keen of mind and active of intellect and body, he also had a big heart, and many are the needy whose rough path he helped to make smoother.

Every such man is an asset to his community; his going is a distinct loss.

STASEL, Albert Andrew,

Lawyer.

For thirty-five years Albert Andrew Stasel practiced law in the city of Newark, Ohio, he having been admitted to the Licking county bar in 1886. He met with encouragement from the very beginning, and when he laid down the burdens and surrendered the joys of life in 1921, he was honored and respected by all men both as a professional man and as a citizen. An evidence of the trust and confidence reposed in him may be seen in the fact that for twenty-five years he had been attorney for the Home Building Association, and his name figures in connection with many important cases tried in the courts of this county during the years he was in practice. Two facts were largely responsible for his success, his splendid ability and his devotion to his calling. He loved his work. He entered into it with

great enthusiasm and was never ready to leave the task at hand. His strict attention to his professional duties and the great care and precision with which he worked in marshalling points in evidence before the court were characteristics of the man.

Albert Andrew Stasel was a native son of the Buckeye State, his father, Nicholas Stasel, born in Saxony, Germany, his mother, Mary (Trivoli) Stasel, in Ohio. Nicholas Stasel came to the United States in 1837, being then a skilled carpenter. He located in Fairfield county, Ohio, where he did a small contracting business. Later he moved to Newark, Ohio, and for many years was prominently identified with the building interests of that city.

Albert A. Stasel, son of Nicholas and Mary (Trivoli) Stasel, was born in Newark, Ohio, October 22, 1862, and died in the city of his birth, at his home, No. 48 East Locust street, June 18, 1921. He completed the grade and high school courses of study in the public schools of Newark, and spent two years at Wooster University. He then engaged in teaching German in the public schools of this city for two years, having learned the language in his own home. After a few years devoted to educational work he took up the study of law in the office of Judge Charles H. Kibler, and was admitted to the bar of Licking county, Ohio, in 1886. The same year he began private practice in Newark and there steadily pursued a professional career until his death, thirty-five years later. He was a sound lawyer, strong in council and most careful and thorough in his preparation of cases. Absolute in his integrity, men trusted him, and he always commanded a large and influential clientele. He was a member of the Licking County Bar Association, and held in high esteem by his brethren of the profession.

During the World War, 1917-18, he was chairman of the Newark Draft Board, and was for many years a member of the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, also the Masonic Club. He was a member of the German Lutheran church, but for many years had been a loyal supporter of the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark, and in politics he was a Republican.

Mr. Stasel married Mary C. Wood, daughter of Orville Harness and Sarah Elizabeth (Wood) Wood, of Hanover, Licking county, Ohio. Orville H. Wood was a stockraiser of Hanover, owning a farm of three hundred acres, which he operated until his death in 1888; Sarah Elizabeth Wood, his wife, survived him until 1904. The Woods were members of the Presbyterian church, Mrs. Stasel being a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Newark, she continuing her residence at the old home on East Locust street. To Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Stasel two daughters were born: Sarah W. and Mary Wood. Sarah W. Stasel married, October 29, 1921, Carl Schiffeler, and in March, 1922, toured Europe. Mary Wood Stasel resides with her mother in the old family home in Newark.

Mr. Stasel was buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Newark, Ohio, the city of his birth and the scene of his life's labors and successes. Men speak well of him and agree that he was a good citizen, a good neighbor, and that he left the world a little better for his having lived in it.

MURDOCK, Samuel T.,

Man of Varied Activities.

Cut down in the prime of life, when he had just reached the zenith of a successful career, Samuel T. Murdock, of Indianapolis, left vacant a place in both business

and social circles which will not soon be filled. A broadly efficient executive, he had been active not only in his personal advancement, but in the development of new industries which should benefit large numbers of people in future years as well as the present.

Mr. Murdock was born in Lafayette, Indiana, June 11, 1867, and was a son of James and Joanna (Burke) Murdock. Receiving his early education in the public schools of his native town, he later entered Notre Dame University, from which he was graduated in 1887. He later became associated with his father in business. As secretary of the Lafayette Natural Gas Company, of which his father, James Murdock, was president, Mr. Murdock at once assumed executive responsibility, and bore an important part in the development of this utility at various points in Northern Indiana.

Resourceful to an unusual degree, and far-sighted in the application of that faculty, Mr. Murdock saw that the exhaustion of the supply of natural gas was inevitable, and founded artificial gas plants in many cities in the northern part of the State. These interests he turned over to eastern capitalists about six years ago, in order to become identified with the Indianapolis Cordage Company, which later became the Capital Warehouse Company.

Largely through his own efforts the Erie Corporation came into being, for the production, in Mexico and Yucatan, of sisal, a fibre obtained from the agave or American alce tree, and more or less extensively used in the manufacture of ropes and cordage. The market of this industry is the world, and when Mr. Murdock was made managing director of this corporation, he considered the achievement the highest point in his career. He was associated in the enterprise with

some of the most prominent New York bankers, and the future of the corporation was most promising.

One week after his election to this responsible position Mr. Murdock was stricken with his last illness. For about two years his health had been precarious, but he had refused to allow that fact seriously to interfere with his business activities. Nevertheless, the insidious encroachment of Bright's Disease undermined his constitution when, it seemed, he could least be spared from the important interests which absorbed his attention. He was stricken while returning to his home after a business meeting relating to the interests of the new corporation of which he had so recently become the active head, this conference having been held in Chicago.

The most wide-spread concern was felt among Mr. Murdock's many friends and business associates. His family exhausted every avenue of hope for his recovery, but he died ten days after his first attack. His daughter, Alice G. Murdock, was traveling in inaccessible parts of Europe, and could not reach his bedside, sailing for home a day or two after he passed away. He died at his home at No. 2820 North Meridian street, Indianapolis, and was interred in St. Mary's Cemetery, in Lafayette, the funeral services being held in St. Mary's Church, Lafayette, his birthplace.

In connection with his principal business interest, Mr. Murdock was identified with numerous financial institutions, industrial and public service corporations, up to the time of his death. He was a director of the Merchants' National Bank, of Lafayette, a director of the Monongahela railroad, president of the Capitol Warehouse Company, and secretary of the Chicago, South Bend & Northwestern

Indiana Traction Company, among other important concerns, and was one of the organizers of the H. C. Stutz Motor Car Company. During all his career he gave to benevolent and welfare activities the advantage of his wide business experience, thus contributing largely to their material advancement and prosperity. He was long a trustee of Notre Dame University, and during the World War served on the State Council of Defense. Socially Mr. Murdock was widely known, and was a member of all the Indianapolis clubs. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic.

In 1889 Mr. Murdock married Addie G. Gordon, daughter of Alexander Gordon, long a prominent resident of Elkhart, Indiana, but a native of the State of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of two sons and one daughter: James G., Alexander G., and Alice G. Mr. Murdock is also survived by a sister and brother, Mrs. Charles E. Corey, and Charles M. Murdock, both of Lafayette.

The passing of such a man as Mr. Murdock not only deprives his personal friends and family of an esteemed and beloved companion, but removes from among his associates in public activities a spirit which makes for progress, which brings to bear upon matters of broad human interest the constructive power of which the world has constant daily need.

DOMHOFF, Charles Henry,

Man of Enterprise.

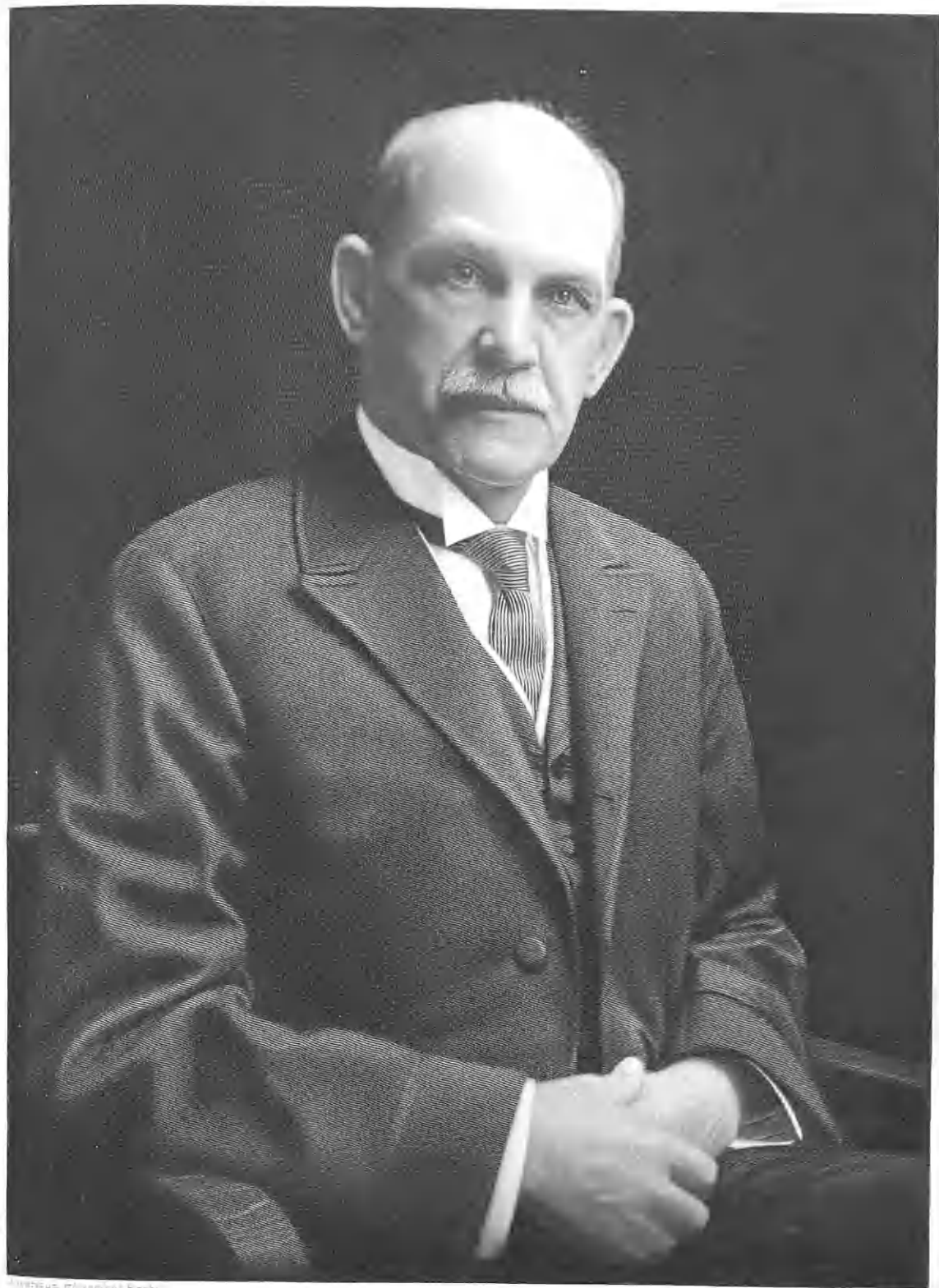
Charles Henry Domhoff, one of the best known men in the financial and commercial circles of Cincinnati, Ohio, and one of the best informed men in America on the iron industry as a whole, was born in Cincinnati, June 18, 1853, and died there October 5, 1920. He is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery.

He was the son of John Henry and Christine (Amlingmeyer) Domhoff. His father was born and reared in Germany, but in 1846, when twenty-one years old, came to the United States and located in Cincinnati, where he died in 1879. His mother also was born in Germany, whence at an early age she, with her parents, emigrated to America and likewise established a home in Cincinnati. Of their children three grew to maturity, Charles H. being the eldest of the family.

Mr. Domhoff was educated in the city public schools. At the age of sixteen he regretfully left the school room, and began his business career as an errand and general office boy in the employ of Augustus Wessel. Two years later, in 1871, he obtained a minor position with Addy, Hull & Company, then located at Vine and Water streets. This company at that time was extensively engaged in the cotton and peanut business, and just beginning to deal in pig iron. So rapidly did its iron interests increase that the firm discontinued its cotton and peanut lines. In 1876 Mr. Hull died and the firm became known as Matthew Addy & Company. Three years later Mr. Domhoff's ability and aptitude for the business were recognized by Mr. Addy who made him a partner in the firm.

Much of the expansion of the business of Matthew Addy & Company was due to Mr. Domhoff's marked business enterprise, carrying to successful completion whatever he undertook. He carefully systematized the business interests so that there was no needless expenditure of time, money or energy, and throughout his connection with the firm he sustained an unassailable reputation for business probity.

In 1894 Mr. Domhoff retired from Matthew Addy & Company, and on February 1, 1896, associating with himself Mr. T. J.



Chas. H. Denshoff

Joyce and Mr. John Sargeant, organized The Domhoff & Joyce Company, a commission firm, selling pig iron, coke and coal in large tonnage. This act was in natural and logical sequence with the mental trend of a man like Mr. Domhoff, who sought an independent enterprise. Inherent ability as a financier and the excellent training for punctuality, precision, clear vision and general business proficiency received under Mr. Addy naturally caused Mr. Domhoff to assume the office management of the new firm, while its active outside business was in charge of its other members. The business of The Domhoff & Joyce Company steadily grew from year to year under the guidance and efforts of its organizers until it has become one of the largest of its kind in the country.

Mr. Joyce severed his connection with the company in January, 1905, and three years later, in 1908, Mr. Domhoff retired from the presidency of the firm. A period of about forty years' business activity was thus completed, during which time Mr. Domhoff was at his desk daily, early and late, except when he was on necessary business trips to the furnaces or mines, and except for a few vacations, several of which were spent abroad. He felt that he had realized the consummation of his business aspirations, and he desired to devote his remaining years more to his family and to the pleasure of life. The last twelve years of his life were very happy ones. He spent most of the winters in Southern California and the summers at his favorite resort, Lake Chautauqua, New York. During the interims between his travels, however, he was unable, when in Cincinnati, to refrain from following the practice which had become an integral part of his life, and he, therefore, seldom failed to make a daily appear-

ance at the offices of The Domhoff & Joyce Company and to accomplish something for the benefit of the business. This role of advisor and counselor he continued until about a week prior to his death. Even when away he was always in closest touch with the affairs of The Domhoff & Joyce Company and he made many extra trips back and forth to Cincinnati when his judgment was sought.

Mr. Domhoff always took a keen interest in anything that pertained to the welfare of Cincinnati, his neighbors or the city's people. In politics he was a Republican, but he never took an active part in party affairs. He always adhered rigidly to the policy of attending strictly to his own business except when others solicited his advice which, always gladly given, was conservative, wise and beneficial. He was a man so deeply engrossed in his own business that he cultivated to a limited degree only the association of men. While he had a large number of business acquaintances, all of whom held him in the highest esteem and regard, still he uniformly devoted himself to business duties to the exclusion of social pleasures. He was a man of the highest and purest character, at all times methodical, exact, dignified and kind, and he possessed in a marked degree the virtues of loyalty and sturdy integrity. In his disposition, he was diffident in the extreme, avoiding all public ostentation and display, but the friendships he made were strong and enduring.

Mr. Domhoff married, in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 8, 1875, Louise M. Ehlerding, daughter of Frederick and Hannah Ehlerding. His wife and two daughters, Jessie P. and Louise A. Domhoff, survive him. Another daughter, Alice Cary, the oldest, died at the age of seventeen. Mr. Domhoff's love of home

and family, his solicitude for his wife and children and his desire to give them every need, comfort and enjoyment, were at all times uppermost in his mind. In a word, he gave both to his home and to his office the best and all that he had to give, and in return he received a full share of happiness and success.

HOERTZ, John,

Building Contractor.

In Louisville, Kentucky, the name of John Hoertz will long be remembered as that of a man who worked out his own ideals and left them in enduring form for those who should come after him to see and benefit thereby. Beginning as a humble laborer, he achieved a high position in the field which witnessed his early struggles.

Mr. Hoertz was born in Louisville, February 17, 1845, and was a son of George and Barbara (Ininger) Hoertz. Receiving only the ordinary advantages of a common school education, he learned the trade of bricklayer. This work he followed until forty years of age, always, however, looking forward to a time when he should strike out independently as the head of his own business. In 1885 he realized this ambition by beginning contracting, first in a modest way, then as he became better known for the excellence of workmanship which always marked the structures entrusted to him, he received contracts of large importance. Among the many fine buildings which he erected may be mentioned the Columbia building, the Medical College connected with the Louisville University, the Majestic and the Lincoln buildings, the Guthrie Coke Company's building, many of the finer churches in Louisville and vicinity, also industrial plants and many

of the beautiful residences which line the streets of the city and its environs. Mr. Hoertz became one of the leading contractors of the city, and was actively engaged in the management of his extensive interests until the time of his death.

In the public life of the city Mr. Hoertz was long a prominent figure, and eventually exerted a State-wide influence for progress. He was a leader in the political deliberations of his party in Louisville, and was twice elected representative to the State Legislature, twice also elected Senator of his district, thus serving four terms at the capitol. Fraternally Mr. Hoertz was well known as a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a member of the Mose Green Club. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic, and he was a devout churchman.

Mr. Hoertz married, in Louisville, Mary Koerner, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Koerner, of Lexington, Kentucky, and they were the parents of ten children: Fred, deceased; Newman, deceased; William, who married Bertha Rittenanar; Adelaide, wife of Edgar Busat; Henry, married Ethel Hemp; Josephine, wife of Dan Hemical; Lillian, wife of Charles Cruse; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Joseph E. Hill; and Margaret and Minnie, who reside at home.

On September 24, 1921, Mr. Hoertz passed away in Louisville. Although in his seventy-sixth year, his interest in the vital affairs of life had kept him young, and his death was a shock to many friends in every walk of life. His genial presence is missed, not only in the family circle, but in the world of action, where he stood for the best endeavor, the highest principles, and ceaseless advance, in every interest with which he was identified.

FOSTER, Frederick M.,

Agriculturist, Civil War Veteran.

At the age of seventy-six Frederick M. Foster passed from earthly view at his home in North Madison, Ohio, not far from the place of his birth. At his funeral gathered survivors of those two greatest of wars, the War Between the States, 1861-65, and the war of 1917-18 with Germany. Mr. Foster was a veteran of the War Between the States, and the services at his grave were in charge of his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, while the young veterans of the later war acted as pall-bearers.

Frederick M. Foster was born in North Madison, Ohio, December 2, 1843, and died there July 19, 1919. He attended the Middleridge public school (North Madison), and continued his residence in the town of his birth until January 30, 1865, when he enlisted in Cleveland, Ohio, in Company G, Sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and went to the front and served until the battle of Appamattox, where he witnessed the surrender of General Lee to General Grant. He was engaged in the fighting at Petersburg, and in the last days of the Confederacy, escaping all injury, although the service was severe. He was honorably discharged and returned to his home in North Madison, Ohio.

From 1865 until 1882, Mr. Foster was engaged in farming at North Madison, then went to Devil's Lake, North Dakota, where he entered a homestead claim for a quarter section of government land. He also entered a "tree" claim for a quarter section and preëmpted a claim for the same quantity of land, but he only "proved up" on the homestead farm, allowing the others to go by default, not being able to meet the requirements. His

wife came to the homestead farm at Devil's Lake in 1883, and they continued farming there until 1892, when Mr. Foster sold the homestead and returned to Ohio. He purchased a property in the vicinity of North Madison, and there engaged in farming until his passing, twenty-seven years later. While living in North Dakota, Mr. Foster served for several years as clerk of the school board and took part in the public life of his district. He was a member of the Disciples' church, of Perry, Ohio, a member of the Masonic order, and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Foster married, January 28, 1865, two days prior to his enlistment in the army, Augusta Kent, of North Madison, who was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, and they were the parents of three sons: Willard A., born December 13, 1866; Vernon F., born August 22, 1872; Milton B., born October 30, 1877. Mrs. Augusta (Kent) Foster survives her husband, residing at her home in North Madison, Ohio.

FORD, Henry,

World-Famous Manufacturer.

"The only plan that will work out well in the long run is a plan that is best for all concerned." That is the philosophy of Henry Ford in a nut-shell. That is the working principle which has brought into existence the great industrial concern which is known to all the world as the embodiment of a new economic gospel.

Economists from the time of Francois Quesnay to the present have squandered quantities of printer's ink building up their "philosophy" of the current economic system. They have solemnly stated and demonstrated "eternal principles" in volumes which fill many shelves. Henry

Ford's philosophy is so simple that it can be stated in a sentence and logically demonstrated in a paragraph. There need be no waste motion in acquiring a clear understanding of his working principle. The unanswerable, practical demonstration, however, is its embodiment in a great industrial organization which "goes." Whether or not the organization really is the embodiment of an idea can only be determined by a view of its growth. That growth began long before the first automobile had honked its alarming way through the first group of amazed and incredulous on-lookers. It began with the birth of a new baby in the family of a farmer living near Greenfield, Michigan.

It was during the haying season, on a hot July day, July 30, 1863, that William Ford, prosperous farmer and owner of a three hundred acre tract of well-tilled land, announced to his "hands," temporarily driven from the hay field to the barn by a shower, that it was "a boy."

Henry was not the first baby in the household. He was the second son of William and Mary (Litogot) Ford, and before he was out of pinafores his sister Margaret was born. When he was about four years old still another brother arrived, and the capable, Holland-Dutch mother had four small children to care for: William, Henry, Margaret and John. Later another sister came, but stayed only a short time.

The life of a small boy on a prosperous farm is always full of interest, but for the small Henry interest especially centered in the farm-shop with its forge and charcoal fire, where tools were mended and sometimes actually made. The often repeated and sometimes garbled story of the watch, which is accurately related in "Henry Ford's Own Story" as told to Rose Wilder Land, is significant because

the incident which it relates marks one of the definite steps toward the establishment of the Ford industrial plant.

The "Sabbaths" of the time of Henry Ford's childhood were not especially enjoyable from the small boy's point of view. One day, when he felt especially rebellious at having to wear shoes after a joyous week of barefoot freedom, but wholly helpless in the face of parental authority, he accompanied the family to the Episcopal church as usual. At the hitching-post they met the Bennetts, and Will Bennett, about Henry's own age, proudly displayed a watch, a real watch. It was his own, given to him by his grandfather. Being allowed to take it in his hands, after solemnly promising to give it back, Henry discovered that it wasn't running. That fact touched one of the deep hidden springs of the boy's nature. Here was a bit of mechanism that "wouldn't go." When Mrs. Ford looked for Henry he was nowhere to be found, but the two boys spent a wonderful day in the Bennett's "farm-shop." When the missing boys were discovered, Henry's Sunday clothes were a wreck and his hands and face not at all "Sabbatical" in appearance, but he had correctly replaced part of the screws and passionately insisted that he could make the watch run if they would give him time. During the weeks that followed no time-piece about the place escaped his passion for taking apart and putting together, and the knowledge then gained later served him well.

When he was fourteen years old his mother died. For a time a married aunt managed the household, and then his young sister, Margaret, took charge. Henry went to school, and worked on the farm and spent much time in the farm-shop, where he built a small steam-engine, making, with the help of pictures, his own

patterns and castings, and using bits of old iron, pieces of wagon tires, harrow-teeth and anything from the scrap pile that could be made to serve his purpose. When the engine was finished he mounted it on a chassis cut down from an old farm wagon, attached it by a direct drive to a wheel on one side and capped the whole with a whistle which could be heard all over the place. The meadow was chosen as a proving-ground, and the contrivance actually made nearly ten miles an hour.

His evenings he spent in reading technical journals, and day by day the desire to see the big iron works of Detroit and see and handle for himself the machines he saw pictured in the journals grew stronger. Detroit is only a few miles from Greenfield, and one morning Henry started for school, but arrived the same day in the presence of one of the foremen of the machine shop of James Flower & Company, in Detroit. He was fortunate enough to be engaged at two dollars and a half a week, and he found a jeweller who agreed to pay him two dollars a week for four hours work every evening. That meant a dollar a week for spending money after living expenses were paid. Meantime, toward the end of his third day in the shops, his father had found him, and after a somewhat heated argument had returned to his farm, leaving Henry on his own resources with the parting remark, "Well, you know where your home is any time you want to come back to it."

The combined hours in the machine shop and in the jeweller's, repairing and assembling watches, made a long day, but he found time to pore over the technical journals which he purchased with his extra dollar. He wanted only one thing at that time. He wanted to learn about machines. The loose management of the plant, however, soon began to annoy him

—so much waste in shifting men from place to place, in adjusting or recasting parts which should have been made to fit in the first place, in heaps of unutilized scraps. "Efficiency experts," "mass production" and kindred terms were still in the vast regions of the unborn, but the boy of seventeen was giving growing room to something which was rapidly taking definite form. At the end of nine months his pay was increased to three dollars a week, but he was dissatisfied with his surroundings and got a job with the Drydock Engine Works, manufacturers of machinery, where his pay was only two dollars and a half a week.

He was a little more than seventeen at this time, and at the drydock works he became associated with a group of clean, energetic, clear-thinking, young mechanics, who spent much time in each other's company, meeting often in Henry's room. In a few months his pay at the Drydock Engine Works was raised and later it was raised again. Five dollars a week was more than enough to pay his expenses. He gave up his night work at the jeweller's and bought his first watch for three dollars. He took it apart, of course, but he could not see why it should cost so much. It kept excellent time, but when the parts lay before him he saw nothing that could make it cost three dollars. The methods which had annoyed him in the Flower shop came into his mind. That must be it! Waste of time, material and energy raised the cost. Then came a great idea. Suppose a gigantic organization, running with the exactness of a machine, turned out watches by the thousands and tens of thousands all exactly alike, every part cut by an exact die. The idea became an obsession. He showed the boys at the Drydock Works that a watch could be produced for half a dollar.

The boys met night after night in his room, making plans and figuring estimates. They planned a factory for the production of one watch, figured out the cost of materials by the hundred tons, planned an output of two thousand watches a day, and on paper reduced the cost of production to thirty-seven cents per watch, if machinery turned out the parts by thousands. They could sell it at fifty cents, a profit of thirteen cents cash—two hundred and sixty dollars daily profit! "Organization will do it," said Henry, and he made the plan complete, "a gigantic engine, taking in bars of steel at one end and turning out completed watches at the other, hundreds of thousands of cheap watches, all alike, the Ford watch."

A letter which announced that his father was ill and needed him on the farm broke in upon his enthusiastic planning, and after a brief but severe struggle he laid aside his glowing dreams and went back to Greenfield. It was during this period that he met and married Clara Bryant. Clara Bryant was one of a merry group of young people and she was not in haste to choose from among her suitors. So he stayed on at the farm, much to his father's delight, and when finally the lassie made her choice and they were married, Henry's father gave him the south-forty lot for his own. Henry built a house upon it and they settled down to live the life of the prosperous farmer.

Young Henry Ford, farmer, seemed to have given up his early "notions" except that he continued to read the technical journals. The community was "well-to-do." The farm life was democratic. The hired men called him "Hen" just as he called them by their first names. He was a good organizer, and found that men do their best work when well provided for

and not overworked, when the willing spirit aids achievement. It was then that he began to definitely formulate his philosophy, his working principle. "The only plan that will work out well in the long run is a plan that is best for everyone concerned," he decided. His helpers were well paid and contented, his barns well filled, his stock sleek and fat. In the evenings he studied his mechanics' journals. But an occasional mention of a horseless carriage disturbed the idyllic peace of the rural scene. He began to grow restless and to long for the machine shops in Detroit, then one day he went to Detroit and visited all the machine-shops he knew. He had in mind a machine which could do much of the farm work and would not need food and care during seasons of idleness. He was sure it could be done.

Before he left Detroit that day he saw a steam-propelled fire engine puffing along the street at the rate of almost fifteen miles an hour, his first glimpse of a real steam engine built to run without rails. The great size of its boiler, the great weight of the water carried in proportion to the power developed started his mind on another quest. Day by day his absorption became deeper and deeper. A cheap engine could be constructed to pull across his fields, but the trouble was the weight of water. Water was necessary to make steam, there must be steam to develop power, but it required nearly all the power that was generated to pull the weight of water which supplied the power. Suddenly, one day, while milking, a thought came into his mind, which reduced everything about him to the indistinctness of a half-remembered dream. As the sharp hum made by the white streams of milk rose from the pail the answer to the problem of the disproportionate weight of

water in the steam engine came with a suddenness which dazed him. He finished the milking in a daze, and then sat up all night going through mechanical journals, drawing plans, and thinking. Other nights he spent in the same way. Finally, came the inevitable. He announced to his wife that he must get back to the machine shops in Detroit.

Thus it was that the comfortable farm life came to an end, and the Fords went to live (after a six-months' period of "boarding") in a little house built by the husband evenings, on Edison avenue, Detroit, while Henry Ford found a job with the Edison Electric Lighting and Power Company, at forty-five dollars a month, because he wanted to learn about electricity. Now followed lonely hours for the young wife. In the "backyard" a work-shop was improvised and there Henry Ford worked, until the neighbors circulated the report that he was unbalanced. That report affected him not at all, but it reduced Mrs. Ford to tears, and for a time severed diplomatic relations between her and the rest of the neighborhood.

Meantime, the new hand in the Edison plant had proven himself to be "a wizard at machinery" and was made manager of the mechanical department. It was then that Henry Ford made his first demonstration of the practical worth of his philosophy. There were about forty regular men on the pay list and four or five substitutes who were kept busy taking the place of the sick or exhausted. He put the substitutes on the regular list and shifted the men so as to give all an eight-hour day without increasing the pay roll. The horrified objections of stockholders were silenced by the fact that in a short time the arrangement increased the profits. He himself worked fourteen hours, however,

hastening home after work hours to the little shop behind the house. Finally, one day after two years of hard work he showed Mrs. Ford a little one-cylinder, high-speed engine mounted on blocks and sending out a smooth triumphant hum. It was running and now he was ready to work at the problem of transmission, steering gear, and other problems that must be solved before his dream could be realized.

"I'm going to make it cheap. I'm going to make it cheap enough so every man in the country can have one before I'm through," said Henry Ford at this time, and the way he held to that aim in the face of all established precedent and almost in the face of reason is the real point in the story of Henry Ford's achievement. He had worked two years on the engine. He worked four more on the transmission, steering gear, the chassis and the tonneau.

The first tryout of his machine on Edison avenue, in the wee small hours of a rainy day that had not yet dawned, his friendship with "Coffee Jim," and the dramatic story of the races which placed this Ford machine on the markets of the world, are better known than are the incidents which occurred between the time of the completion of his first crude automobile and the winning of the famous Cross Point race. When Henry Ford had completed his first car there were men with capital who were willing to back him, men who made offers, but here we come to the first of the two crucial points in the career of Henry Ford.

Six years of hard work had made part of his dream a reality. He had made a "horseless carriage." Now he could go no further without capital. He had no capital and no influential friends. Yet when capital was offered with the provision that a high-priced car be made, one

that would sell to the rich and reap large profits, he absolutely refused to accept the offer. He was determined to make a horseless carriage which could be produced in large quantities at small profit, because as he said, "I've got a machine here that saves time, work and money. The more people who have it the more it will save. There's no object in building it so only a few rich men can own one. It isn't the rich men who need it. It's the common folks like me."

When they tried to show him the "fool-hardiness" of his policy he only persisted, "I tell you no matter how things may look, any project that's founded on the greatest good for the greatest number will win in the end. It's bound to." So they left him and he stayed on at the Edison plant and worked nights in his little shop for eight years more. He wanted to make a better engine.

At midnight, one starlight night in the spring of 1901, he mounted his new two-cylinder, four cycle engine, on the high wheeled body he had made eight years before and drove to the lunch counter of "Coffee Jim." Undoubtedly, he had an engine that would go. But other cars were being manufactured now. They were being made more and more luxurious, were selling at fabulous prices and were netting very large returns. In order to get capitalists to back him on his terms he must bring his car before the public. The race course was the surest way, but a racing car could not be built without money.

The story of how "Coffee Jim" provided the money for the new car, the spectacular events of the race at Gross Point, when the strange little car driven by the unknown man named Ford ran as the only competitor against Alexander Winton, and won, are well known. The result of

the spectacular winning of the race brought generous offers of capital, but the men offering the capital demanded the absolute control of the company. That meant that the most important part of the inventor's plan would have to be sacrificed, for other concerns were reaping immense profits making high-priced cars, and these men were eager to do likewise. Henry Ford refused their capital. James Couzens, a small hardware manufacturer of Detroit, C. H. Wills, who had been working as a mechanical draftsman under Mr. Ford, and Tom Cooper, bicycle champion, became interested, however, and James Couzens agreed to look after the matter of procuring more capital. He said he needed to have the car again brought prominently before the men he wished to interest, and Tom Cooper advanced the money to build another car for another race.

The building of the big four-cylinder, eighty horse-power engine absorbed the energies of Henry Ford for several months. When the car was completed it was so powerful (for those times) that Tom Cooper said he knew of only one person in the country daring enough to undertake to drive it in a race. That was Barney Oldfield, bicycle champion, who was then out in Salt Lake City. Communication was opened with Barney Oldfield. He had never run a car in his life, but yes, he would try it, would be in Detroit June first, one week before the race. He came, learned to run the thing, and finished the three-mile race on Lake St. Clair, a half-mile ahead of his closest competitor. Now a company could be formed on Ford's own terms. Henry Ford was to be vice-president, general manager, superintendent, master mechanic and designer, was to have a small block of stock and one hundred and fifty dol-

lars, the same salary he had received in the Edison plant. Soon, however, there was the old trouble. The stockholders wanted two hundred per cent. profit. They demanded that savings on reduced cost of production be added to the profits, not deducted from the price of the car. It was plain that Henry Ford must sacrifice his plan of building a cheap car or get out of the company. He got out of the company and took his patents with him, though he was then thirty years old, with a wife and child and no capital. C. H. Wills had a few hundred dollars he was willing to put into the venture, and Couzens came along. A new company was formed, a shop rented on Mack avenue, and a couple of mechanics began building cheap cars. Couzens had undertaken to secure capital, and Wills was manager of the mechanical department. News of the venture spread rapidly. Orders came in before the cars were built. Ford worked far into the night. Later, the men voluntarily returned to work with him in the evening. The company was capitalized at \$100,000, and when \$15,000 was paid in, the force was increased to forty men. Every pound of material and every inch of wire was computed exactly and ordered by the car-load on sixty days credit. Cars were being made for \$900, when everywhere else the price ranged from \$2,500 to \$4,000, and orders came in. But cars must be sold and the money received before the raw material could be paid for. The margin of time was too narrow for comfort. A thousand cars were sold that year, but when cold weather came the demand dropped. Selling must begin early the following spring or the company would go under. It was then that Henry Ford decided to make sure of early and big sales in the spring by resorting again to the race course. In

November he made his announcement. He would try for the world's speed record in a four-cylinder car of his own construction. When on the frozen expanse of Lake St. Clair he made good his announcement by finishing a mile in thirty-nine and one-fifth seconds, thus beating the world's record by seven seconds, sales for the next spring were a certainty and the fame of his car went round the world.

It was the following day, however, that Wills informed him the men were likely to leave and go to a company which was offering more money. Mounted on a chair that night he frankly stated the exact condition of the business to the men and appealed to them to stand by. They did. Other companies were springing up almost overnight. They were building bigger and finer cars all the time and boosting prices higher and higher. But though desperately in need of money, Henry Ford held to his idea. He would build a cheap car that everybody could have. "It's got to be for everybody or in the end it will not survive. It's plain common sense, I tell you," he insisted. And so the Ford cars were built cheap. Every cent that could be saved in production was taken from the selling price. The cars sold more and more rapidly. More men were engaged, and finally the time came when Henry Ford's boyhood dream could be realized. He could build a factory that would represent the last word in efficiency. When he announced that he would produce ten thousand cars in a single year the manufacturing world was incredulous. To-day the Ford output averages more than five thousand cars daily.

There were still problems to be solved, however. His ten-year fight with the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, a combination of seventy-three of the biggest motor car companies, who

charged him with violation of the Selden patent, is well known. Selden held a basic patent covering the use of the gasoline engine as motive power in self-propelled vehicles. Automobile manufacturers were paying Selden a royalty and adding the cost of the royalty to the price of the car. Henry Ford had been running a self-propelled gasoline engine long before Selden had applied for his patent, and he refused to pay. Since the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers were fighting to support patent rights which cost them vast sums, their aim was evident. They wanted to keep up the price of cars and to put Henry Ford out of business, by forcing him to pay the huge sums which would have been due. He won the ten-year fight and in so doing not only released industry from paying tribute to a patent which he believed unsound, but he also weakened the combination of manufacturers, and kept costs down in his own factory so that he could make a still cheaper car.

In 1908 the Ford Company sold 6,398 cars and found itself with money which was not at once needed in the business. This was the second crucial point in the career of Henry Ford. What would he do with the profits? He reminded James Couzens of the time when they had to appeal to the men to "stand by" and proposed that they divide with them. That year every employee received a substantial check with the December pay, and the following month production broke all records. That year the Ford plant made and sold 10,607 cars. The next year another Christmas check went to the employees, because Henry Ford had not yet solved the problem he was now working upon. The checks were a make-shift until he could find a better way of sharing profits.

The rapid growth of the Ford concern

had now begun. The Piquette avenue plant was soon outgrown, and in the northern part of Detroit, on a 276 acre tract of land, a plant was built which excels the wildest dreams of the group of lads who planned the factory which was to produce the Ford watch for thirty-seven cents. Each department makes one part of the Ford car complete, and the parts are carried swiftly, by gravity, to the assembling room. Walls are of plate glass, every part is light and well-ventilated, and 500 men keep the huge building clean and sanitary.

The first year in the new plant production rose to 38,828 cars made and sold in twelve months. But still Henry Ford was working on a big problem. How should he, to the best advantage of all concerned, share his rapidly accumulating profits? He selected two hundred men who worked for a year investigating the living conditions of his employees. He had been studying relief plans, and methods of relief management. Now he studied the reports of his 200 men and then threw aside precedent and made his own plans. On January 12, 1914, he announced his first answer to the problem. Five dollars a day should be the minimum wage in his mammoth plant. Henry Ford has never forgotten the wrangling, pushing mob which crowded Woodward avenue the following morning, that struggling mass of men fighting like animals to get in to ask for a job, to ask for a chance for a living wage. Most of those who criticize the Muscle Shoals project would ask no question had they stood beside him that morning when, in order to save the mob from the clubs of the police, he ordered the factory fire-hose turned on them. "And that mob came from Detroit alone," he thought as he

looked down on them, "and what about the rest of the world?"

The minimum wage plan was a profitable one for everybody concerned. Production mounted rapidly. In January, 1913, 16,000 men working on actual production for ten hours a day had made and shipped 16,000 cars. In January, 1914, under the new plan, 15,800 men, working eight hours a day, made and shipped 26,000 cars. "Do the thing that is best for everybody and it will be best for you in the end." He had again made a practical demonstration of the truth of his creed.

As a result of the investigations made by the 200 men several important institutions have developed. The Ford Trade School, where 530 boys receive technical training and academic education as well, allows each boy seven dollars and twenty cents a week and a good dinner every day, so that he may be relieved of worry and be in the best condition to profit by his opportunities; the English School, where men from the plant under the direction of a skilled educator teach English to their less fortunate fellow workmen; the hospital; the work-rooms, where by artificial means a climate superior to that of Colorado is created for those of tubercular tendency, and light jobs suited to their condition found for them; the social service department, which gives families an opportunity to learn household efficiency and management of a budget, all are now matters of economic history.

The present Highland Park plant site contains 305 acres, of which 123 acres are under roof, and more than 50,000 employees work in this one plant. In all his organizations there are now 100,000 employees, including 2,500 women. Women receive exactly the same wages as men doing similar work, and none of

them receive less than six dollars a day. In addition to this regular pay each employee who has been in service one year or more draws a bonus which automatically increases with length of service.

Mr. Ford has 10,000 service plants throughout the United States and 1,000 central plants in the other parts of the world. One of the most complete of his foreign factories is the one in Dublin, Ireland, the birthplace of his father, and there 1600 men are employed. He owns the Lincoln Motor Works and has factories for producing the Ford car (besides the Highland Park factory) at Ford City, Canada; Manchester, England; Cork, Ireland; Bordeaux, France; Hamilton, Canada; Copenhagen, Denmark; Cadiz, Spain; San Palo, Brazil; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Montevideo, Uruguay; and in New Zealand, Australia and Holland. He has manufactured more than 6,000,000 cars that sold for \$3,500,000,000, or as much as the United States Treasury has in gold, and now manufactures about 5,000 automobiles a day. The total amount of taxes paid by Mr. Ford at the present time amounts to \$80,000,000 a year, one-half of which sum is a Federal tax on the earnings of his organization. James Martin Miller has estimated that the taxes Henry Ford pays annually to the Federal government would pay the salary of the President; the salaries of the ten cabinet officers; of the nine Supreme Court judges and the chief justice; of the ninety-six senators, and the 435 congressmen; all salaries paid out by the State Department, which includes the salaries of all the five hundred or more United States diplomatic and consular officials throughout the world; and all the salaries paid to the officials of the Department of Justice, which includes all the Federal judges, United States district attorneys and mar-

shals in every State and territory in the Union. When these salaries were paid there would still be a large amount of Henry Ford's money in Uncle Sam's possession each year.

It is natural that so great a financial success built upon a principle which was diametrically opposed to the economic theory and practice of his time should arouse opposition, and that failing in the first great fight over the Selden patents his rivals should resort to the expedient of seizing every opportunity to make him ridiculous in the eyes of the public. The story of the "peace ship" has been bandied about by the newspapers and made the subject of jest by the unthinking public until the facts of the case, as well as the motive which prompted the expedition, have almost been lost to sight. The expedition was undertaken only after pressure had been brought to bear strongly and persistently. Always an advocate of peace, remembering distinctly the after effects of the Civil War, Henry Ford earnestly desired an early ending of the European strife and as earnestly hoped that this country need not be drawn into the conflict. But the "peace ship" was not his idea. The plan was suggested at Washington shortly after a group of prominent women, including one of the delegates to The Hague Peace Conference of 1915, an Austrian woman, Madame Schwimmer, who claimed to have in her possession important documents which showed that peace was desired by the belligerents; and Miss McMillan, a prominent English woman, then in America, had made unsuccessful efforts to gain a hearing with the President. These women believed that if a delegation representing neutral countries were sent to Europe the way would be paved for peace negotiations. They wanted President Wilson to

appoint Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, as America's representative. Failing to secure an audience with the President, Madame Schwimmer, after a good deal of effort, obtained through the offices of E. G. Pipp, then editor-in-chief of the "Detroit News," an interview with Henry Ford and his senior counsel, Alfred Lucking. She presented her credentials and other documents and was put through a gruelling cross-examination by Mr. Lucking and Mr. Ford, but she did not obtain what the peace committee desired, a promise from Mr. Ford that he would accompany the peace committee to Washington. He did go to Washington later, however, and there the "peace ship" plan was proposed. It was there that the matter was pressed upon him as a possible way of saving untold misery and suffering. The leader of the "peace ship" plan left the party before the ship sailed.

The "Oscar II" sailed December 4, 1915. Henry Ford was ill when the party reached Christiana. He was not in condition to go on with his hopeless task, but he did, in the short hours of his stay abroad, gather first-hand information of the European situation, especially regarding Russia. He also learned that Germany had no intention of ending the war until she was master of the English-speaking world. He found that what the Allies needed most was a submarine detector. Mr. Ford returned home on New Year's day, 1916, aged by what he had seen and heard on the other side, convinced that America must soon enter the struggle, and already mentally getting ready for his share in the conflict. He ordered his yacht overhauled and made ready for instant service if the government should need it. His River Rouge plant was rapidly equipped for the construction of Eagle boats and submarine chasers, and orders went out

that work should be rushed on his \$3,000,-000 hospital. He did not discuss what he had learned abroad, nor did he give any heed (if he read it) to the criticism and ridicule of the press. When foreign powers wished to place war orders with him at his own price he refused them all.

A year later, when America entered the war, and Henry Ford was summoned to Washington, he was asked by a congressional committee, "How quickly can you supply us with cars and ammunition?" "I must have a little time," he said. "Exactly how long will it be before you can deliver the first consignment?" persisted the committee. Henry Ford looked at his watch. It was then eleven-thirty in the morning. "The first consignment will be ready at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon," he said quietly. The "peace ship" expedition had produced unforeseen results. Because of it the greatest manufacturing plant in the world was ready for action and in the mind of its owner all its resources were marshalled, waiting for the word, "Forward, March!" Because of the peace expedition the Ford plant wasted no precious hours getting ready. It was prepared.

The war work of Mr. Ford and his son Edsel are too well known to need comment. Naturally, the latter wished to enlist, but he was promptly told by the Government that the proceeding would be useless, as if he did enlist he would simply be put back in the Ford plant, so there he stayed.

The Ford-Newberry senatorial contest is another incident which has furnished the press with much material for jest and buffoonery, and the fact that Mr. Ford "ran" for a senatorship is still cited as evidence that he is aiming for the presidency. Few people know that it was President Wilson himself who sent for Henry Ford to come to Washington, that

it was the President himself, who, in reply to Mr. Ford's protest that he could not leave the plant, placed his hand upon Henry Ford's shoulder and said: "The country needs you. We are swamped by waste; we are being hampered by various combination. I need your aid in this time of stress. I know your obligations and I realize that I am asking more than you feel that you can give; but I need you—need you more than you know." The phrase, "We are swamped with waste," was well chosen. Mr. Ford had already refused to consider the Republican nomination to the same office and had refused the urgent requests of various committees. The President's appeal changed the course of events. The alarmed Republican party put into the race Commander Truman H. Newberry, multi-millionaire, member of one of the oldest families in the State, the man who in 1915 had served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Two incidents were largely responsible for the results of the election. One was the President's letter asking for a Democratic Congress. The other was a statement, which appeared in newspapers all over the country on November 3, 1918, two days before election. The article, as printed in the Detroit "Free Press" of November 3, 1918, was headed in heavy two-inch type, "Henry Ford and His Huns," and stated that Carl Emde, a German alien and a German sympathizer, was boss of the drafting work on the Liberty Motor in the Ford plant. The article furthermore stated that Henry Ford knew Carl Emde was a German sympathizer, but refused to take him off the job. There was a full page of it and plenty of heavy, tall type. How could Henry Ford answer, The war was not over. Detailed information concerning war work could not be given. Henry Ford knew his man.

It was Carl Emde who, by devising a new process, had made it possible to produce 4,000 cylinders a day. It was Emde, too, who, with his companion, Riemenschneider, worked out a method of butt welding which made a superior weld and saved precious hours. At the time the statement was printed, the Ford Company had turned out for the Liberty Motor 700,000 bearings of such superior quality that the Government had ordered the Ford plant to make all the Liberty Motor bearings that were made in the country; 400,000 of these had been delivered. The plant had also delivered 2,000,000 steel helmets, 8,000 Ford cars, and 6,000 ambulances, several hundred of which were given free. In addition to this a vast amount of experimental work had been done. Motion picture reels for the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives had been made and sent to the Government authorities in sufficient quantities to be used all over the country, and other reels had been made and sent to the American forces in France. These facts, however, could not be given to the public at this time. By the time such answer as could be made had left the presses, it was too late. Commander Newberry was declared elected. Subsequently he was charged with having spent millions in the campaign, and it was not until May 2, 1921, that the Supreme Court of the United States set aside the conviction of Commander Newberry by the Michigan District Federal Court and declared unconstitutional the Corrupt Practices Act, under which he had been indicted.

Mr. Ford's "Hebrew Studies" have furnished the press with much copy, and the impression that Mr. Ford is a Jew-hater persists in the public mind. He has 4,000 of them in his employ, and the statement made by one of these in reply to a question put by one of Mr. Ford's biographers,

is enlightening. "When I read what the newspapers said," he remarked, "I thought Mr. Ford must have said some very rabid and bitter things. Then I got Mr. Ford's articles and read what he did say. That was different. Mr. Ford does not hate the Jews and he never discriminates against them. It was not the Hebrew who 'raised the fuss' about the articles printed in the 'Dearborn Independent.' It was the Gentile press, which had two axes to grind. It hoped to please its immense Jewish patronage. It hoped also to please the business rivals of Mr. Ford. An honest criticism, with the name of the critic signed to it, is less unkind and far more just than the ridicule, the firmly closed door, and the general attitude which the Jew is everywhere made to feel without being told the reason why. Mr. Ford made his criticism in plain words and in print where every Hebrew has an opportunity to answer."

In 1920, Mr. Ford and his son, Edsel, purchased the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton railroad, which was made up of several consolidations. It comprises 454 miles of main track and 155 miles of sidings, and gives access to the Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky coal fields. They reorganized the system, and in spite of the fact that they increased the wages of the employees, the road is returning big dividends on the investment. Mr. Ford is anxious to reduce the rates, but the present law forbids any railway management to reduce rates without permission. Mr. Ford asked permission to make a twenty per cent. reduction in the freight rates on coal and was refused. The inter-state commerce commission decides all matters of passenger and freight rates. Mr. Ford believes that if passenger and freight rates were cut in half, increased patronage

would produce enlarged rather than diminished profits.

In 1921 The Ford Motor Company was reorganized, and Edsel Ford, only child of Henry Ford, was made president and treasurer. He has his offices at the Highland Park plant and at the Lincoln Motor Works, and lives in a modest house on Jefferson avenue, with his wife and two children.

"Precedent and prejudice are the worst things in the world. Every generation has its own problems; it ought to find its own solutions," Henry Ford has said, and he has had the courage to disregard precedent and establish a business concern which stands as an embodiment of a new economic ideal, the gospel of which is steadily being carried into all the world.

And Mohomet does not go to the mountain. The mountain comes to Mohomet. The list of visitors at the Ford plant in one day included the names of a European queen; the so-called Rockefeller of China; an ex-president of the United States; several senators; two university presidents; a group of educators; and a California woman, seventy years of age, who had driven from Los Angeles to Detroit in a Ford car. As many as 200,000 persons have visited the Highland Park plant in one year. At the head of one of the biggest concerns in Japan to-day is a Japanese manufacturer who came to this country and worked for months as an employee in the Highland Park plant, keeping his identity hidden until just before he left.

That this unique figure in the economic world is still following the policy of his earlier years is evidenced by the charges made when the famous suit was brought against him in 1916. An injunction was sought preventing the enlargement of the Highland Park plant and the building of

the Rouge river blast furnaces and foundries, charging that Henry Ford was inspired by motives to benefit the general public and the workmen and was sacrificing the interests of the stockholders, whereas it was his duty to make every dollar he could out of the public for the stockholders. Mr. Ford had made profits of nearly \$60,000,000 in the year ending August 1, 1916, and had then reduced the price of the car eighty dollars. He testified in court that he was ashamed to meet people on the street after making such enormous profits, and declared that he would fight through to the highest court in the land before he would submit to the doctrine that he was obligated to squeeze the last dollar out of the public and secure labor at the cheapest figure he could. He did fight through to the highest court in the land. The Supreme Court finally decided in his favor all the principal points involved, and the reorganization of 1921 has placed the whole vast concern definitely under the control of Mr. Ford and his son, Edsel.

Thus, with millions to his credit, Henry Ford still follows his simple working principle: "The only plan that will work out well in the long run is one that is best for everybody concerned." "Money valuable?" says this philosopher mechanic, "Money itself is nothing, absolutely nothing. It is only valuable as a transmitter, a method of handling things that *are* valuable. I try to keep it moving as fast as I can."

SHARER, William Philip,

Financier, Active in Community Affairs.

While William P. Sharer had claims to remembrance other than that of banker and financier, his connection with the Midland Bank of Cleveland was the

crowning point in his career, as it was his last connection with the business in which he became a national authority. He came to Cleveland from Zanesville to become the first president of the Midland Bank, and during the following twenty months that institution's statements showed substantial increases over the preceding one, and on February 19, 1923, when Mr. Sharer passed away, the statement of the preceding December 29th showed deposits of more than \$14,000,000 and resources in excess of \$17,000,000, a record probably never equalled by a financial institution in Cleveland. He had been prominently identified with the financial, industrial and social life of Zanesville, Ohio, where he won recognition as a man of exceptional ability. His keen and analytical mind grasped the problems of business development and expansion, and many of the great institutions of the present Zanesville had their inception in his broad and comprehensive mind.

William P. Sharer was a grandson of Philip Sharer, who came from Germany and settled in Freedom, Ohio, in 1841, and there his son, John Hesse Sharer, was born June 30, 1842, and died at Alliance, Ohio, December 2, 1908. John H. Sharer, a cabinetmaker, was a veteran of the Civil War, serving with the 115th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from August 8, 1862, until June 23, 1865. In June, 1908, he was elected commander of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, at the State Encampment held in Lima. He was affiliated with the Masonic order, holding the Templar degrees, and was a man highly esteemed. He married Mary L. Hartzell, and they were the parents of William Philip Sharer, to whom this review is inscribed.

William P. Sharer, son of John Hesse and Mary L. (Hartzell) Sharer, was born

in Alliance, Ohio, June 24, 1869, and died at his home on Hazel drive, Cleveland, Ohio, February 19, 1923. He was educated in the public schools of Alliance, Ohio, and in 1888, at the age of nineteen, began his business career as an employee of the First National Bank of Alliance, and from that year he was intimately and very prominently connected with different financial institutions and attained a nation-wide reputation as an authority on banking, business, manufacturing and commercial enterprises in their relation to finance. In 1901 he was made cashier of the First National Bank of Dillsville, Ohio, continuing in that position until 1903, when he resigned. He came to Zanesville, June 1, 1903, as assistant cashier of the First National Bank. On August 10, 1903, he was elected cashier of the bank, succeeding George H. Stewart. After the election of Mr. Sharer as cashier, Mr. Stewart continued as active vice-president.

Under the new organization the business continued to prosper and was greatly augmented, and on November 9, 1906, the bank consolidated with the Union National Bank of Zanesville. Since the combining of these two banks under the name of the First National Bank, it has been recognized as the largest financial institution in that section of the State, and is upon the honor roll of the national banks of the United States. Mr. Sharer was elected vice-president of the bank on May 5, 1910, succeeding George H. Stewart, resigned. His financial acumen and business qualifications brought him still further honors in Zanesville, and on December 5, 1912, he was elected president of the First National Bank, succeeding the late C. Stolzenbach. In 1920 he was elected president of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Zanesville.



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J. E. Graham

When the American Bank was absorbed by the First National Bank, Mr. Sharer was honored with the presidency of both institutions with assets of about \$7,000,000. He was also a director in the Citizens' Trust and Savings Bank of Columbus, and chairman of the public relations committee of the American Bankers' Association, president of the Ohio Bankers' Association in 1911-12.

In addition to his financial responsibilities, Mr. Sharer was prepared at all times to devote his energies to community, social and welfare work for the benefit of the people and the city for which he frequently expressed a deep and abiding faith. He was foremost in planning and bringing to a successful culmination the Young Men's Christian Association, finance drive and Liberty Loan campaigns during the World War. He was chairman of his county in the Liberty Loan drives, and was frequently commended by National and State authorities for his efforts in behalf of the city, State and Nation. In 1920 he resigned his Zanesville positions of responsibility and trust to accept the presidency of the Midland Bank, which he had organized in Cleveland, and which opened for business April 4, 1921. There his success was even more pronounced, and during the twenty months of life remaining him, he placed the Midland Bank upon a firm and secure foundation. His recognized ability and attractive personality made him a conspicuous figure among bankers of both State and Nation, and he was even a leader. He loved his fellowmen and delighted to advise and help the struggling business men to better conditions.

He was honored by election to the presidency of the Ohio State Bankers' Association, and was twice elected to the executive council of the American Bank-

ers' Association, first serving from 1913 to 1916, and from 1917 to 1919. At the time of his death he was a member of the public service committee of the State Bank division of the American Bankers' Association, and a director of Zanesville corporations, including the First National Bank. He held his connection as director and president of the Midland Bank until his last illness.

Mr. Sharer was a member of the Rotary Club of Zanesville, the Athletic clubs of Columbus and Cleveland, the Union and Kiwanis clubs of Cleveland; the Cleveland Museum and Art Society; Zanesville Lodge, No. 114, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he was a Republican.

Mr. Sharer married, at Alliance, Ohio, June 5, 1894, Mary Laura Baker, daughter of David Lowary Baker, her father a farmer. To Mr. and Mrs. Sharer two children were born: Virginia S., married Joseph A. Palmer, and resides at No. 1764 Radnor road, Cleveland, Ohio; and John Hartzell, married Geraldine Mark. Mrs. Mary L. (Baker) Sharer survives her husband, and continues her home at No. 1632 Hazel drive, Cleveland, Ohio, the house erected by the loving husband and father, and the one place on earth dearest to him.

GRAHAM, Thomas Edward,

Founder of Important Business.

When at the age of sixty-four Thomas Edward Graham joined the "silent majority," many were the expressions of sympathy, sorrow and eulogy called forth by his passing, from friends, business acquaintances, and associates. These declare him to have been a man "who squared his practice with his religion, one of life's noblemen whose work stands as

his record, possessed ideals which he passed along to help his fellow-humans in their frailties, a man whose influence, whose service, whose faith in God and fellowmen will endure forever," and of whom it could be said: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." To have known Mr. Graham was the privilege of the men who originally penned the utterances above quoted, but to the many readers of this biography, who never knew him, a clear understanding of his enlightened mind and his outlook on life is gained from the following letter written to a friend upon the death of his son about one year before his own passing:

How generous and comforting has been that spontaneous outpouring of sympathy from his legion of friends, at this, the death of my son. To know that he has inspired in the hearts of his fellow-men such loyal devotion and respect softens the cruel pain of bereavement.

To one cast in such a mould as Guy E. it matters but little, when or how death approaches. Frequently we had discussed the question of the source and purpose of life and always with complete accord in the belief that death is but transition for higher and purer existence. With what joy then had I access to the inner-most reaches of his soul and with what understanding we walked together there.

Like all men of great strength, he was modest, responsive to misery and suffering; he controlled his emotions. His sympathy, no shallow stream, but like the river rolling by our home, deep, silent, and resistless in its flow.

Always watching, I have seen him, first a care-free boy among youthful playmates, and going on into those glorious college days to emerge at last a Man in the broad fields of human endeavor, and in every sphere maintaining a personality that gripped men to his soul in deepest loyalty. Imbued with a high sense of honor, his custom was to practice its virtues in the most trivial affairs of life. Intensely true and loyal in his friendships and cherishing no enmity for any man. Thus the broad mantle of charity is shed o'er human frailties and weakness.

My faith confirms me in the comforting assurance that the development of such a character is

not completed, but goes on unfolding into a more perfect existence through all eternity, and that to-day Guy E. stands proudly erect, the peer of the choicest spirits who preceded him, and I crave no greater felicity than in good time to enter once again his loved companionship.

Living simply, lovingly, tenderly, laboring faithfully, he died triumphantly. He passed at the high noon of a successful career, while all the powers of mind and body were alert and unimpaired. There is no memory of suffering and prolonged pain. And as at last he lay with the shadow of his smile it was as one who now retires to pleasant dreams. Such dreams as some day we shall know and understand. THOMAS EDWARD GRAHAM.

Thomas Edward Graham was born near Mineralwells, Wood county, Virginia, February 7, 1856, and died at his home in Parkersburg, West Virginia, November 10, 1920. His father, Richard Graham, was a pioneer of that section of the "Old Dominion," now West Virginia. The Mountain State and the boy witnessed the separation of the Virginias. His boyhood was spent in "the hills," which yet held within themselves that frontier element which contributes in so large a part to the romances of our country's settlement. Among his boyhood achievements was his remarkable ability on horseback. He was strapped on a horse and entered in a race when but nine years of age and was rated the best of the boy jockeys in that section.

Mr. Graham absorbed the learning of the district school and remained at the homestead until reaching legal age. He then followed his craving for a business career, and locating in the town of Ripley, Jackson county, West Virginia, he opened a general store, there married, and conducted a successful business until 1899, when with his wife, two sons and daughter, he moved to Parkersburg, in the county of his birth.

There, in that even then thriving town, an intersecting point of travel with great

natural business advantages, he established a wholesale shoe house in association with his nephew, C. D. Bumgarner, under the firm name, The Graham-Bumgarner Shoe Company. Mr. Graham soon became dissatisfied with the qualities of the workingmen's shoes that he was asked to handle, and erected a factory in Parkersburg for the purpose of making a better grade in that line of shoe. Competition was keen, and the undertaking possessed a quality of financial danger, but the successful operation of the factory, with a volume of trade nation-wide for the shoe boasting only its quality, proved the clearness of Mr. Graham's vision and the soundness of his judgment. The business which Mr. Graham founded became very large and prosperous, \$5,000,000 worth of business being transacted annually.

In the social and political life of his city Mr. Graham took an active interest. He was a member of the First Baptist Church; the Board of Commerce; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Rotary Club; and no worthy cause lacked his support. In political faith he was a Democrat, and a delegate to the convention at Baltimore which nominated Woodrow Wilson to the presidency of the United States, and to the convention at San Francisco that nominated Cox and Roosevelt for president and vice-president, being a member of the committee appointed by that convention to notify Franklin D. Roosevelt of his nomination. Mr. Graham was an ardent admirer of President Wilson, and strongly advocated the League of Nations. He delved deep into the theories of taxation and came to be regarded as an authority. When the Council of 1914 looking to a Federation of Nations for World Peace met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mr. Graham was a delegate and a charter member of the

Federation. He advocated the loftiest inter-nationalism, saying in a speech before a convention of salesmen:

The backward people of the world must be protected from the greed and rapacity of the powerful. National boundaries will be established by a law of self-determination of peoples. A new order of inter-national ethics will emerge from the association and deliberations of the peace congress. The vindictive jealousies and national hearthburnings of suffering Europe must finally yield to the lofty altruistic idealism advocated by Woodrow Wilson and William H. Taft if an enduring peace is to be established. The law of supply and demand must control the distribution of, and remuneration for, the products of fields, mines and workshops in world markets unhampered by governmental restrictions.

Mr. Graham expressed himself freely and eloquently on the questions of the day in many articles which he wrote.

Mr. Graham married, at Ripley, West Virginia, July 1, 1880, Catherine A. Armstrong, and from that day his home and family were the great interests of his life. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Graham in Ripley: Guy Edgar, deceased; Thomas Edward (2); and Gladys, now the wife of Carl A. Metzger, of Parkersburg.

Mr. Graham was always a strong friend of the cause of education, and gave his own sons a college education, both being graduates of the University of West Virginia. This preparation for their work was followed by the years of practical experience at bench and office until came the time when the burden was gradually being taken over by, as Mr. Graham proudly said, "his boys." This happy consummation of his hopes was sadly broken in to by the death in February, 1919, of the elder son, Guy E. This was a cruel blow to the father, but he found relief in throwing himself once more into the work of his life-time. His quiet resig-

nation and faith at this time will ever be an inspiring memory to his friends. It was with this sorrow fresh in his breast and with his mind seeking relief in busy life that death but a few months later found him. "He lies now cradled in the heart of the hills of whom he was a true child and who, rearing their heads toward heaven, are a constant reminder of a character that ever pointed in like direction."

KING, Harry Eldridge,

Lawyer, Public-spirited Citizen.

In more than thirty-four years of active practice at the Ohio bar, Harry Eldridge King was distinguished for his ability as a lawyer. In the sense which suggests superior attainment and dignity of position he was one of the real leaders of the Toledo bar, while the community not infrequently looked for his interest and support to advance many enterprises and movements that would benefit Toledo.

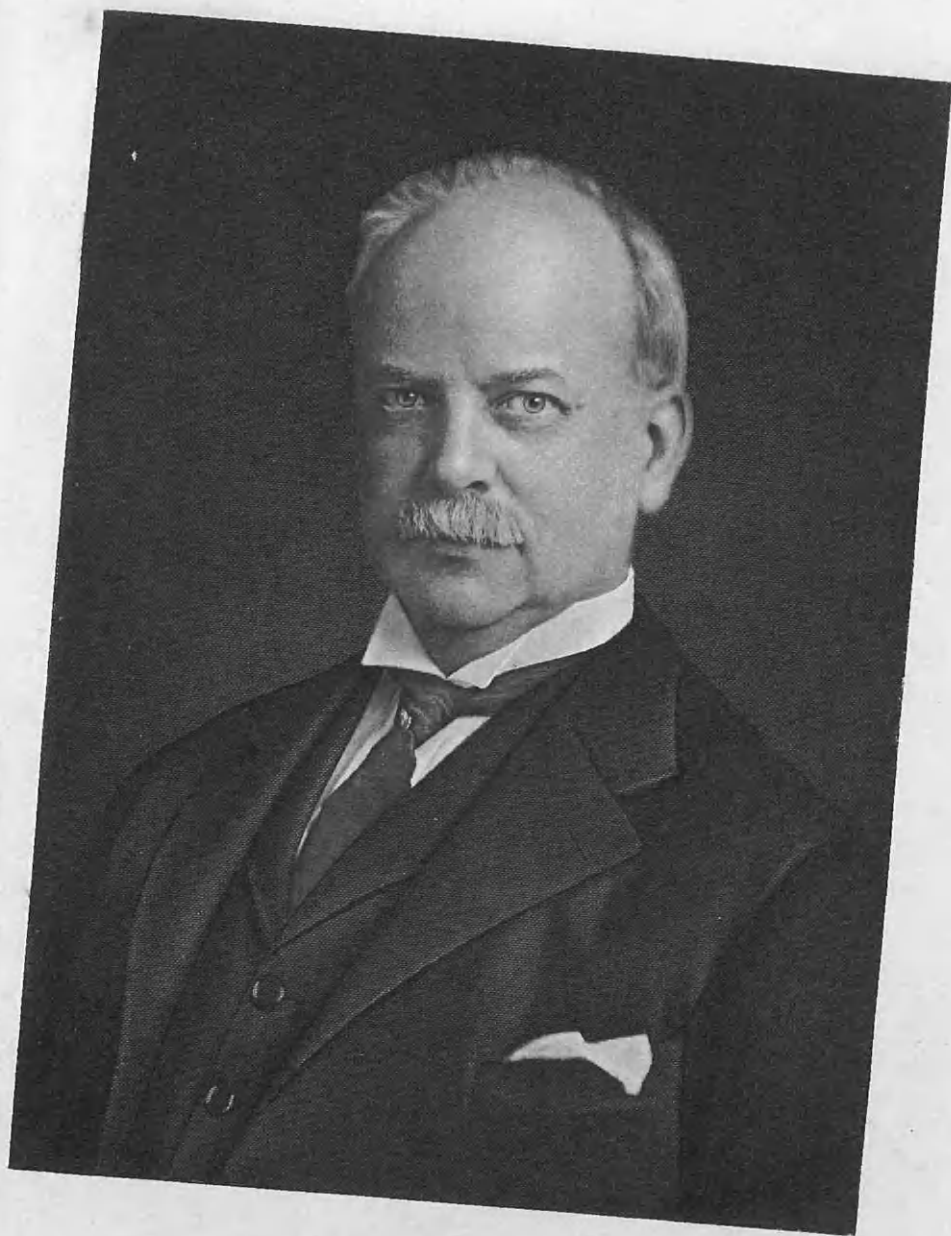
Harry E. King was born in Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland, May 12, 1857, the tenth child in the family of five sons and seven daughters born to Captain Alexander and Lavina M. (Collins) King, both of whom were members of noteworthy Southern families. On the paternal side Harry E. King was a grandson of Colonel Alexander King, who served as a representative in the Virginia General Assembly from 1802 until 1812. His father, Captain Alexander King, was born and reared in Virginia, but removed in early manhood to Cumberland, Maryland, where he was long engaged in mercantile business. He was a prominent and influential citizen, esteemed for his probity of character, public usefulness and ability.

In 1843, during the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, serious rioting occurred in the vicinity of Cumber-

land, and as captain of a local military organization, known as The Cumberland Guards, Captain King displayed signal courage and efficiency when called to assist in suppressing the disturbance. He was a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Allegany county, Maryland, 1843-45, and judge of the Orphans' Court, 1856-64. During the Civil War, notwithstanding the prevalence of a strong pro-southern sentiment in the community where he resided, he was at all times a pronounced and active supporter of the Union.

After retiring from business Captain King resided on an extensive plantation about six miles from Cumberland, near the present town of Ellerslie, Maryland. His wife, Mary E. (Collins) King, mother of Harry E. King, was also of Virginia birth, a descendant on the maternal side of the Tomlinson family, which from an early period occupied a prominent position in Allegany county, Maryland. Her grandfather, Benjamin Tomlinson, was elected a member of the Maryland House of Delegates in 1791, and at various times for thirty-one years subsequently.

The childhood of Harry E. King was spent at Cumberland while the armies of the North and South were struggling to decide the issues of the Civil War. Later he attended the schools at Cumberland, but his regular education was interrupted by the death of his father when the son was sixteen years of age. This event threw him upon his own resources, but with the endowment he received from his sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestors he entered upon his individual struggle without fear and with a steady outlook toward higher things. After the death of his father, during 1874-75, he attended the State Normal School at Millersville, Pennsylvania, was in the Collegiate Institute at Fort Ed-



Harry E. King

ward, New York, in 1877, and in 1878 attended Eastman's National Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. He attended these institutions not as a routine performance, but as a means to an end which he already clearly perceived, and while in those schools he laid the foundation for practical and efficient service which characterized his subsequent career. During 1879-81 he was clerk in a general store at Sulphur Springs, Texas. His early experiences brought him a considerable knowledge of the country and of men and affairs in different sections. With the savings acquired in Texas he took a course in the law department of the University of Michigan. Through all the preceding years he had worked steadily with the law as his ultimate goal, and he allowed no obstacle to prove more than a temporary embarrassment to his ambition. He remained in the University of Michigan during 1881-82, and in March, 1882, arrived at Toledo, where he made arrangements to continue his law studies in the office of Swayne, Swayne & Hayes, a partnership that even then had a distinctive place in the Northwest Ohio bar. He was a student in that office until 1883, then passed the Ohio State bar examination, and on February 6, was admitted by the Supreme Court to practice in Ohio.

From 1883 until April 1, 1892, Mr. King was associated in practice with the firm of Swayne, Swayne & Hayes. He then formed a partnership with Thomas H. Tracy under the firm name of King & Tracy, and they were together so long, had such a large and profitable practice in all the courts of Northern Ohio, that even now the firm name is recalled as one of the oldest and best in Toledo. The firm, besides a large general practice, was employed as counsel for a number of prominent corporations and business

firms. For some years they occupied offices in the Nasby building, but in the spring of 1908, when their rapidly increasing business led to the admission of two additional members—Charles F. Chapman, Jr., and George D. Welles—offices were furnished and occupied in the Ohio building. During the next six years the firm was known as King, Tracy, Chapman & Welles, and there was no stronger firm in Northwest Ohio, and few that enjoyed such an extensive and profitable clientage. On April 1, 1914, Mr. King withdrew from the partnership after twenty-two years of continuous association with Thomas H. Tracy. He then opened offices of his own in the Ohio building, adjoining those of the old firm with which he maintained the most cordial and close relations until his death. He surrounded himself with young associates, having several of the brightest in Toledo, until the war took some of them away, and continued his fine career as a lawyer at the same high level and with the same success until within a few days of his death.

Mr. King was attorney in many important cases, and for several years sat a good deal at the trial table. He took the leading part in one of the most important and intricate cases ever tried in Northwestern Ohio, known as the Anderson-Messinger litigation, which began here in 1904 and ended in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1912. It involved, in complicated forms and lengthy history, the title to a large block of valuable Toledo real estate, located at the corner of Summit and Cherry streets. The main question turned on the construction of the will of Henry Anderson, who died in 1846, a resident of Holly Springs, Mississippi, who once owned the Toledo property. One branch of the litigation went

up through the Federal courts and another through the State courts, and a conflict of decisions resulted. After eight years of remarkable contests, the titles of his clients were sustained. His associates have paid him the highest tributes of praise for his tireless, faithful and skillful efforts in this litigation.

The property came back, after all this litigation, in a ruinous condition, and the owners were much embarrassed by the long struggle, and Mr. King then did as good a job as a business man in assisting to build up the property as he had done as a lawyer. After further years of work, putting into the matter his own time and credit, the property became remunerative, and his client was able to obtain a large amount for an equity which at times seemed to be practically worthless. Altogether this litigation was as many sided, and the result as creditable, as any achievement ever reached by a Toledo lawyer.

In his professional life Mr. King exemplified the qualities which distinguished the best attorneys. He was a hard worker, although his diligence was equalled by a mental keenness and ability to analyze closely that served him well in the solution of the many intricate legal problems presented him. He was greatly admired by his contemporaries of the bar and particularly for the scrupulous and conscientious care which he exercised in all his professional relations.

It was as a lawyer that he was most widely known, and there are few men who have succeeded so nearly in realizing the dreams and plans of early ambition. While naturally politics played a small part in his career, he neglected no duty imposed by good citizenship. He was an active Republican, and for five years served as secretary of the Toledo Board

of Elections, an office to which he was appointed by Governor Joseph Foraker. He resigned as secretary to accept appointment as a regular member of the same board, and continued in that work four years. He was in full sympathy with church work, and was identified with many of the leading civic, moral and social organizations of his home city.

On June 12, 1883, at Tenafly, New Jersey, Harry E. King married Mary Elma Haring, daughter of Dr. John J. Haring, an eminent physician and surgeon of that section of Northern New Jersey. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. King, one of these a daughter, Margaret Haring King, passing away May 18, 1915. The eldest son, Harry Swayne King, a graduate of Cornell University, is now sales manager of the Great Lakes Securities Company. The second, James Ement King, a graduate of Williams College, is now a member of the editorial staff of the "Boston Transcript," as a special writer. The youngest child, Grace McAllister King, is the wife of Arthur E. Hazeltine, of Toledo. Mr. King's city residence was at No. 1 Bronson place, Toledo, his country home, "Maple Grove," near Perrysburg, Ohio. He also maintained a summer home in Maine.

BENHAM, George Edward,
Great Lakes Shipmaster.

One of the great tragedies of "The Lakes" was the loss of the steam freighter "John Owens," which was lost with all on board in that blinding snow storm and wintry gale which swept Lake Superior with such deadly force, November 11th and 12th, 1919. Captain George E. Benham perished, with his vessel and entire crew, and no braver soul ever went out over storm swept seas than he, son and

grandson of lake ship masters, himself a master mariner for a quarter of a century before the fatal voyage which cost him his life.

The steamer "John Owens" was a freighter, two hundred and eighty-one feet in length, forty-one feet beam, carrying a crew of twenty-three, including Chief Engineer Ira Falconer, of Cleveland, all of whom were lost, one of the victims being a woman, a member of the steward's staff. The "John Owens" had been under Captain Benham's command for two years, and was owned by W. C. Richardson & Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. On her last voyage the "John Owens" had loaded with grain at Duluth, which was consigned to the port of Midland. The vessel cleared from the harbor before noon, November 11, 1919, a storm then raging. When last seen she was ten miles east of Standard Rock, three P. M., Wednesday, November 12, being reported by Captain Rice of the steamer "H. L. Shaw," who passed the "John Owens" at that time and place. All seemed well with the vessel, but she was never again sighted. Later, off Keweenaw Point, a peninsula of Michigan, projecting into Lake Superior, captains of the larger freighters, "The Wilpen" and the "Thomas Barlum," sighted wreckage which consisted of a smashed pilot house and some furniture not marked. Nothing was ever heard from the steamer "John Owens," her master or his crew.

Captain George E. Benham was a son of Captain Charles Edward and Mary (Prescott) Benham, his father a vessel owner and skillful lake captain, born in Ashtabula, Ohio, of English descent. He was the son of a lake captain, and after his marriage settled in Cleveland, Ohio, and after a lifetime of connection with lake navigation, now is living retired in

Lakewood, Ohio. He married Mary Prescott, born in Boston, of ancient English ancestry, who died in Cleveland, and among their children were two sons: Charles A. and George Edward, both of whom became lake captains, and both passed away during the year 1919.

Captain George Edward Benham was born in Cleveland, Ohio, died while in command of the steamer "John Owens," which sunk off Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior, November 12, 1919. He was educated in Hicks street grammar school, Cleveland, and Spencerian Business College. He began business in his father's shipping office in the Perry Payne building, but he had the hereditary love of a mariner's life, which seemed inherent in the Benham blood, and at the age of twenty he shipped as deck hand on the tugboat "C. E. Benham," named for his father. He first trod his own quarter deck in 1895, when he was made master of the ship "Isabella J. Boyce," and for three years he was in command of that vessel. In 1898 he was made captain of the composite freighter "Pasquale P. Pratt," sailing that craft for several seasons. He was also for several seasons captain of the "F. B. Squires," that vessel also lost in the storm of November 11-12, 1919; the "C. O. Jenkins," which he commanded for two years; the "Romania," which he commanded for four years; and the "Castalia," retaining command until she was taken over by the United States Government, in 1916; and the "Maryland," also taken over by the Government.

Captain Benham fitted out the steam freighter "John Owens" at Buffalo, early in the spring of 1917, and was the captain until the tragic ending of her career two and one-half years later. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Lakewood, Ohio, Methodist

Episcopal Church, and a man of high character, greatly admired and esteemed by all who knew him.

Captain Benham married, December 11, 1914, Adah Frye, daughter of Mart and Charlotte Ann (Young) Frye, of Cleveland, her parents both of German parentage, her mother Mrs. Charlotte Ann Frye, for many years superintendent of the Lutheran Hospital of Cleveland, is now superintendent of the City Hospital, Alliance, Ohio. One child was born to Captain and Mrs. Benham, Margaret Ann, born in Lakewood, Ohio, October 1, 1916. Mrs. Benham survives her husband, and resides at No. 1442 Rosewood avenue, Lakewood, Ohio. She is a member and deeply interested in the work of the Lakewood Methodist Episcopal Church, holds offices in the church societies, and serves on many committees.

LAYER, Gottlieb,

Business Man, Philanthropist.

Among the men who will long be honored in Louisville, Kentucky, is Gottlieb Layer, whose death ended activities in various fields of endeavor which contributed to the public good. Coming to this country from Germany in his youth, he exemplified true Americanism in his constant support of every progressive movement.

Mr. Layer was born in Stuttgart, Germany, February 7, 1840, and died in Louisville, Kentucky, August 31, 1920. He was a son of Adam and Caroline Layer. Receiving his education in the schools of his native land, Mr. Layer came to America at the age of seventeen years, coming direct to Louisville, where an uncle had previously settled, and was engaged in the meat business. The young man entered the employ of his uncle, and

remained with him until he was twenty-four years of age, when he struck out for himself in the same line of business. He was successful from the beginning, and on November 21, 1873, was one of the organizers of the Louisville Butchers' Hide & Tallow Company, becoming president of the concern, and continuing in that office until his death. The meat business is now carried on by his widow and son, Clinton.

But it was not only as a business man that Gottlieb Layer became a noteworthy figure in the life of Louisville. The public life of the city was to him a matter of keenest interest, not for any benefit which he could derive from it, but as an open door of opportunity in making the world a better place to live in, especially for those less fortunate than himself. By no means a politician, the only public office which he ever held was that of park commissioner, and he was the first man to hold this office in Louisville. During his period of service in this capacity the present splendid park system of the city was projected, and the parks laid out. The broadly generous spirit of the man is reflected in the spacious and beautiful public grounds which are now the pride of the city, for he was largely instrumental in bringing about the acquisition by the city of extensive properties for this purpose, which should enhance the beauty of the city in its extensive development, which even then a few forward-looking men foresaw.

In every branch of civic advance Mr. Layer was deeply interested. He was identified with the financial progress of the city as a director of the First National Bank of Louisville. He was the organizer of the Butchers' Union, and after twenty-five years of faithful service in the advancement of their interests was presented by that organization with a loving



Gottlieb Lages

cup. He lost no opportunity of lending a helping hand to objects of merit, and gave widely of his means to many charities. Probably the benevolence nearest his heart was the Protestant Orphans' Home, of which he was trustee, and on behalf of which he was always tirelessly active.

Fraternally Mr. Layer was very prominent. He held the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, was a member of Mount Zion Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and was also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was presented with a loving cup by his lodge at the expiration of fifty years membership. For forty-five years he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Layer was a sincerely religious man. He was for the greater part of his lifetime a member of St. Paul's Evangelical Church, served as president of the church council, and upon his retirement from that office was made an honorary member of the council for life.

On April 26, 1868, Mr. Layer married Elizabeth Layer, daughter of Matthew and Julia Layer, who was born in Louisville in 1849, and still survives him. Their living children are five daughters and two sons: Lillie, wife of Charles W. Bomwasser, who has three children; Anna, wife of J. C. Brentlinger, who has two sons; Lorena, wife of F. J. Schloemer; Henry, single; Alice, wife of Francis Morat, who has two children; Amelia E., single; and Clinton, single. One great-grandchild also survives.

Up to the time of his death Mr. Layer was active in both business and social interests. He breathed his last on August 31, 1920, and was buried with all the honors of the Masonic order on September 3, 1920. There can be no more fitting

close to this review of his life than a few lines from an appreciation, in memoriam, penned by his friend and pastor, Rev. William Mehl, and published in the following issue of St. Paul's Evangelical Church paper:

Mr. Layer was an exceptional man in many respects. The one characteristic that was especially prominent in his person was his never failing optimism. He was just brim full of optimism. The rockiest road and the darkest cloud could never make him waver in his optimism. He believed in men—and he believed in God.

CAHILL, Henry E.,

Business Man.

The city of Akron, Ohio, became the boyhood home of Henry E. Cahill and, with the exception of a period of fifteen years spent in Florida, was ever afterward his home and is yet the home of his widow, Mrs. Emma (Richards-Blackwell) Cahill. Mr. Cahill was a prosperous merchant of Akron and a Florida orange grower, but the last years of his life were spent in Akron, where he married, late in life, 1911, dying a decade later.

Henry E. Cahill was born in Ireland, April 21, 1849, and died in Akron, Ohio, May 15, 1921. He was left fatherless at the age of three years, and his mother, soon after becoming a widow, came to the United States with her four children and made a home in Akron, Ohio, for three of them, Henry E. being placed with relatives on a farm in Solon, Ohio, with whom he remained until 1863. He had grown to be a full sized, strong and well developed lad whose fourteen years looked like eighteen, this fact enabling him to hoodwink the recruiting officer and enlist as a private in the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1863. He served until the close of the war without injury, and was hon-

orably discharged in 1865. He then returned to his mother in Akron, Ohio, a veteran of sixteen years, and soon after opened a grocery store in Middleberry, then a suburb of Akron, Ohio, later annexed to the city. He continued that business until 1874, when he sold it out at a satisfactory figure and opened a retail crockery store on Market street, Akron, later moving to Howard street, conducting that store very successfully for fifteen years, until 1889, when he sold his store and interests in Akron, and removed to Winter Haven, Florida, where he owned an orange grove which he cultivated profitably for fourteen years. In 1903 Mr. Cahill closed out his interests in Florida and returned to Akron, where he resided until his passing in 1921.

Henry E. Cahill married, in Akron, April 21, 1911, Mrs. Emma J. Blackwell, daughter of Justin R. and Julia (Robinson) Richards, and widow of Henry Blackwell. Justin R. and Julia (Robinson) Richards, parents of Mrs. Cahill, settled in Akron in 1825, Mr. and Mrs. Cahill having been friends since childhood. A son of Mrs. Cahill by her first marriage resides with his mother, he having a daughter, Hazel Marie Blackwell, aged nine years, who resides with her grandmother at the family home, No. 1186 Laird avenue, Akron, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Cahill had no children.

KINNEARY, Joseph Patrick,

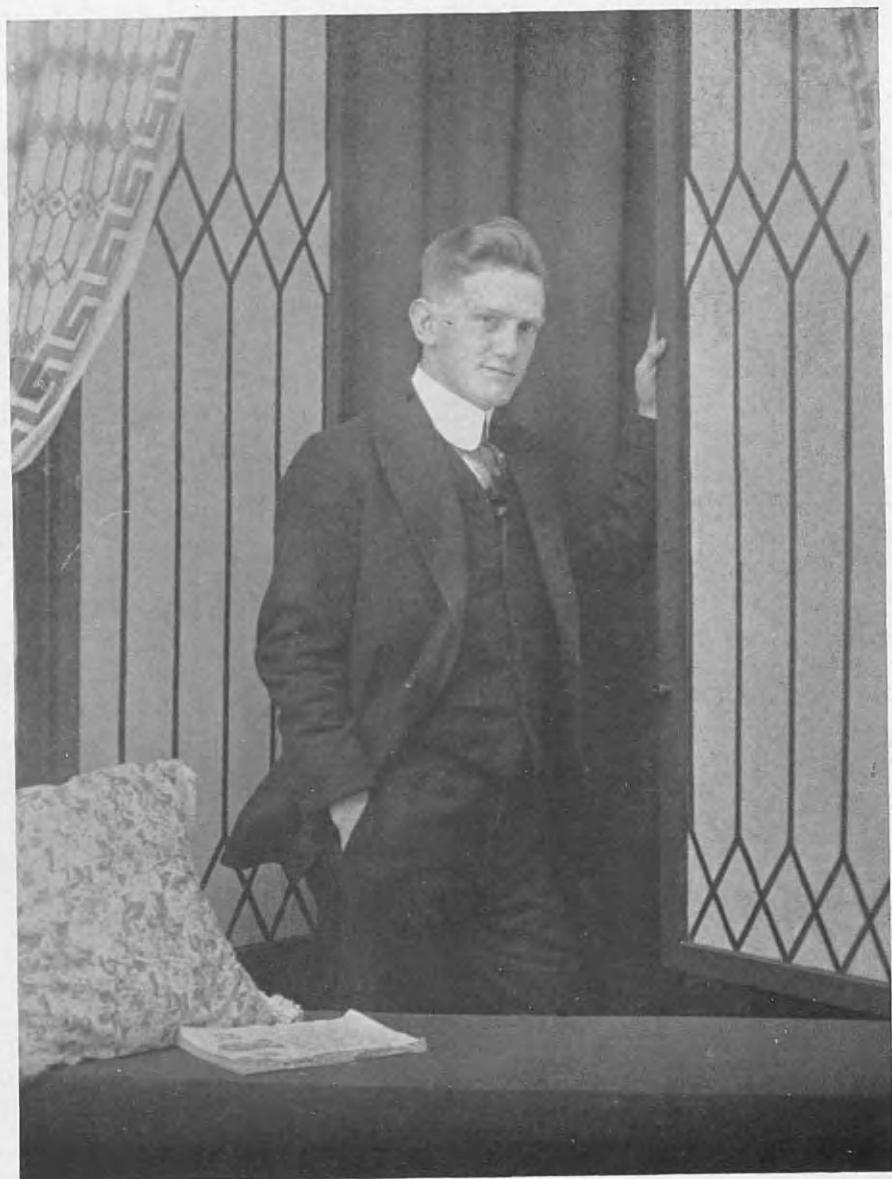
Business Man.

In 1888 Joseph Patrick Kinneary came to Cincinnati, Ohio, in the interest of the Linen Thread Company, and in this city he built up a prosperous, flourishing branch of that enterprise. While accomplishing this he made for himself a distinct place in the social life of the com-

munity, the qualities that commanded the respect and regard of his associates in the business world forming the basis of friendships that, brightened by a hearty and genial kindliness, endured until his death. He was an upright citizen, loyal friend, and devoted husband and father.

Joseph Patrick Kinneary was a son of Simon and Mary (Doran) Kinneary, his parents natives of Morristrevin, County Limerick, Ireland. Simon Kinneary accompanied his father to the United States, locating in Vermont, where the elder Kinneary operated stone quarries, the son beginning the work of life as driver of oxen, hauling stone from his father's quarries. Simon Kinneary later came to New York City, where he was proprietor of a hotel for a number of years, his children, with the exception of Joseph Patrick, all finding their life work in the metropolis.

Joseph Patrick Kinneary was born in New York City, January 3, 1861, and there was reared to manhood, obtaining a public school education and completing his studies with a course in salesmanship and commercial law. As a youth of eighteen he entered the employ of Barbour Brothers, in the capacity of salesman, this firm manufacturing linen threads and linens at Paterson, New Jersey, and importing linen materials from Ireland. In 1887 Mr. Kinneary opened the Boston agency of the Linen Thread Company, one of the Barbour Brothers interests, and in the following year he was commissioned to perform similar work in Cincinnati. The Cincinnati branch developed under his guidance into a large office and store rooms, and until his death Mr. Kinneary was in charge of the territory of which the Cincinnati office was headquarters. His business reputation was one built up by a straightforward policy of fair dealing with associates and competitors alike, and he



Lester M. Hall

received the tribute of the full confidence and regard of all with whom he came in contact in business as in private affairs. He was widely known and popular socially, was one of the oldest members of Lodge No. 5, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Cincinnati; president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; ex-president of the Shoe and Leather Club; and a member of the Cuvier Press Club. He was a communicant of St. Francis de Sales Roman Catholic Church. His political stand was taken independently in accordance with his judgment on men and measures, and although he voted the Democratic ticket at times, he supported the candidacy of William Howard Taft.

Mr. Kinneary married, September 23, 1903, Ann Mulvihill, daughter of Michael Charles and Ann (Tuohey) Mulvihill, both of her parents natives of County Limerick, Ireland, both having come to the United States when young and here attending school. Michael Charles Mulvihill was prominent in building and contracting lines in Cincinnati in the early eighties. All of his three children, of whom Mrs. Kinneary is the youngest, were educated in Notre Dame Academy of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Kinneary were the parents of the following children: 1. Ann Marie, attending the Summit Notre Dame Academy. 2. Joseph Peter, a student at St. Xavier College. 3. William Richard, a student in parochial school.

Joseph Patrick Kinneary died in Cincinnati, January 22, 1914. His death, at the comparatively early age of fifty-three years, brought the depths of sorrow to the vast number of his friends and to his family, for his life had been productive of joy and happiness for all about him. He was of the type of man who finds in life far more than the tasks of the day,

who inspires his associates with a sense of its goodness and beauty, and his loss brought double sorrow.

HALL, Lester Minor,

Fallen in World War.

The New England family of Hall is represented in Jackson, Michigan, in two generations, while from this city went out one of its members to a post of duty in the World War, to return only when tenderly borne to his last resting place by those who wore the uniforms in which he honorably served. Substantial citizenship, sturdy virtues of manhood, and strong patriotism have been conspicuous family characteristics throughout the years, and through these virtues the services of its members have been rendered to their time.

Lester Minor Hall was a son of Frank A. Hall, who was born in Massachusetts, October 5, 1871, and grandson of I. Duane and Malesia (Hunt) Hall, both natives of Massachusetts. I. Duane Hall, born April 23, 1845, was a prosperous farmer of Connecticut for many years, retiring from agricultural operations because of old age, his death occurring February 17, 1916, five days after that of his wife, and one year after the celebration of their golden wedding.

As a small boy Frank A. Hall accompanied his parents to the town of New Britain, Connecticut, where he was reared to young manhood and educated. His preferences in active life were for mechanical lines, and in this field of work he gained skill and proficiency, and was successful in generous measure. Immediately after his marriage he came west to Michigan, locating first at Chelsea and later moving to Jackson, where Mr. Hall became employed as an expert machinist.

He has a wide acquaintance in the city and many friends, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Frank A. Hall married Nettie M. Gilbert, daughter of John and Caroline (Elton) Gilbert, born in Kensington, Connecticut, April 20, 1872. She was educated in this place and went with her parents to New Britain, Connecticut, where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Hall became the parents of two sons: 1. Lester Minor, of whom further. 2. Le Roy Franklin, born in Hartford, Connecticut, August 22, 1902, and educated there; he is in the employ of the Consumers' Power Company as an electrical meter tester. He fraternizes with the Knights of Pythias. In Battle Creek, Michigan, Le Roy F. Hall married Hilda Mopilock, a prominent lady from Chelsea, Michigan.

Lester Minor Hall, son of Frank A. and Nettie M. (Gilbert) Hall, was born March 24, 1898. Like his father, he was a machinist by calling, and was employed in Chelsea, Michigan. When the United States entered the World War, he enlisted in the navy and was a member of the crew of the U. S. S. "Florida" and the U. S. S. "Solace." Seized with a serious illness during his term of office, he was taken to the Portsmouth (Virginia) Hospital, where his death occurred, May 16, 1917. His body was brought to Chelsea under military guard, and he was buried with military honors by a detachment of Jackson militia, under command of Captain Phillips of Company L. Services in accordance with the Christian Science faith were held at the home of his parents, and interment was then made in Oak Grove Cemetery, where a burial plot had been given by Chelsea business men. The reverence of the entire community was expressed in many tributes of flowers, and the solemn sound of "taps" marked the completion of another sacrifice for the

cause of right and justice. Lester Minor Hall, a boy in years, but with a man's appreciation of the task to be done in the World War, is held in grateful memory by those whose lives came close to his, and honor is done him by millions to whom he was unknown, wherever tribute is paid to the dead who died in love and defense of the country.

VAUGHN, George Allen,

Business Man.

A man of strong business ability and fine personal character, George A. Vaughn passed a useful life in his native Cleveland, Ohio, and there held high rank among business men. He was a son of George R. Vaughn, and for many years they were associated in business.

George R. Vaughn, of Welsh or Manx descent, married, in Cleveland, Ohio, Mary Ann Aucker, and spent their married life in Cleveland. He was twenty-one years of age when he came to Cleveland from Rootstown, Portage county, Ohio, and was then a skilled wheelwright. He established his wagon building shop at the corner of Vermont and Pearl streets, that locality then known as Ohio city, and to reach Cleveland the "flats" had to be traversed and the river crossed. For half a century or more the Vaughns, father and son, operated these shops, their business a well established and prosperous one. George R. Vaughn, the father, went blind in his later years, and then the burden of management was assumed by his son, George Allen Vaughn, who conducted it until the year 1912, when he retired.

George Allen Vaughn, son of George R. and Mary Ann (Aucker) Vaughn, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 10, 1856, and there died January 9, 1918. He attended West Side public schools, and

after finishing high school courses entered Hiram College, where he completed his studies. After college years were over, he learned his father's trade—wagon building; in fact, from youth he had been with him a great deal in the shop, his manual training and his classical study being completed at about the same time. About the year 1877 he became fully associated with his father, and from that time until 1912, when he retired, he was connected with the business. He was a skilled workman himself, and an excellent business man, prosperity attending his business operations. He was a member of Edgewater Council of the National Union; Pearl Tent, No. 23, Knights of Maccabees, and in both held official position. In politics he was an independent thinker and voter.

George A. Vaughn married, January 20, 1881, Lulu Hutchinson, of Ganetsville, Ohio, but born in Hiram, Ohio, daughter of Egbert and Sabrina (Baker) Hutchinson, the Hutchinsons old settlers of the Western Reserve, the early pioneers coming from England. Four children were born to George A. and Lulu (Hutchinson) Vaughn, all born in Cleveland, Ohio: 1. George E., married Winifred Mair, and they have two children, George and Susan. 2. Lloyd C., who lost his life in a railroad accident in 1911. 3. Sabrina, married Lawrence Adams, who died in 1919, leaving a son, Lloyd Adams. 4. Wesley A., now a dental student at Ohio State University. Mrs. Vaughn survives her husband and resides at No. 6610 Clinton avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

HANNIG, Wilhelm E.,

Expert Clay and Rubber Moulder.

Wilhelm E. Hannig was born in Germany, February 16, 1855, and died in Akron, Ohio, June 21, 1921. He was edu-

cated in Germany, and at the age of seventeen entered the German army, serving three years. In 1875 he became a blacksmith's apprentice, and until 1883 followed his trade in Germany.

In the latter named year, being then twenty-eight years old, Mr. Hannig came to the United States, going directly to Akron, Ohio, where his brother, Joseph Hannig, was foreman at the Shumacher Clay Works. Wilhelm E. Hannig secured employment at the clay works and there he became a clay moulder. After four years with the Shumacher Clay Works, Wilhelm E. Hannig entered the employ of the Robinson Pipe Company, of Akron, where he remained for twenty years, being a valuable employe, an expert clay moulder and a faithful, reliable workman. After twenty years with the Robinson Pipe Company, Mr. Hannig changed his line and entered the employ of the Goodyear Rubber Company, in their Akron plant, still a moulder, but in rubber, not clay. For five years he remained with the Goodyear Rubber Company, going thence to the Kelly-Springfield Rubber Company, continuing with that company for five years. In 1920, his health failing, he retired from active work, and a year later he died at the age of sixty-six years.

Mr. Hannig married, November 17, 1884, Josephine Seller, daughter of Anthony and Walberger Seller, who came to the United States in July, 1884, but the following year returned to Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Hannig were the parents of three sons and three daughters. In religious faith Mr. Hannig was a Roman Catholic.

DUNCKER, Ernest John,

Business Man.

Ernest John Duncker was born in Germany, January 22, 1852, son of Frederick

Duncker, a butcher, who lived and died in his native land. Ernest J. Duncker spent the first thirty-seven years of his life in Germany, there was educated, and there learned and followed the butcher business under his father. In 1889, having lost his wife, he sought change of scene and came to the United States, locating in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where in 1890 he opened a meat market, which he successfully conducted until 1895, then sold, his health failing. Two years later he moved to Alexandria, Indiana, where he became interested in a plate glass factory. Again his health failed, and in 1909, after a paralytic stroke, he returned to Fort Wayne, where he died February 19, 1910. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the German Lutheran church.

Mr. Duncker married, in New Bremen, Ohio, October 12, 1890, Minnie (Bragman) Witte, widow of Henry Witte, to whom she was married in 1880, being left a widow in 1887. She has two children by her first marriage: Carrie Witte, married Sebastian Ross, of Fort Wayne; and Henry Witte, proprietor of an ice cream parlor in Fort Wayne, and residing with his twice widowed mother. To Mr. and Mrs. Duncker one daughter was born, Luella Duncker, a stenographer with the Cook, Welker & Hire Candy Company, of Fort Wayne, and resides at the family home, No. 2844 South Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

LEEUEW, Edward,

Business Man.

Edward Leeuw, son of John Leeuw, a tailor, was born in Germany, August 15, 1854, died in Fort Wayne, Indiana, May 14, 1918. The lad, Edward, spent the first seventeen years of his life in his native land, obtaining a good public school edu-

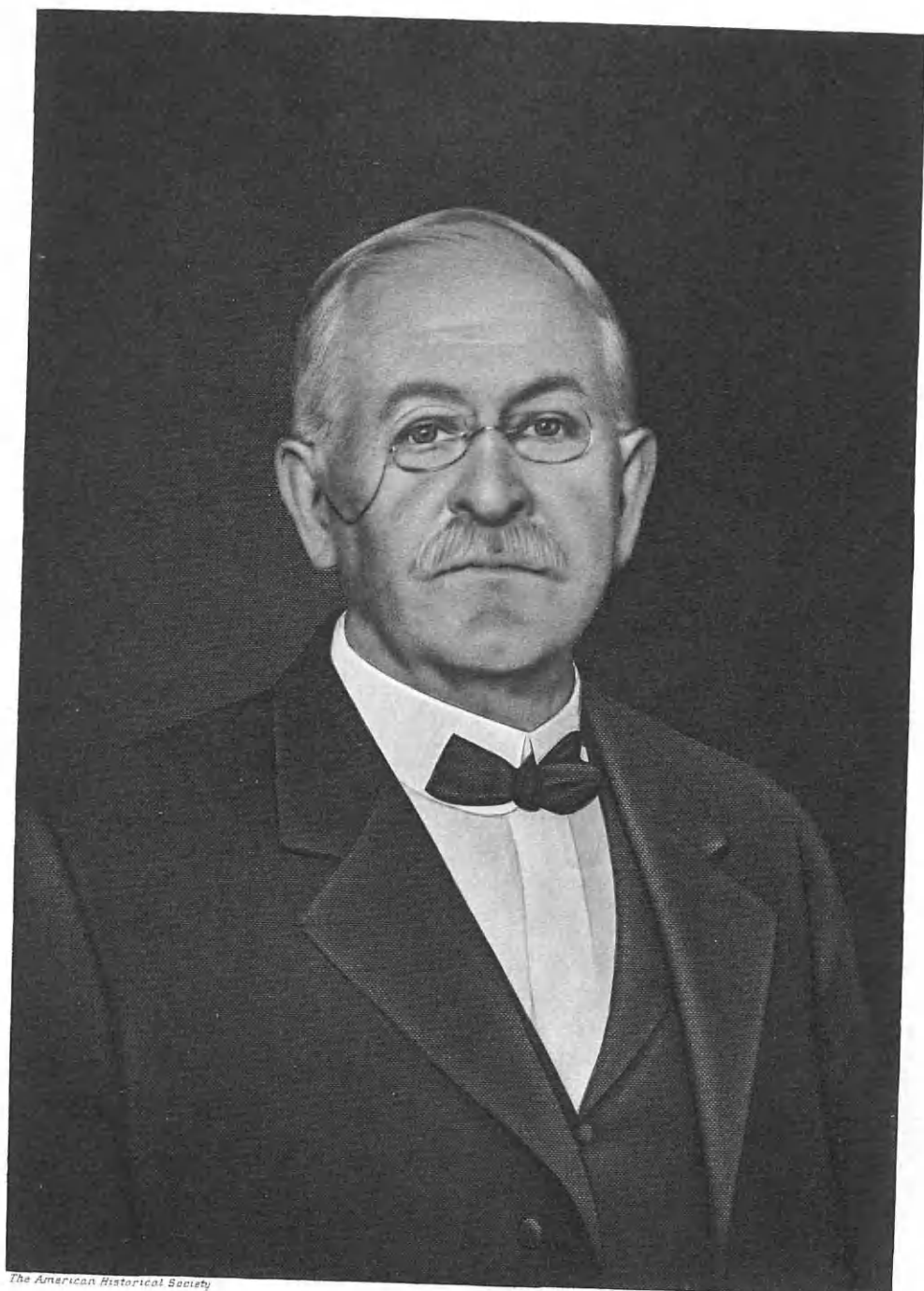
cation. His sister, Mrs. Susanna Pranger, was living in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and in 1871 he left his German home and came alone to the United States, joining his sister in Fort Wayne. His first position in Fort Wayne was with the App Shoe Company, and for twenty-nine years, 1873-1902, he continued with that company, rising to an important position. In 1902 he resigned and established a shoe business under his own name at the corner of High and Lewis streets. He continued a successful business at that location until 1915, when he moved his business to Maumee avenue, remaining there until his passing, three years later. The business which he founded and developed is still continued by his son, John. Mr. Leeuw was a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and of the Holy Name Society of that church. He was also a member of St. Charles Benevolent League, and in politics a Democrat.

Mr. Leeuw married, in Fort Wayne, Indiana, April 17, 1877, Adeline Pranger, daughter of William and Angeline Pranger, her father a farmer in Germany, but after coming to the United States was not engaged in any business. Four children were born to Edward and Adeline Leeuw: John H., married Mary Davis, and continues the shoe business founded by his father in Fort Wayne; Andrew E., married Ada Jones, and resides in Fort Wayne; Anna, married Herbert Reiling, of Fort Wayne; and Mary, married William Halley, of Fort Wayne.

HORNOR, Charles Alexander,

Active Factor in Community Affairs.

With the death of Charles A. Hornor, at the age of seventy-one, there passed a commanding figure from the commercial



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Willcocks & Bro. NY

C. A. Hornor,

life of Northern and Central West Virginia. He had borne an important part in the upbuilding of that section, and left an honorable record of work accomplished. By a man's works shall he be known; yet Mr. Hornor was known not only for what he did but for what he was.

He was a devoted churchman and was particularly interested in the boy choir of Christ Episcopal Church of Clarksburg. In describing his funeral "The Church News" said: "The church was filled with sorrowing friends who mourned the loss of one whose life was a light to the community in which he lived. The boys he loved so well sang at the impressive service which so fitly commemorated the life of a true churchman." Mr. Hornor was a lovable character in every way. His agreeable, cheerful and optimistic disposition made a warm spot in the hearts of all with whom he came in contact. He took an especial interest in the younger generation, and there are many of the younger business men of the community who owe much of their progress and success to the inspiration of his words, example and encouragement.

Charles A. Hornor, son of Thomas A. and Martha (Threlkeld) Hornor, was born June 7, 1850, in Clarksburg, West Virginia, and died in the city of his birth, November 11, 1921, at his home on East Main street. He received his early instruction in the public schools, later attending private schools, but his education was seriously interrupted by the Civil War, which prevented him from fulfilling his ambition for a college career. Early in his youth the family moved to his father's farm near Clarksburg, where he began his active life. He remained on the farm until eighteen years of age, then began his business career as a clerk in the store of a relative in the village of

Kincheloe. In 1871 he opened a store under his own name in the village of Roanoke, Lewis county, West Virginia, and there conducted a successful general store until 1893. During that period he married and held public office.

In 1893 Mr. Hornor moved to Parkersburg, West Virginia, and there founded the Hornor-Gaylord Company, wholesale grocers, but three years later, convinced that Clarksburg was a better location for a wholesale business such as the Hornor-Gaylord Company was conducting, it was moved to that city, where the business prospered abundantly and became the largest wholesale grocery house in Central West Virginia. As head of a large business enterprise, Mr. Hornor was an important factor in the development of Clarksburg, and until his passing, at the age of seventy-one, he was president of the Hornor-Gaylord Company, and one of Clarksburg's most prominent business men.

Soon after locating in Clarksburg, in 1896, Mr. Hornor became a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, and for many years was a vestryman, frequently representing the parish at diocesan conventions, and being deeply interested in all departments of the church. He liberally supported all church causes, and in a quiet way contributed to all worthy charities. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias; in politics was a Democrat, well informed on all matters of public interest; was an interesting talker and fond of good literature. From January, 1885, until December 31, 1888, Mr. Hornor was sheriff of Lewis county, West Virginia, and was a capable and popular official.

In 1873 Charles A. Hornor married, in Roanoke, West Virginia, Mary Virginia Rhodes, of Lewis county, West Virginia,

who survives him, residing at the family home in Clarksburg. To Mr. and Mrs. Hornor three children were born: 1. Garnett Amelia, married Edward R. Davis, of Clarksburg. They have three sons: Edward Rezin, James Hornor, and Robert Rhodes Davis. 2. Roy R., formerly of the United States Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C., now head of the Hornor-Gaylord Company, succeeding his father. He also retains his connection with the Bureau of Mines in the capacity of consulting mining engineer. 3. Charles Edward, died in 1907, aged nineteen years.

Mr. Hornor's death came as a shock to the thousands who knew him; he was a splendid man whose departure from this life will be generally regretted and mourned. There are many persons, both young and old, who will miss the cheery greeting they always received when meeting him; and in their memory will linger some of the fine things he said, for this man had a kindly, philosophical outlook upon life.

MILLER, Joseph Samuels,

Publicist, Poet.

A fitting introduction to a biographical review of Joseph S. Miller is the beautiful tribute paid editorially by the Huntington "Herald-Dispatch" at the ending of his life:

It was written in the nature of things that Joseph S. Miller should die. He had lived much longer than the average period allotted to man; had lived nobly and largely and well. And he was tired. Arduous labor, the wasting processes of illness, the encroachments of age, had brought him physically low. It was but fitting that he should be called to rest.

Grief is the portion of those very near and very dear to Joseph S. Miller, yet, in the outward circle of his legion of friends, the emotion kindled by his passing will bear another name and another analysis. He did not look upon death as a calamity,

nor yet as an enemy. It was not his will to be grieved over. The clear sunlight of his philosophy taught his intimates in the affairs of everyday life the sterling virtues of patience and resignation. Death was not an enemy, but a necessary agent of transition; not a going out, but a coming in. His was a rare character and a rare personality. Many a man who knew him will deem it a solemn privilege to lay a wreath of appreciation upon the tomb of his memory. Although he attained an exalted station in life, the constancy of his kindness never wavered. He never held himself so high that the plainest, commonest or neediest of his neighbors, or the veriest stranger, could not approach him at will for ever-ready and never-failing aid or sympathy. His brilliance of mind was matched by a warmth of heart that diffused an affection which literally immersed his friends. Like most strong men he was gentle with the gentleness that proceeds intelligently from the fount of a magnanimous nature. With him kindness was a spontaneous quality. In the upper altitude of human intercourse he was knightly and chivalrous; and withal, his actions were prompted by the standards of right and sound procedure. He believed in preparation, in readiness and then in directness.

But the citizen side of Joseph S. Miller was no less admirable than the purely human side, as revealed in his personal relations with men. He was an ardent patriot. He was a distinguished public servant, a living exponent of honesty and efficiency. He carried into public office the same sturdy virtues, the same high ideal that attended his career as a business man in private life. In his declining years he could give advice with authority, because he had proved the wisdom of strict integrity and open frankness, having lived undeviatingly by both principles.

Joseph S. Miller filled a large place in the life of the tri-state. He walked modestly; he hated ostentation. Nevertheless his advice, his good counsel, his initiative, his progressive vision, have influenced in a forward way many an enterprise of great value to the community. The loss of the personal touch will be keenly felt, but the lives of many will be richer and finer because of the abiding influence that radiated from his inspiring presence.

Joseph S. Miller, son of William C. and Eliza (Gardner) Miller, was born in Barboursville, Cabell county, West Virginia, August 17, 1848, died at Huntington,

West Virginia, February 22, 1921, being a resident of Kenova, West Virginia. He was educated in Barboursville schools and in a private academy at Ashland, Kentucky. He studied law under one of the most eminent lawyers of his section, and at an early age was admitted to the West Virginia bar. He was not yet twenty-one when elected clerk of Cabell county, and from that time forward his life was alternately professional and official, his last public work being as a member of the commission appointed to adjust the unhappy controversy which arose between Virginia and West Virginia over the debt adjustment. He held high and important State office, and was one of the few notable men whom President Cleveland, upon returning to the presidency after four years out of office, reappointed to the office he had held during his first term.

In 1896 Mr. Miller resigned his Federal position to accept the vice-presidency of the American Bonding and Trust Company, of Baltimore, Maryland. He was in charge of the Washington office of the company, and, for a time, of the office in New York City. During the period between the Cleveland administrations he acted as attorney for the Norfolk & Western Railway Company in acquiring a right of way from the Ohio river to Roanoke, and while vice-president of the bonding company he practiced as an attorney in all matters arising before the governmental departments at Washington and the American Bonding and Trust Company. In 1903 he became a resident of Kenova, and there organized the First National Bank, an institution of which he was president until his death.

In politics a Democrat, Mr. Miller received many political honors and performed valuable public service. He was county clerk of Cabell county; clerk of

the State Senate one term; was auditor of the State of West Virginia eight years, 1877-1885; commissioner of Internal Revenue, appointed by President Cleveland during his first term and reappointed by him in 1893. He held no public office after resigning his Federal office in 1896 until Henry D. Hatfield, governor of West Virginia, called him from his voluntary political retirement by naming him as a member of the West Virginia Commission on the Virginia debt. As a member of this commission he rendered what he expected to be his last public office. He devoted himself to the work with the same interest and address which had marked his earlier career, and his keen insight and sound judgment, backed by his long experience in public affairs, made him an invaluable member of the organization which participated in the concluding litigation which saved the State of West Virginia millions of dollars and resulted in the ultimate adjustment of this unhappy controversy. It is said that Mr. Miller was one of those who strongly advised the engaging as counsel of John H. Holt, with whom he had long been intimately associated, and whose activities in the case so highly justified his having been called. Hardly had this burden been laid down than Mr. Miller was called upon to take up the war activities of Wayne county, and he entered into this new and strange task with an interest and enthusiasm which would have done credit to youth. He was the author of an advertisement for war savings stamps which was used by the local committees throughout the United States in their publicity campaign, and which was counted as one of the most effective documents of the kind put through during the war. He was chairman of all the Liberty Loan organizations in Wayne; chairman of the

County War Savings Stamp Committee; served with the legal advisory board which aided in the selective service in Wayne county; and rendered arduous and valuable service in the work of the Red Cross and United War Work campaigns. In fact, his decline in health began with the breakdown which he suffered as a result of his war work activities.

Soon after Mr. Miller and his family moved to Washington, where he entered upon his duties, there sprang up an intimacy between the President and his commissioner of internal revenue. They spent much time together and were companions on many hunting and fishing trips. When Mr. Cleveland was elected a second time, after having been out of office for four years, he announced that he would not reappoint any of the men who held office under him during his first administration, excepting under unusual circumstances. Mr. Miller was one of the few of the more notable appointees who were returned to their old posts in exception to the rule. The intimacy between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Miller continued unbroken throughout the period of the great President's life. His acquaintance was truly extensive, men and women in many places and in many conditions of life were his friends, and he kept up a wide correspondence as long as his health permitted. He was to the last of his active days as much at home in Washington, New York, and Cincinnati as he was in Charleston and Huntington, and equally at home in the company of the people of the West Virginia mountains whom he knew intimately and loved devotedly. He was much honored by the people of Huntington, and his visits to the city were always occasions of delight to his friends. He was a member of the Rotary Club there, and whenever he was able to attend its meet-

ings he found himself the center of interest.

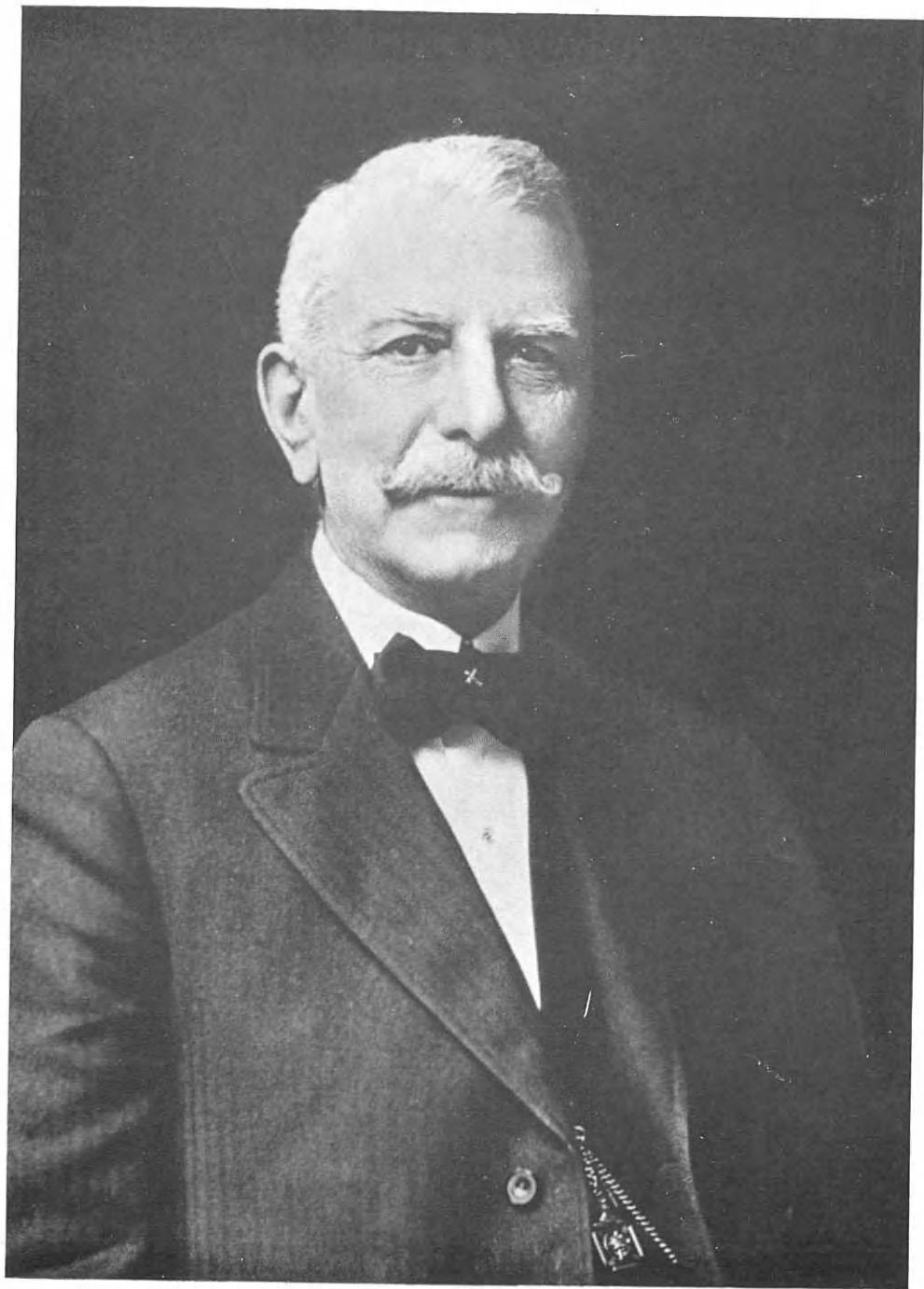
Mr. Miller was endowed with literary qualifications of no mean degree, and during his life, and especially his later years, he wrote quite a bit of verse. He was never highly prolific, as he was ultra careful as to the ultimate form and merit of what he wrote, but on a few occasions consented to the publication of some of his lines. His last published poem, entitled "Glorious Ol' Guyan," reflecting what must have been his contemplation of an impending departure from the scenes of this life, was published late in 1920, in the "Herald-Dispatch" of Huntington. In his declining years he was an enthusiastic gardner, joining enthusiastically in the conservation idea during the war days, and always taking a pride and delight in the flower beds, which, carefully planned and cultivated, surrounded his Kenova home.

Mr. Miller married, in 1875, Florence I. Tice, of Hagerstown, Maryland, who died at Kenova, West Virginia, in 1909, leaving a son, Lee A. Miller, who is connected with the government service, and a daughter, Lavalette, who is the wife of George L. Shelley, of Orange, New Jersey, and the mother of three children. A brother of Mr. Miller, John W., resides in Barboursville; another, Captain George F. Miller, now deceased, lived in Indianapolis, Indiana; and two sisters, Mrs. B. H. Thackston, and Mrs. Florence G. Miller, are of Huntington.

LISCOMB, John F.,

Marine Transportation Official.

New England ships and shipping have been famous from the very beginning of Colonial America, and its traditions, written and unwritten, form a story of absorb-



John F. Liscomb

ing interest. In these annals the name of Liscomb appears in notable relation over many decades, particularly prominent record standing to the credit of John F. Liscomb, of Portland, Maine.

John F. Liscomb, son of Captain John J. and Sarah A. Liscomb, was born in Portland, Maine, December 10, 1841, and died at his home on Congress street, in the city of his birth, February 8, 1920. Captain John J. Liscomb was for many years master of one of the steamers of the old Portland Steam Packet Company, a line which ran steamers nightly between the cities of Portland and Boston.

John F. Liscomb was prepared in the public and private schools of Portland, then entered Colby College, whence he was graduated, class of 1862, winning the Phi Beta Kappa golden key, emblematic of high scholarship. He studied medicine for a time, and was an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy during the last year of the Civil War, but retired from the professional field in 1865, and the same year became identified with the Portland Steam Packet Company. That company in 1896 was reorganized as the Portland Steamship Company, and until his retirement in May, 1912, he was connected with the Boston-Portland steamboat service. He began as a general service clerk, first, in the Portland office, then on board the boats, running with his father as captain's clerk and later as purser. He was afterward advanced in position, serving as general passenger and ticket agent, then general traffic manager, and filling at times virtually every position in the company's gift, succeeding John A. Coyle as general agent at Portland.

At the time of the consolidation of the Portland Steam Packet Company and the International Steamship line, he became

the general joint agent and held that position until the last reorganization of the company in 1912, when he retired. He was general agent and treasurer of the Maine Steamship Company, 1890-1900, and was general agent for all their Portland district lines under their various names and corporate titles. He had other business interests, being connected with the W. L. Blake Company, steam fittings and shop supplies; was a director of the Casco Mercantile Trust Company; at one time closely identified with Prince's Express Company; and at the time of his passing in 1920 was president of the Chase Transfer Company, having also been connected with several other firms and corporations. These, however, were side lines, the coast steamship business always his principal interest. In this he was a master, his mental equipment and education, coupled with a marvelous memory, justifying him in carrying responsibilities and performing duties that since his retirement have required several men. For nearly fifty years he was identified with steamboating along the New England Coast, and was the oldest agent in point of continuous service east of New York. He was contemporary with all the important men of the steamboating business on the Massachusetts and Maine coasts, and during his active life the steamboat lines, main and local, reached all the principal towns and cities on water courses, bays or ocean, as well as the isolated ports. In this great development, Mr. Liscomb and the companies with which he was identified played an important part. Portland, Maine, was always his home and business headquarters, and for forty-four years he was in the service. After his retirement he held himself in readiness to assist the company, and answered emergency calls for a temporary agent. He

rounded out an honorable career in the business life of his city, and he was one of the last of those Commercial street figures that made history during those years when great prosperity attended Portland's shipping interests.

Mr. Liscomb was a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Ancient Landmarks Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and other bodies of the order. He was a noble of the Mystic Shrine; member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Portland; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Fern Park Lodge, Knights of Pythias. His clubs were the Portland and the Venerable Cunner Club. In religious faith he was a Congregationalist, and in politics, an ardent Republican. He took an abiding interest in the Portland Chamber of Commerce, and in every way lived up to all requirements of good citizenship.

Mr. Liscomb married Henrietta K. Ingraham, of an old Portland family, and for more than fifty years they trod life's pathway together, then the gentle partner was called away, and for five years Mr. Liscomb walked alone. One daughter survives her father, Mrs. Joseph Kilborn, of Akron, Ohio, who has three children. John I. Liscomb, a grandson, is the Portland representative of the family. The family home in Portland was a fine property at Cumberland Foreside, on the State road. The entire estate was made beautiful with all the art of the landscape gardener, and has long been one of the most attractive summer homes of the district.

BYRON, Lewis Thomas,

Active in Community Affairs.

Mr. Byron was known in the leather trade throughout the country as not only an able manager and financier, but one

who understood every phase of the industry, and was looked upon as one of the brainiest men in the leather trade. He followed a long line of his ancestors in the business, his grandfather and father being interested in the leather business for nearly a century, the original firm being founded by Joseph Byron, the grandfather, in 1830.

He was a philanthropist, and contributed substantially to charitable and civic organizations. He always desired that his many gifts not be made public, and few people knew of his philanthropic proclivities. One of his ideals was that "real happiness is realized only by service to others," and this theory he put into effect throughout his entire life.

His life was just as his close personal friend, Edgar A. Guest, the poet, saw it when he wrote and dedicated to him the heretofore unpublished poem, "Myself:"

I have to live with myself, and so
I want to be fit for myself to know,
I want to be able as the days go by,
Always to look myself straight in the eye:
I don't want to stand with the setting sun,
And hate myself for the things I've done,
I don't want to hide on the closet shelf,
A lot of secrets about myself,
And fool myself as I come and go,
Into thinking that no one else will know,
The kind of a man I really am.
I don't want to dress up myself in sham;
I want to go out with my head erect,
I want to deserve all men's respect,
And here, in this struggle for fame and pelf,
I want to be able to like myself:
I want to look at myself and know,
That I'm not all bluff and bluster and empty show.
I see what others may never see,
I know what others may never know,
I never can fool myself, and so
Whatever happens I want to be
Self respecting and conscience free.

Joseph Byron, whose ancestor fought under Cromwell, was given a grant of land in Wexford, Ireland, but emigrated

to the United States when a lad of only twelve years of age. He became a New England leather merchant and brought up his sons in the business. Of these sons, William Devereaux Byron, father of Lewis T. Byron, continued in the same line of business and became one of the prominent citizens of Williamsport, Maryland. William D. Byron was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, August 29, 1832, and began his business career at the age of fourteen as an apprentice, serving time until he was twenty-one. In those days apprentices were taught the entire business and were turned out as journeymen capable of doing any one of the various operations of handwork in the complicated process of leather manufacture, so he learned well the trade in which in after life he became so prominent a factor. In 1891 he moved from Boston to Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and established a business which has become the main industry of that town. In 1897 he started the Williamsport, Maryland, plant, which also has had a continuous growth. In 1905 the Hanover plant, which bore his name, was organized, and is one of the larger industries of that place. In 1911 the Hagerstown Shoe and Legging Company was organized.

Mr. Byron married, in 1854, Harriet M. Cook, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and to them were born six sons and one daughter, five of whom survived him: William C.; Edward W.; Joseph C.; Lewis Thomas; and Harry W. He, as his father had done, brought up all his sons in the leather business, and in his old age had the satisfaction of seeing them all united in the business of which he was the head until his death.

So William D. Byron, starting with nothing except courage and ambition, vindicated his theory that a boy should

be educated to work with his hands as well as his head. The education he obtained, and he was what one would call a well-educated man, was obtained from the books he read after his days' work was over. Of a cheerful and kindly disposition, he was loved and even venerated by the people with whom he was associated daily, and was addressed quite universally as "Father." He had no ambition to be rich, though he prospered greatly in his line of work. His wants were few and simple, and his charities were done quietly and without publicity. Three of the sons of William D. and Harriet M. (Cook) Byron survive (January, 1923): Major Joseph C., of Hagerstown, Maryland; Edward W., of Williamsport, Maryland; Harry W., of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania; all successful leather manufacturers and dealers.

Lewis Thomas Byron was born in Winchester, Massachusetts, in 1870, died at his home, No. 405 North Potomac street, Hagerstown, Maryland, February 6, 1922, and is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery. He completed preparatory study in Boston Latin School, going thence to Amherst College, where he finished in 1891, and the same year joined his father and brothers in the firm, W. D. Byron & Sons. He was put through the same course of training all the sons of William D. Byron experienced, and thus came to perfect understanding of the leather business in its every detail.

He was instrumental in the formation of the various companies controlled by Byron interests, and at the time of his death was president of the Hagerstown Shoe and Legging Company, and the Byron Shoe Manufacturing Company. Until the close of the war he was treasurer of W. D. Byron & Sons, Incorporated, tanners, with plants at Williams-

port, Maryland; Mercersburg and Hanover, Pennsylvania; and offices in Boston, Massachusetts. During the World War, when his brother, Major Joseph C. Byron, was called by his country to take charge of the leather purchasing department of the army, Mr. Byron gave all of his time in directing these various industries. He was a director of the Maryland Surety & Trust Company, and was one of the promoters and incorporators of this institution; a director of the Herald Publishing Company, publishers of the "Morning Herald" and "Daily Mail," and made it possible for the consolidation of the two papers about two years prior to his death. While not actively identified with newspaper work, he always took a keen interest in these journals.

He was a Democrat in politics, and in religious faith a Presbyterian, but in Hagerstown he attended both the Reformed and Episcopal churches. During the World War period, 1917-18, he took an active part in the Liberty Loan "drives," in addition to subscribing freely himself. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, his clubs the Conococheague and Alsatia, of Hagerstown.

Lewis T. Byron married, October 8, 1895, Virginia Brewer, who survives him with two children: 1. Dorothy, married Major William Preston Lane, Jr., January 17, 1922, and was on her wedding trip in Bermuda at the time of her father's death. 2. Lewis T., Jr., of Hagerstown. The big-ness of Mr. Byron's heart and the loyal kindness of his nature are a part of the heritage he left to the community and to those who mourn for him. He was more than generous, living according to the principle of not allowing one hand to know what the other hand did. His man-

ner was quiet, his smile was very pleasant, and the infection of his broad and genial nature was like the soft and penetrating rays of sunshine. None who ever met him fail to recall that kindly presence in which there was mingled a human welcome to all who were privileged to enjoy his companionship. The key to Mr. Byron's mental poise and business ability was in his individualism. In the midst of his business activities he always found time to manifest a deep interest in public questions which effected men and affairs. He was most active and zealous in the advancement of Hagerstown and the county and in everything which pertained to its industrial and social welfare. All of his efforts had a practical purpose for the betterment of somebody or something, and the measure of his own success, in his judgment, was not too much for the lowliest. By his fairness, his even temper, his sound judgment, and his humanity he stood a central and resourceful figure among men. Like others having ideals, he did not live for the approval or disapproval of men, but pursued a course chartered by a sense of duty and unselfish purpose for the accomplishment of those ideals and the things that count for something in life, living, as it were, as Sam Foss beautifully wrote, "Let me live in a house by the side of the road, and be a friend to man."

SPILMAN, Henry Erskine,

Leader in Tobacco Industry.

It was not until 1910 that Mr. Spilman became a resident of Huntington, West Virginia, but during the decade of life vouchsafed to him after that year he so impressed himself upon the business life of that section that prosperity for the city and county resulted. Until the end of his



N. E. Sullivan

life he was a dominant figure in the tobacco business so far as Huntington was concerned. He established the tobacco market in Huntington, which became one of the largest industries of the city, Huntington now standing fourth among the white burley tobacco markets of the world. Through his influence the great acreage of tobacco cultivation in the tri-State region was brought about, and Cabell county brought into prominence as a tobacco-raising district. His energy brought about scientific methods of culture and curing, as well as the production of large crops. Indirectly he was the cause of the establishing of an important tobacco-manufacturing plant in Huntington, and perhaps a thousand positions were created in the city through his enterprise and energy. Wherever tobacco men gathered he was well known. He knew the taste of big play in the tobacco game, both in losings and winnings, and his associates recognized in him a man thoroughly acquainted with the ins and outs of tobacco from all standpoints. One of the most notable recognitions which he received was in being called to Washington during the World War as a member of a committee summoned to talk over the tobacco situation with government officials. He was for many years a member of the executive committee of the Tobacco Association of the United States, and a few years before his death he served as vice-president of the National organization. He loved Huntington, and wherever he went he sang the praises of his home city, and wherever he went he found his principal delight, as he expressed it, "in getting back to this good old town again." His part in public affairs was, by his own election, always inconspicuous. But he had a wide and democratic acquaintance, and his merits

were appreciated by many who moved outside of the circle in which he was best known.

Mr. Spilman was a grandson of Henry Spilman and Henry Walker, the latter a leading real estate dealer of that section of the Kentucky Highlands, and the second largest landowner in Campbell county. He was a pioneer in the real estate business there, and one of the three proprietors of the city of Dayton, which he laid out and developed, also owning a great deal of property on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river, opposite Cincinnati, Ohio. Henry Spilman was a descendant of a member of the Virginia Colony over which John Smith ruled, and was present at the marriage of the Indian Princess, Pocahontas, that marriage the inspiration of one of the large paintings in the Capitol at Washington. Henry Spilman was the father of Rev. Henry Walker Spilman, a minister of the Baptist church, who married Fannie Walker, daughter of Henry Walker, of previous mention. Rev. Henry W. and Fannie (Walker) Spilman were the parents of Henry Erskine Spilman, of this review, and of three daughters, two of whom, Mrs. Carrie (Spilman) Collard, and Miss Sue Walker Spilman, reside with their mother, Mrs. Fannie (Walker) Spilman, at the Emmons Apartments in Huntington; the other, Mrs. C. L. Garrett, of Cynthia, Kentucky.

Henry Erskine Spilman, son of Rev. Henry Walker and Fannie (Walker) Spilman, was born in the Kentucky Highlands, at the "Fort Thomas," the old home of his maternal grandfather, Henry Walker, November 19th, 1859, and died at his home on Staunton road, Huntington, West Virginia, July 10, 1920. After school years were over he entered business life as a sample boy in the tobacco market at Cincinnati, Ohio, and rose to

prominence as a tobacco broker. He was conspicuous in the fight to break the Kentucky tobacco pools, and after those restrictions on trade were broken in 1908, Mr. Spilman, in 1909, bought 48,000,000 pounds of tobacco.

Prior to the trouble in Kentucky there was little white burley tobacco grown in Southern Ohio or Southern West Virginia, but in 1910 that region began looming into prominence as a tobacco-producing district, with Hurricane the center. It was in 1910 that Henry E. Spilman and G. M. Booker, well known tobacco buyers, on taking a Chesapeake & Ohio train out of Hurricane, made the acquaintance of Rawlins M. Baker, a Huntington lawyer, since deceased, on his way home from Charleston. They talked tobacco to Mr. Baker, and he talked Huntington to them. Mr. Spilman agreed to come to Huntington to look the field over with the view of establishing a big tobacco market there. Out of that conversation on the train and as the result of Mr. Baker's enthusiasm for his city came the development which has made Huntington a great tobacco center. Mr. Baker, aided by his law partner, Herbert Fitzpatrick, arranged for the reception of the tobacco men, and the result of their visit was the purchase of the incomplete plant at the foot of Twenty-sixth street and the establishment of the Huntington Tobacco Warehouse. Mr. Spilman and Mr. Kirkpatrick of Cincinnati, Ohio, were the owners of the business, which was and is conducted as a partnership under the name of The Huntington Tobacco Warehouse Company. They were also the principals in the H. E. Spilman Company, a tobacco brokerage business conducted under the personal direction of Mr. Spilman, who continued a dominant figure in the tobacco business until his death.

Mr. Spilman was a member of the Rotary Club of Huntington, and of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and one of the trustees of that organization. He was a devout and loyal member of the church, supporting it and its institutions with a generous liberality, which was indeed characteristic of him in all phases of his life. His charities were unostentatious, and while a few knew them to be extensive, it is to be doubted if anyone knew how broad they were.

Mr. Spilman married, March 10, 1887, Elizabeth Stevens, and for several years Dayton, Kentucky, was the family home. In 1910 they moved to Huntington, West Virginia, their home on Staunton road. Mrs. Elizabeth (Stevens) Spilman continues her residence in Huntington. Her two children are: Henry Erskine, Jr.; and Elizabeth, wife of Frank Ellington, of Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Spilman was a member of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church and supported all movements in connection with church work.

The "Herald-Dispatch" thus commented editorially on Mr. Spilman's death:

Again Huntington is called upon to pause in sorrow over the loss of a citizen benefactor. This time it is Henry Erskine Spilman, who, answering the final summons, has left behind him a career marked by honorable endeavor and enviable achievement. Coming to Huntington at a time when the processes of development were eloquently foretelling opportunity, Mr. Spilman enrolled himself as one of the factors in bringing about the new era, and his work constitutes a monument that will last as long as his associates can remember, and it possesses a value the permanency of which time will prove.

As a business man interested in the industrial and commercial development of Huntington, Henry Erskine Spilman will take rank with the highest. But his worth was not confined to these purely material dimensions; he was endowed with a wealth of civic virtues, and his splendid life found expression through the very channel of endeavor upon

the principles of charity or humanitarian uplift. He helped to make the world better, and to make brighter the lives of others. The high measure of esteem he enjoyed was the increment which naturally adhered to a noble nature and generous heart.

KUNST, Albert Henry,

Physician, Man of Enterprise.

Perhaps no other West Virginian had been more closely identified with the history of the State than Dr. Kunst, not in one line alone, but many. During the many years of his residence in Parkersburg he was prominent in public life, and his long and useful life was marked by many successes. He was a man of that calibre which does not stop at vicissitudes that may come, but who forges ahead and hews out a path, through the solid rock if necessary, to gain the pinnacle of life to which he aspires. He was born within the confines of West Virginia before the strife of the Civil War and, with the exception of the years spent in acquiring an education, his life was spent within the State. He devoted his time and talents to the work of his profession to a large degree and was also interested in successful business enterprises of large magnitude. He served the people of the State in various capacities, and to the satisfaction of those to whom he was responsible.

As a resident of Parkersburg, Dr. Kunst's services were always available in case of need, and he did much for those who suffered. He was held in the highest esteem by the high as well as the low, and his good deeds will be long remembered. Though his activities had been few in later years, yet he continued to take an interest in local affairs and to give counsel and advice that was of importance. Parkersburg people, however, knew him best as a man of scholarly

instincts, a courtly gentleman of polished manners, a delightful companion with a youthful heart, including the youngest and the oldest in his friendship, and also as a splendid citizen, ever with the best interests of the city and country at heart and seeking to further them according to what he believed to be right.

Albert Henry Kunst was born in Pruntytown, West Virginia (but then Virginia), in 1845, died at his home in Parkersburg, West Virginia, January 17, 1923, son of George Henry Augustus and Sarah (Gauer) Kunst. He began his education in the public schools of Taylor county, and witnessed the separation of West Virginia from the "Old Dominion" and soon became a factor in making the history of the "Mountain State," for when but nineteen years of age he served as deputy recorder of Taylor county, taking the place of the recorder, a captain in the Union army. He studied under private tutors, under whom he completed academic study. Later he began the study of medicine at Starling Medical College, now the medical department of the University of Ohio, whence he was graduated M. D. in March, 1868. Shortly after obtaining his degree he was appointed assistant physician of the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane, at Weston, a position he filled for thirteen continuous years, and later in life, during the administration of Governor A. B. White, he was made superintendent of the hospital and was continued in that office by Governor W. M. O. Dawson. Dr. Kunst was a man of most humane nature, and all his energies while in charge at the asylum were to ameliorate and improve the condition of the patients mentally and to care for their physical comfort. His office drew his attention, naturally, to diseases of the brain, and the result of that study ap-

peared in two books of which he was the author; "Freaks of the Brain," and "Puerperal Insanity," both of which attracted general attention at the time of publication, and are still recognized as valuable works on mental diseases. Dr. Kunst as a younger man had a large private practice and was considered one of the ablest physicians in the State, but after coming to Parkersburg, he relinquished active work, devoting himself rather to literary pursuits and the pleasures of home.

While actively engaged in medical work, he was honored by being chosen president of the West Virginia Medical Society, and was also a president of the Board of Examining Surgeons of Lewis county, and whether in official capacity or as practicing physician, he ever upheld the honor of his profession. He possessed the respect and confidence of his contemporaries and of the general public to a most unusual degree, and in honor he carried his years, nearly seventy-eight, to his grave.

In the business development of the State, Dr. Kunst was largely interested in the construction of West Virginia's railway system, and was president of the Weston & West Fork railroad, organized in Lewis county in 1875. He was also superintendent of a narrow-gauge railroad built between Weston and Buckhannon, which was completed in 1883, and in 1889 filled the position of vice-president and general manager of the West Virginia & Pittsburgh railroad, holding until the roads were absorbed by the Baltimore and Ohio. He was also president of the National Exchange Bank at Weston, and a member of the State Board of Regents for West Virginia University, a post he filled for four years. Dr. Kunst also had mercantile interests as a part-owner in a large wholesale grocery and dry goods firm in

Clarksburg. He was a member of Trinity Episcopal Church.

Dr. Kunst married (first) Mary Camden, who died in Parkersburg, in 1907, sister of Senator Johnson Camden, Dr. T. B. Camden and John S. Camden. Four children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Kunst, two of whom survive: Camden, of Parkersburg; and Mrs. William B. Craig, of Selma, Alabama. Dr. Kunst married (second) Loretto Griffin, daughter of Hon. Thomas Robin Griffin, her father for twenty years mayor of Somerset, Kentucky, and a prominent railroad official. Mrs. Kunst is an artist and singer of ability, and was art supervisor in the public schools of Parkersburg prior to her marriage to Dr. Kunst.

GREER, S. Robert,

Leader in Lumber Industry.

In the passing of S. Robert Greer, of Indianapolis, Indiana, the community lost a citizen whose life had been spent in useful endeavor, of a nature beneficial to others as well as to himself. Those who knew him well lost a friend, a man of rare mental breadth, yet a man among men, quiet and unassuming, but fearless alike in meeting an intricate business problem or a clearly defined moral issue.

Mr. Greer was a son of William Wallace and Sarah (Munns) Greer. William Wallace Greer was a descendant of the old McGregor clan of the North of Ireland, and came to the United States with his family when only four years of age. His wife also came to America at about the same age, and was reared in this country.

S. Robert Greer, son of William Wallace and Sarah (Munns) Greer, was born in Oxford, Ohio, in 1859, and died February 4, 1920, in Indianapolis, Indiana. Gaining the foundation of his education

in the public schools of his native town, and the schools of Delaware, Ohio, he thereafter entered De Paul University, from which institution he was graduated in due course. Coming to Indianapolis in the year 1888, he became a part of the great world of industry, and while still a young man, formed the Greer, Wilkinson Lumber Company. In this business organization he found opportunity for the constructive employment of the executive and administrative abilities with which he was generously endowed. He went forward steadily from the beginning, and in the course of his career was closely identified with the growth and development of the city of his adoption. Under his management the firm became one of the largest in the State of Indiana following this line of business, and was a recognized power in the lumber trades.

In the public questions of the day, civic, State and national, Mr. Greer always evinced the keenest interest, but while affiliating with the Republican party, and cordially endorsing its principles, he never permitted his name to come before the public as a candidate for political honors. Although he sedulously avoided personal prominence, he delighted in mingling with his fellowmen, and was a member of nearly all the Indianapolis clubs.

Mr. Greer married Elizabeth Hord, daughter of Francis T. and Emma (Banfill) Hord. The Hord family is one of the oldest and most prominent families in the State of Indiana, and Francis T. Hord was elected to the office of attorney general of the State, in which capacity he served for two terms. Two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Greer: Elizabeth Hord, and Catherine, who reside with their mother in the beautiful family home at No. 1443 North Meridan street, Indianapolis.

PHILLIPS, Wilfred B.,

Head of Publishing Company.

The life of Wilfred B. Phillips, which began in the village of St. Lawrence, Jefferson county, New York, May 23, 1865, terminated at his home, No. 138 North Wabash street, Battle Creek, Michigan, December 11, 1917, when well entered upon its fifty-third year. He was a son of Chauncey and Mary (McNett) Phillips, his parents both born in St. Lawrence, New York, his father one of the "gold hunters" of 1849. Chauncey Phillips was one of the successful "forty-niners," and returned from California with sufficient gold to buy and stock a good farm in his home county, upon which he resided until his death.

It was upon that farm that Wilfred B. Phillips was born, and there he resided until seventeen years of age, his father's assistant in his extensive farming operations. During that time he acquired a good public school education, and when in 1882 he left the home farm, he was fairly well equipped for life's battle. In 1882 he located in Dayton, Ohio, where he learned the printer's trade and remained five years. During his stay there he had been connected with one of Dayton's leading papers and had become familiar with newspaper publication. After leaving Dayton, he returned to New York, and at Clayton, near his old home, he began the publication of a newspaper called "On The St. Lawrence." For two years he continued that publication profitably, then sold out and became manager of the "Herald" of Watertown, New York. He did not remain there long, but accepted a good offer from "The Register," an Ann Arbor, Michigan, publication, and for seven years was in full charge of that paper.

In 1899 Mr. Phillips located at Battle Creek, Michigan, there becoming superintendent of the Ellis Publishing Company, a position he most capably filled for about five years. In 1904 he was elected president of that company, a post of responsibility, which office he held until his passing away in 1917. The Ellis Publishing Company was well known in the textbook trade and to bookdealers generally, Mr. Phillips personally visiting about every part of the United States in attendance upon educational conventions and assemblies. In addition to his responsibilities as a publisher, Mr. Phillips was one of the organizers and an official of the Hygienic Food Company, of Battle Creek, he having discovered one of its principal products, the well known cereal, "Maple Flake." He was associated with that company for several years, then disposed of his interest.

On November 11, 1915, Mr. Phillips was elected president of the Michigan State Sunday School Association and was one of the most devoted workers in that cause. He was a man of strong character and noble impulses, a devout Presbyterian, and thoroughly devoted to Battle Creek and her interests. As a member of the Board of Trade, he labored untiringly for the advancement of his city, and no worthy cause lacked his support. He stood high in the regard of his business associates, and all men respected him.

Mr. Phillips married, August 29, 1883, at Carthage, New York, Nettie Babcock, daughter of Lysander and Marie Jane (Merrill) Babcock, her father a prosperous agriculturist of Watertown, New York. Mrs. Phillips was educated in the public schools of Carthage, and was an active worker in the Congregational church, serving as church treasurer. After her marriage and removal to Battle Creek,

she, with her husband, joined the Presbyterian church, and both were active workers in that congregation. Mrs. Phillips continues her residence at No. 138 North Wabash street, Battle Creek, in which town she has a wealth of friends. Mr. Phillips was laid at rest in Oak Hill Cemetery. To Wilfred B. and Nettie (Babcock) Phillips was born, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, December 28, 1897, a daughter, Ruth. She was educated in Battle Creek schools and became identified with church and Sunday school work. On November 12, 1915, she was elected president of the Girls' Congress of the Michigan State Sunday School Association and conscientiously performed the duties of her office. Miss Phillips married Dr. Ray Stanley Kellogg, of Detroit, Michigan.

ASHWORTH, Lewis Jackson,
Financier.

On his father's farm in a little log house standing on the banks of a small stream known as "The Trace Fork of Mud River," Putnam county, Virginia (now West Virginia), Lewis Jackson Ashworth was born. In that environment he passed the first eighteen months of his life, then met with an accident that rendered him a cripple for life. This accident was caused by a fall over a hand stick used to put on the back logs, the stick having been thrown out of doors by the child's father. The little child, playing out-of-doors, fell over the stick backwards, and being fleshy, fell so hard that his tender bones were injured in a way that kept him in bed five weeks. Afterward a lump appeared on the back that would never yield to treatment, and he went through life with the handicap of a deformed back. At the age of nine he was left fatherless, and in his tenth year, when war broke out



J. L. Schwartz

between the North and South, the Union troops burned his mother's home. This crowning calamity marked the turning in the boy's fortunes, and life henceforth took on a more rosy hue. Business success followed in an abundant degree, and in his seventieth year, when he died, he was known and honored in his city, Huntington, West Virginia, as few men have there been known and honored. The hardships of youth developed a strong, resourceful, self-reliant man, and when he came to man's estate he was fitted to cope with the hardest conditions and meet them courageously and effectively. Perhaps the culminating point in his business success was his management of the Twentieth Street Bank of Huntington, which grew under his presidency from an institution with \$20,000 resources to one of great strength. He was honored in the business world, in the church of his choice, and as a citizen, neighbor and friend he will long be held in loving remembrance.

Lewis Jackson Ashworth, son of James and Elizabeth (Beckett) Ashworth, was born at the home farm in Putnam county, Virginia (now West Virginia), November 7, 1851, and died at his home in Huntington, West Virginia, September 8, 1920. His early education began in a little country school taught by Davis Mynes, the lad being then six years of age, the family home then being on the farm of an uncle. In this first school he received the first prize for best behavior. In 1859 the father died, leaving a widow with two sons, Lewis J. being the younger. A year later Mrs. Ashworth married John Henderson, and the family moved to Buff's Creek, Putnam county, where Lewis J. again attended the district school. In about six months, however, Mr. Henderson traded his farm for one near the old home on "The Trace Fork of Mud River," and to that the family moved. In 1861 the

Civil War began and the Henderson home was burned. The elder brother enlisted in the Confederate Army, and in 1863 was captured at Morristown, Tennessee, and confined at Rock Island, Illinois. While there Lewis J. sent him a "shipplaster," the first paper money he had ever possessed. At the close of the war, in 1865, his step-father and brother returned home and the old farm life was resumed, Lewis J. then being a boy of fourteen. He remained at home until he was sixteen, in the meantime acquiring a fairly good education. In 1867 he began teaching in the county schools of Putnam county, drawing a salary of thirty dollars monthly, then started a tannery at St. Albans. It only took a short time to prove his physical unfitness for work involving the amount of physical effort required to operate a tannery, and he gave it up for a clerkship. His next move was to Winfield, where he opened a general store which he conducted until 1885, when his life in Huntington began, a life which continued in honor and success until its ending, thirty-five years later.

In Huntington he opened a general store at the corner of Eighteenth street and Third avenue, but nineteen years later came a realization of the opportunities for real estate operation in so fast a growing city as Huntington, and he sold his very prosperous business to enter the real estate field. His first investment in real estate was three cottages on Virginia avenue, just back of the store in which he began business in Huntington. He bought and sold a great amount of property, and became widely known as one of the most successful men in the business, his operations adding greatly to Huntington's growth and prestige. He built the large business block, The Ashworth Apartments, corner of Third avenue and Eighteenth street, and during his operations became interested in the Twentieth

Street Bank, later accepting a position as cashier. He assisted in organizing the bank in September, 1905, and on January 3, 1907, was elected its president, holding that position until his passing, thirteen years later. That period and his work in connection with the bank he regarded as the most successful of his career. About the year 1903, along with his real estate investments, he began business as a manufacturer of mattresses, and in 1912 he became manager of The Huntington Chair Company.

In politics Mr. Ashworth was a Democrat, taking an active part in party affairs, and prior to the adoption of the commission form of government he served as a member of the City Board of Education and in the Common Council. For a quarter of a century he served the Twentieth Street Baptist Church as treasurer, and he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He was very active in the work of the Chamber of Commerce, and interested in all that tended to the advancement of the city. Genial, friendly and helpful, he made many friends and was held in universal esteem.

Mr. Ashworth married (first), September 3, 1882, at St. Albans, West Virginia, Fannie Middleton, who died November 10, 1894, the mother of three children: 1. Pearl Jackson, born June 12, 1883, died October 14, 1894, one month and four days before his mother. 2. Ethel Irene, born July 13, 1885. 3. Hattie Louise, born November 22, 1887, died July 27, 1888. Mr. Ashworth married (second) October 3, 1895, at Beaumont, Georgia, Lillie Healan, who died July 7, 1898, leaving a daughter. 4. Lillie Healan, born June 21, 1898. Mr. Ashworth married (third) at Chatham, Virginia, August 15, 1905, Florence Goode, daughter of William and Jennie Goode, who survives him, a resident of Huntington. To them two chil-

dren were born: 5. William Lewis Johnson, born August 27, 1907. 6. Anna Marie, born March 5, 1910.

Upon coming to Huntington in 1888, the family home was in an apartment over Mr. Ashworth's store at the corner of Third avenue and Eighteenth street. The next home was a residence on the same side of the avenue and but a few doors from his store. When he built his modern residence it was on the opposite side of the avenue, but on the same block, his home during the entire period of Mr. Ashworth's life in Huntington having been spent within the same square. Appended are resolutions of respect and sympathy received by Mrs. Ashworth from the Twentieth Street Bank, the Chamber of Commerce, the Twentieth Street Baptist Church, the Men's Bible Class, and a personal friend.

Resolutions read and adopted at a meeting of the directors of the Twentieth Street Bank:

In the death of L. J. Ashworth, a great loss has been sustained by his family, whose heart strings are broken. He was their wise counsellor, their bountiful provider and their mainstay in life. Their loss is irreparable.

The church which he loved and to which he contributed the best and most devoted energies of his life will sorely miss him, he was ever ready for any services to which his duty called him.

Mr. Ashworth assisted in the organization of the Twentieth Street Bank, September 11, 1905, with resources of \$30,000, and during the fifteen years of the Bank's existence he watched its growth with much interest. When the resources reached nearly \$1,200,000 he took great pride in the bank and said: "Its success is one of the highest peaks in my life." Mr. Ashworth was honored and loved by all the stockholders.

We all miss his counsel and friendly advice. His memory will be cherished in the hearts of those who knew him best, but we bow in humble submission to the dispensation of the Divine Providence, knowing that He doeth all things well.

Tribute from the Huntington Chamber of Commerce:

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WHEREAS, It is the spirit and the policy of this Chamber of Commerce to appraise the merits and services of its worthy citizens and to record the appreciation of the Chamber to those who have passed to the Beyond.

WHEREAS, In the immediate past there have passed from among us three of our valued members, all of them citizens whose life and services came into intimate relations with the business and social life of our city during a long period of time. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce hereby expresses its deep sense of appreciation for the life, character and services to this city of our late highly esteemed members, Henry E. Spilman, L. J. Ashworth, and Cameron L. Thompson.

In their deaths we all feel not only a distinct sense of sorrow that men of such worth must pass away, and we wish to here record our appreciation of their patriotism, generosity, courtesy and sterling citizenship.

Tribute from the Twentieth Street Baptist Church and Sunday School:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his wisdom to remove from our Church and Sunday School S. B. Paine and L. J. Ashworth.

WHEREAS, Each had served us in our official capacity. Be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well.

That we deem it an exalted privilege and blessing to have associated these many years with them in the work of the Kingdom.

That as officials they were capable, efficient, and trustworthy, fulfilling their obligations with scrupulous fidelity.

That the trust committed to them was deemed sacred and supreme and kept with a devotion that vouchsafed to their constituency security without limitation.

That as believers, their lives were of the most devout and exemplary character, bearing the stamp of Christian fortitude.

That we pledge to each of their families our sympathies in this sad hour of bereavement, sharing with them the sorrow attendant on their sad demise.

That in supplying the vacancies made by their departure we implore divine help, praying that their mantle may fall on others of kindred fidelity.

That we are blessed with the privilege of remaining in the work, striving to emulate them that it may be said in the end, "Well done thou

good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of the Lord."

From the Men's Bible Class of Twentieth Street Church:

Brother Ashworth was a true man in all the relations of life, a kind husband, loyal citizen, and a staunch, faithful friend. He believed in God and in his fellowman. He lived and labored in accordance with his faith, his services were at the command of his Christian duties and his influence in the Men's Bible class of The Twentieth Street Church will long be felt and his interested efforts as a Christian will always be a pleasant memory in our hearts.

He stood like a strong oak, sturdy and vigorous in his faith and in his devotion to our work. The earth has closed upon him and we pause a minute to pay tribute to the memory of his activity, industry and usefulness. God's finger touched him and he slept. On the afternoon of September 10, 1920, silently and gently with bowed heads and hearts mingled with love and grief, his friends and brothers laid him at rest in the beautiful city of the dead, Spring Hill Cemetery, there to await the glorious sunrise of the resurrection morn.

The following obituary resolution from the pen of B. F. Morris, clerk of the church, is condensed:

Again I chronicle the death of another good man in the person of L. J. Ashworth, a member of Twentieth Street Baptist Church, but formerly of old Trace Fork, where he was known as "Sonny." I knew him in his former days because my grandfather, Elder B. L. Perry, was pastor of his church. When I moved to Huntington I found him an active member and we formed a friendship that was never broken. He was at that time treasurer of the church, and soon afterward I accepted the clerkship, we working together for twenty years, he as treasurer, I as clerk. He had a keen insight into the business affairs of the church and city, and being of a conservative type his counsel was safe and progress resulted where it was needed. He was made business manager of the "Baptist Banner" at a time when it was on the verge of bankruptcy and by the application of his wise, strict principles saved the "Banner" from a fate that seemed inevitable. As a business man he was eminently successful, having accumulated much goods, and many of the poor people among his tenants testify that he dealt justly and fairly with all. As a churchman he was loyal,

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faithful, generous and public-spirited in his citizenship.

A very large concourse paid high tribute to his life by attendance at his funeral, by their floral offerings, and by following him to his last resting place in Spring Hill Cemetery. The funeral services were in charge of his pastor, Rev. C. E. Griffen, assisted by Rev. Dr. B. F. Caudill. The services were conducted in the Seventh Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, the Twentieth Street Baptist Church then undergoing repairs.

In writing this last tribute I am reminded of the poem composed by one who stood by his last resting place as he penned it:

I came to the spot where the white pilgrim lay,
And pensively stood by his tomb,
How sweetly asleep here alone,
But when at a distance and far from my home,
No kindred nor relatives nigh,
I met the contagion and sank in the tomb,
My spirit ascending on high.
Oh! Tell my companions and children most dear
To weep not for though I am gone
The same hand that led me
Through scenes dark and drear
Has kindly assisted me home.

Mr. Ashworth was most patriotic and helpful during the war period. The following song was one he composed, which was set to music and published, called "The Soldier Boys Return." The first verse and chorus follow:

We took our khaki and our guns and left our
home behind us,
In the camp, in the field, to do our duty you
found us.
The Kaiser thought he'd lick the world and
started out to do it,
But when Old Glory was unfurled, how Bloody
Bill did rue it.

Chorus:

Oh! Carry me back,
Oh! Carry me back, I say.
Oh! Carry me back to the U. S. A.
Oh! Carry me back, I say.

He was very proud of being a West Virginian, and his muse thus eulogized his lifetime home.

WEST VIRGINIA

I was born in West Virginia, and I state the fact
with pride,
I am proud of all her mountains and her fertile
valleys wide;
Proud of her majestic forests, of her placid rivers
blue;
Proud of all her wealth of blossoms, of her sons
and daughters true.
Happy is the man or woman who, like me, can
proudly say:
I was born in West Virginia, though I've wan-
dered far away.
Oh, those West Virginia mountains, rugged,
rocky, high and steep,
They are solemn in the twilight, when the sum-
mer shadows creep;
They are fairest in the morning, when the rosy
sprite of dawn
Lays her fingers on their summits, ere the shades
of night are gone.
Oh, those West Virginia forests—slender maple,
stately pine,
Mighty oak and beech and chestnut, round whose
trunks the wild vines twine;
And the scarlet-fruited cherry, and the locust,
white with bloom,
And the willow, drooping sadly o'er (perchance)
a forest tomb.
Oh, those leafy, silent forests, with stray sun-
beams sifting through,
Where soaring wild birds send their songs far-
echoing to you;
Oh, those West Virginia rivers, and the lesser
mountain streams,
Dashing madly down the hillsides, bright with
many hues and gleams.
Dear old Kanawha, "peaceful water," fair as any
meadow rill,
Moaning, sighing, laughing, singing, in my dreams
I hear you still.
Oh, those West Virginia blossoms; sweet arbutus,
in the spring;
Mountain laurel, rhododendron, these in return
their offerings bring;
Daisies, white and blue and yellow, lillies red and
lillies blue,
Honeysuckle, sweet of odor, gentian, with the sky's
own hue;

And in autumn, glowing fields of gleaming goldenrod,
By the hand of nature strewn upon the woodland sod.

I was born in West Virginia, in the greatest, grandest State,

Snatched from the Old Dominion, best of all the forty-eight;

And proud and happy is the man or woman who can say,

I was born in West Virginia, though I've wandered far away.

CHANDLER, Frank Mortimer,

Commission Merchant.

The life of Frank Mortimer Chandler covered a period of three-quarters of a century, practically all of which was spent in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, where he rose to a leading position as a merchant, joining his father, the founder of the business, and later continuing with his brothers. He was a man of usefulness, and his life was a worthy one.

Charles Chandler, born in England, came to the United States with his family about 1850, making the voyage in a sailing ship which consumed six weeks in the passage across the Atlantic. Boston, Massachusetts, was the first home of the family, but in 1851 they moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where Charles Chandler established a commission business which has continued through all the years that have since elapsed and is rated the oldest business of its kind in that city. This was in the very early days of Cleveland, a fence being then built around what is now the public square, and cows were pastured where sky scrapers now rear their lofty heads. The business established by Charles Chandler expanded and grew with the years as the city grew, and has long been rated the city's leading commission house. As the sons of the founder grew up they were taken into the business, the eldest, Frank M. Chand-

ler, coming first, later younger sons, Charles and William, the last named being the present head of the business, C. Chandler's Sons. Charles and Elizabeth (Tucker) Chandler were also the parents of two daughters, Emily, deceased, and Louisa, yet residing at the old homestead on East 40th street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Frank Mortimer Chandler, eldest son of Charles and Elizabeth (Tucker) Chandler, was born in Warminster, England, October 9, 1847, and died at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, May 27, 1922. He was educated in the public schools, finishing with high school, and at the age of fourteen began working in his father's store. In 1872, at the age of twenty-five years, he was admitted to partnership, and after the death of his father continued the business with his brothers under the firm name of C. Chandler's Sons, commission merchants. He was very active in church work, and for several years served Westminster Presbyterian Church of Cleveland as elder. In later years he became a member of Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church, in which he was equally prominent. He held no public offices nor had any fraternal relations, his home, church and business meeting every demand of his nature.

Frank M. Chandler married, May 13, 1874, Harriett Dresser, of Hillsdale, Michigan, daughter of Cephas B. and Catherine (Lawrence) Dresser, her parents old residents of Hillsdale, where her father was a justice of the peace. To Mr. and Mrs. Chandler six children were born: 1. Leona, married George Eaton Morse, and resides at Portland, New York. 2. Howard, a resident of Oakland, California; a Presbyterian minister; married Irene MacKay and has two daughters, Ruth Winifred and Carol Janet. 3. Catherine Elizabeth, a resident of Cleveland, residing with her mother.

Three other children died young. Mrs. Chandler survives her husband and continues her residence in Cleveland at No. 1622 East 117th street.

DUNN, William Richmond,

Insurance Broker, Distinguished Mason.

From boyhood until his passing at the age of seventy-four, Detroit, Michigan, was the home of William R. Dunn, although he was a native son of Scotland. He was a man of quiet nature, devoted to his home, and engrossed in his business. He was a Mason of high degree, and made the history, literature and ritual of the order a deep and constant study. He was honored by his brethren of the order with official rank, and in return he gave them devoted service, in his life exemplifying the best tenets of the institution he loved so well. He was deeply interested in the new Masonic Temple in Detroit, which he did not live to see fully completed, but in which his memory will be enshrined.

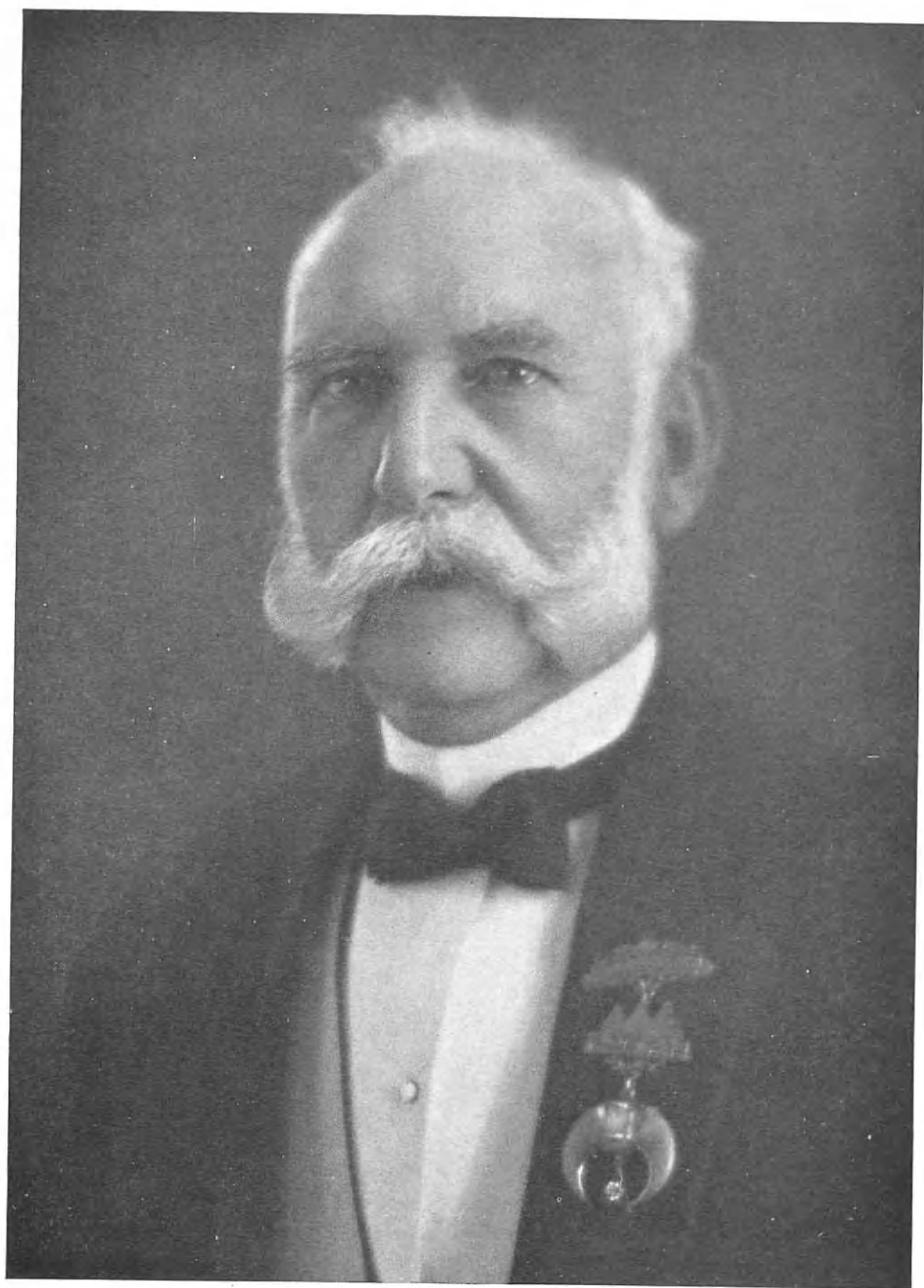
Robert Dunn was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1804, and was killed in a railroad wreck at Detroit, Michigan, in 1880. He married, in Glasgow, Mary Richmond, born in Greenock, Scotland, who preceded her husband to the grave by eight years. They were the parents of seven sons and seven daughters, all born in Glasgow, they coming to the United States in June, 1860, Robert Dunn being, until his tragic death, connected with the Grand Trunk railway.

William Richmond Dunn, youngest child of Robert and Mary (Richmond) Dunn, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 19, 1848, and died at his home in Highland Park, Detroit, Michigan, January 3, 1923. He was brought to the United States by his parents when little more than twelve years of age; Detroit,

Michigan, becoming the family home. He completed public school study in Detroit at the Barstow Grade School, and then pursued a business course at Mayhew's Business College, that city. It is an interesting fact that the first flag officially raised over a public school in Detroit was hoisted over the Barstow School, and the Scotch lad, William R. Dunn, helped to raise that flag.

When school years were ended he was strongly advised by his father to learn a trade and, yielding to his advice, the lad was apprenticed to a machinist who taught him so thoroughly that he became an expert. For twenty-three years he was employed in the shops of the Chicago and Grand Trunk railway at Detroit, holding the respect and confidence of his employers and the good will of his fellow workers in the shops. In 1900, with A. G. Lindsay and Roscoe Brown, he organized the A. G. Lindsay Company Insurance Agency, a very successful business from its beginning. This agency was first located at No. 96 Griswold street, Detroit, there being no change in firm personnel until 1908, when Mr. Lindsay died, but the remaining partners reorganized as a corporation, William R. Dunn, vice-president, an office he filled until his death. In 1917 the agency offices were removed to the opposite side of Griswold street, the business there conducted being general insurance, fire, plate glass, tornado, and accident.

Mr. Dunn was a Republican in politics, and in 1874-78 served as a member of the Detroit Board of Education. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, Mrs. Dunn being an Episcopalian. The great interest in Mr. Dunn's life outside his home and family was in Masonry. He held every degree the American Mason can receive, even to the coveted thirty-third, which was bestowed upon him for "dis-



Wm R. Dorman

tinguished services to the order." He held many offices in both the York and Scottish rites, his collection of Masonic jewels, bestowed upon him by the different bodies over which he presided as chief officer being, it is said, the finest owned by any individual Mason in this country. These jewels will repose in a special case in the new Masonic Temple in Detroit, Mrs. Dunn presenting the collection intact in accordance with Mr. Dunn's will. He was the oldest past master of Detroit Lodge, No. 2, at the time of his passing, and was twice potentate of Moslem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The thirty-third and last degree, that of sovereign grand inspector general, was conferred upon William R. Dunn at a stated triennial meeting of the Supreme Council held in Boston, Massachusetts. This completed Mr. Dunn's Masonic career, making the cycle complete in both rites from entered apprentice to sovereign grand inspector general.

William Richmond Dunn married, at Detroit, Michigan, October 20, 1870. Sarah Allen, daughter of George and Sarah (Matthews) Allen, her father born in Dunkirk, Scotland, her mother in Liverpool, England. George Allen and Sarah Matthews were married in Liverpool, and in June, 1844, came to the United States, locating on a farm at Niles, Michigan. They were the parents of five children, two of whom were born in Liverpool, the others at Niles. These children were a son and four daughters, Sarah (Mrs. Dunn) being the third in order of birth. George Allen, the father, was a stone mason by trade, and died at Niles during the Civil War, aged forty-two years. Mrs. Sarah (Matthews) Allen lived to the age of eighty-one years, dying at the home of her daughter, Sarah, in Detroit, April 15, 1901. To William R. and Sarah (Allen) Dunn three children were born:

1. William Richmond (2), born March 18, 1872, in Detroit, now a resident of New York City. 2. Archibald Allen, born December 7, 1873, at Detroit; married Mary Burns, and they have two daughters: Virginia and Florence. 3. Jennie Eloise, married Edward Monroe Pennell, of Detroit, and they are the parents of a son, Edward Monroe Pennell, Jr., who is now a student at the Theological Seminary, Chicago, Illinois.

On October 20, 1920, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn celebrated their golden wedding and anniversary, Mr. Dunn's Masonic brethren rendering him especial honor on that occasion, as did the families and personal friends of the couple. They celebrated their fifty-first and fifty-second anniversaries, but ere the fifty-third, the strong arm of the husband was withdrawn.

SULLIVAN, Jeremiah,

Well Known Cattle Dealer.

From the date of the incorporation of the Sullivan Packing Company, in the late nineties, Jeremiah Sullivan had been cattle buyer for the company, a business to which his father, Timothy Sullivan, had trained his sons from their boyhood. Timothy Sullivan, born in County Kerry, Ireland, there married Mary Monahan, and in 1850 came to Detroit, Michigan. He was a cattle raiser and dealer all his life and at Detroit bought a tract of timbered land on which he built a log cabin in which he lived while clearing his land. This tract was at Birmingham, Michigan, and there he engaged in cattle raising and dealing, teaching his sons the business of buying and selling cattle on the hoof. The boys all became cattle dealers and packers, the business of the Sullivan Packing Company being in their hands. Timothy Sullivan died in Birmingham,

Michigan, September 3, 1871. Mary (Monahan) Sullivan, born in County Kerry, Ireland, died at Detroit, Michigan, July 17, 1890, the mother of nine children, of whom Jeremiah was the youngest. The parents were devout Catholics and reared their children in the faith of that church. Timothy Sullivan was a Democrat in politics.

Jeremiah Sullivan was born at the family home at Birmingham, near Detroit, Michigan, October 16, 1855, and died in Sawtelle, California, May 3, 1923. He attended Birmingham district school, and later finished the course of Cass Grammar School in Detroit, walking in and out from Birmingham to school, and often driving cattle both in and out. He would frequently rise as early as two A. M. to get his cattle ready for the drive, as an early start was necessary to deliver them to their destination before school time. He remained at home, his father's assistant, until the death of the latter in 1871, and then became his mother's support. At the age of twenty-one he left home and located in Detroit, where with his brother, James Sullivan, and Mark Fleischman, he engaged in the buying and selling of cattle, their headquarters at King's Old Stock Yards at Grand River. The Sullivan Packing Company was the outgrowth of this business, "Jerry" Sullivan being the cattle buyer for the firm as long as he lived, and he became known as one of the largest speculators in cattle. He had other interests, doing a great deal of speculative business as a broker in other lines. He was a successful business man, and in his own line of activity had no superior. He was widely known all over the State of Michigan and was very popular in his city. All the members of that first firm, Jeremiah Sullivan, James Sullivan and Mark Fleischman, are now deceased (1923), but during their lives all filled an important place in Detroit's business life.

"Jerry" Sullivan, as he was known to the highest and lowest of his acquaintances, was a lover of dogs, birds and horses, a loved Scotch collie being his usual companion. But his best loved sport and favorite recreation was the racing on the Grand Circuit, and he never missed a "meet" of light harness racers if he could manage to be present. He owned several good trotters at different times, and knew the fine points of the trotting horses as well as a professional. Good natured, kind hearted, charitable and deeply interested in young men, he accomplished a great deal that was of benefit to his fellowmen and he left behind him a record of honor and uprightness.

Mr. Sullivan married, October 25, 1898, Myrtle Duncan, of Cleveland, Ohio, daughter of William Henry and Emma (Johnson) Duncan. William H. Duncan, born in Mt. Holly, Ohio, died at the age of ninety years. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and in business a retail merchant. Emma (Johnson) Duncan, also born in Mt. Holly, Ohio, died at the age of thirty-five years, leaving two daughters, Mrs. Sullivan surviving both her parents and her husband.

For a number of years Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan spent their winters in California, as the need of a mild climate had become urgent during the last two years of his life, and while in California death overtook him at Sawtelle. Mrs. Sullivan continued her residence at their home, No. 1536 Virginia Park, Detroit, Michigan; Mr. Sullivan's entire life having been spent in and around Detroit.

DAVIS, Hannibal Hamlin,
Merchant.

For twenty-one years prior to his locating in Clarksburg, West Virginia, Hannibal H. Davis was a prosperous jeweler



Hannibal H. Davis

of Salem, Harrison county, of the same State. He had begun business then with a cash capital of \$100, and after twenty-one years saw his store and stock go up in flames. That was in 1909, and when he again started in business, it was at No. 122 Fourth street, Clarksburg, where he was a leading jeweler until his passing in 1919. He was a skillful worker in jewelry, having mastered the trade when young, and being an expert himself, all the work done in his store or any goods sold must be in keeping with the high ideals of the proprietor. So, too, as a business man his reputation was of the highest, and when fire destroyed his business and swept away much of his fortune, he had no difficulty in securing the necessary stock and credit for his newer and better Clarksburg store. Hannibal H. Davis was a grandson of Rev. James B. Davis, who was born in Harrison county, Virginia (later West Virginia), in 1821, and died in 1906, a faithful minister of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, preaching in New Milton, Doddridge county, and at Salem, Harrison county. He married Jane Hopkins, born in Ohio, and their second son was Granville H. Davis, of whom further.

Granville H. Davis, son of Rev. James B. and Jane (Hopkins) Davis, was born in Greene county, Ohio, January 1, 1839, and through all of his active years was a farmer of Doddridge county, West Virginia. He was a veteran of the Union Army, a member of Company A, 14th Regiment, West Virginia Infantry, and engaged in nine major engagements of the war, including Bull Run. After retiring from farm life, he resided in Salem, West Virginia. He married Minerva R. Randolph, born in 1841, daughter of Jephtha F. Randolph, a farmer of Doddridge county, West Virginia.

Hannibal Hamlin Davis, youngest of the children of Granville H. and Minerva

R. (Randolph) Davis, was born at the home farm, known as Wolf's Penn Run Farm, Doddridge county, West Virginia, February 11, 1862, and died in Clarksburg, West Virginia, April 27, 1919. He attended the district school and grew up a farmer. He was ambitious and determined to obtain an education, and by industry and economy did succeed in obtaining the necessary preparatory training that admitted him to Alfred University, in Allegany county, New York. He entered the university in August, 1883, and there accomplished two years of the course, supporting himself by working nights and mornings. He left the university in 1885, and for three years was an apprentice under A. A. Shaw, a jeweler. He saved \$100 during that apprenticeship, and in 1888, with that as capital, he opened a tiny jewelry store in Salem, West Virginia. He added to his store and stock as the years went by, and had reached a high point of prosperity when the great fire of 1909 swept it all away, leaving him with about \$6,000 to show for his twenty-one years' labor. He had established an excellent credit with the wholesale dealers, and through the kindly interest of Dr. D. C. Louchery, then of Salem but later of Clarksburg, he established in business in Clarksburg, there continuing in prosperous business until his death. He developed strong faith in the future of Clarksburg, and invested in business real estate in that city, becoming the owner of several business properties, including his residence at No. 211 East Pike street. He was an able business man, clear-sighted and energetic, a man of upright, honorable life, and highly-esteemed. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Knights of Maccabees, a Republican in politics, and a Baptist in religious faith.

Hannibal H. Davis married, in Salem,

July 3, 1890, Osee Belle Hoover, born in Barbour county, West Virginia, who survives him, daughter of John W. and Virginia (Talbert) Hoover, her father a veteran of the Union Army. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis six children were born: Dana Lowell, born February 27, 1892; Charles Lawrence, born January 27, 1894; Alfred Lyle, born March 17, 1896; Laura Minerva, born August 16, 1898; Clara Aneta, born August 25, 1904; and Bernard Carson, born April 1, 1907.

CAPITO, Charles,

Banker.

Charles Capito, at the time of his passing president of the Kanawha National Bank, had for half a century been identified with the business interests of Charleston, West Virginia, but his great public service was in business organization and direction of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce. As president of the chamber from its inception in 1900, until his voluntary retirement in 1911, Mr. Capito rendered most effective public service, being largely instrumental in the rapid growth of the community. Upon his retirement he was tendered a public banquet by the citizens of the community, who freely gave him the full measure of recognition for his sterling and unselfish citizenship, his sagacity and his vision for the future of the Kanawha Valley. In his civic endeavors Mr. Capito was modest and unassuming, but highly respected on account of his abiding faith in the future, and his energy and kindness and his entire willingness to perform his part in labor and financial support for the benefit of the city.

Charles Capito, son of Godfrey and Catherine (Miller) Capito, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1849, died at his home in Charleston,

West Virginia, June 17, 1920. Godfrey Capito, born in Germany, came to the United States and settled in Pittsburgh, but in 1856 moved with his family to Mason City, West Virginia, where he became well known as a business man.

Charles Capito was seven years old when the family settled in Mason City, and there he was given school advantages, which were later supplemented by six years as a student in Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Indiana. At their close he returned to Mason City, where he engaged in business until 1872, first as a druggist and later as a grocer, then came to Charleston, which was his home until his death. For eleven years he conducted a fancy grocery and vegetable market in Charleston, after which he engaged in the wholesale liquor business, from which he retired in 1905. In his early years in Charleston Mr. Capito formed a circle of friends who later became the substantial builders of the community, and the broadening business of Charleston induced him, with others, in 1891, to assist in the organization of the Kanawha National Bank of Charleston, of which he was continuously a director and president. From 1905 he devoted himself almost exclusively to the banking business, and on September 1, 1910, he became president of the Kanawha National Bank, an office he held until his passing. He was officially connected with other large interests, being especially prominent in the Kanawha Valley Building and Loan Association; the Diamond Ice and Coal Company, and other substantial interests.

Mr. Capito was always an active and useful citizen and an energetic business man, and in his material success, beneficial to the city in which he lived so long. For many years he was president of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, a fair indication of the confidence placed in his



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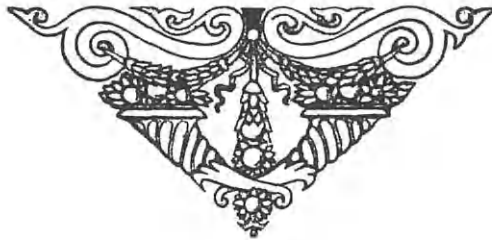
Thomas Cooper

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

judgment and business integrity by his business associates. He was identified with the Democratic party until 1893, when he transferred his allegiance to the Republican organization. He was a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, in which he was very active, serving as elder and deacon for a great many years, and was active in the building of the church.

Charles Capito married, in 1872, Sophia Bentz, and to them four children were born: 1. Gustavus B., a practicing physi-

cian of Charleston. 2. Bertha, who married Rev. H. G. Schmidt, of Middletown, Ohio, and they are the parents of four children: Catherine, Helen, Carl and Hugo. 3. Henry C., of Charleston, general manager of the Diamond Ice and Coal Company; married Pauline B. Miller, daughter of Professor Thomas C. Miller, of Morgantown, West Virginia, and has two children: John and Charles. 4. Catherine, unmarried, died at the age of twenty-two.



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